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St. Lawrence Rock Ridge

UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

DRAFT

Towns of Dekalb, Depeyster, Edwards, Fowler, Gouverneur, Hammond, Hermon, Macomb, Pitcairn, Rossie

County of St. Lawrence

March 2022

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

190 Outer Main St, Suite 103, Potsdam, NY 13676

St. Lawrence Rock Ridge Unit Management Plan

A planning unit consisting of 9 Detached Forest Preserve parcels and 15 State Forests, in St. Lawrence County

March 2022

Prepared by the St. Lawrence Rock Ridge Unit Management Planning Team:

Tony Sparacino	Forester 1- Team Leader and Author
Henry Dedrick	Supervising Forester
Angelena Ross	Biologist 1- Wildlife
Rodger Klindt	Biologist 1- Aquatic (Retired)
Ronald Jock	Conservation Operations Supervisor 3
Stephanie Larkin	Biologist 1- Ecology
Corenne Black	Forest Ranger 1
Michael Contino	Regional Real Property Supervisor
Jerry Zaykoski	Regional Minerals Manager (Retired)
Andrea Mercurio	Forester 1, ADA Rep

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Timothy Baxter	Forester 1 (Retired)
James Canevari	Forestry Technician 2
John Gibbs	Forester 2 (Retired)
David Hamelin	Fish & Wildlife Technician 2 (Retired)
Kathryn Laubscher	Office Assistant 2
Stephen Litwhiler	Citizen Participation Specialist (Retired)
Eric Mayer	Conservation Operations Supervisor 3 (Retired)
Fred Munk	Natural Resources Supervisor
Andrea Pedrick	Citizen Participation Specialist
Tyler Richardson	Forestry Technician 1
Greg Rutley	Forestry Technician 3
David Smith	Forester 3 (Retired)
Paul Toohey	Conservation Operations Supervisor 3 (Retired)
Blanche Town	Fish & Wildlife Technician 3 (Retired)
Pat Whalen	Forester 2 – (Retired)

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Lands and Forests
Region 6
190 Outer Main St, Suite 103, Potsdam, NY 13676
315-265-3090
R6.ump@dec.ny.gov

DEC’s Mission

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

Vision Statement

State Forests on the St. Lawrence Rock Ridge Unit (Beaver Creek State Forest, Bonner Lake State Forest, California Road State Forest, Cold Spring Brook State Forest, Fire-Fall State Forest, Greenwood Creek State Forest, Hickory Lake State Forest, Pleasant Lake State Forest, South Hammond State Forest, Stammer Creek State Forest, Toothaker Creek State Forest, Trout Lake State Forest, Wolf Lake State Forest, and Yellow Lake State Forest) will be managed in a sustainable manner by promoting ecosystem health, enhancing landscape biodiversity, protecting soil productivity and water quality. In addition, the State Forests on this unit will continue to provide the many recreational, social and economic benefits valued so highly by the people of New York State. DEC will continue the legacy which started more than 80 years ago, leaving these lands to the next generation in better condition than they are today.

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

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State Forest Overview

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Preface

State Forest Overview

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

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

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

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

Legal Considerations

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

For additional information on DEC's legal rights and responsibilities, please review the statewide Strategic Plan for State Forest Management (SPSFM) at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html. Refer specifically to pages 37 and 336.

CP-42 Contact Cooperation, and Consultation with Indian Nations

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

Nine Indian Nations reside within, or have common geographic borders with New York State: the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Tonawanda Seneca, Tuscarora, Unkechaug, and Shinnecock. Communication between DEC and the Indian Nations should be direct and involve two-way dialogue and feedback. Face-to-face meetings are generally desirable; however, phone calls, correspondence, and other methods of communication are also encouraged. Therefore, DEC staff should be reaching out to the respective Nations as

early in the UMP planning process as possible. DEC wishes to ensure that its actions, with respect to the environment and cultural resources, are sensitive to the concerns of Indian Nations, and that the perspective of the recognized Indian Nations is sought and taken into account when DEC undertakes an action having implications for indigenous peoples, their territories, and their culture. DEC and Indian Nations share key roles in protecting and preserving natural and cultural resources important to all citizens, and early consultation and cooperation between the Agency and Indian Nations will foster more comprehensive protection and preservation of those resources.

During the development of this plan, staff reached out to the Oneida, Onondaga, and Mohawk indigenous nations by email and formal letters. Currently in other management units, the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe works with DEC through a Volunteer Stewardship Agreement to assist with the management of black ash resources on State Forest lands. Staff will continue to reach out to the indigenous nations, for input, as the plan develops and in the future.

Management Planning Overview

The St. Lawrence Rock Ridge Unit Management Plan (UMP) is based on a long-range vision for the management of Beaver Creek State Forest, Bonner Lake State Forest, California Road State Forest, Cold Spring Brook State Forest, Fire-Fall State Forest, Greenwood Creek State Forest, Hickory Lake State Forest, Pleasant Lake State Forest, South Hammond State Forest, Stammer Creek State Forest, Toothaker Creek State Forest, Trout Lake State Forest, Wolf Lake State Forest, Yellow Lake State Forest, and Detached Forest Preserve parcels located in the towns of Dekalb, Depeyster, Gouverneur, and Pitcairn), balancing long-term ecosystem health with current and future demands. This Plan addresses management activities on this unit for the next ten years, though some management recommendations will extend beyond the ten-year period. Factors such as budget constraints, wood product markets, and forest health problems may necessitate deviations from the scheduled management activities.

Public Participation

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

Strategic Plan for State Forest Management

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

The SPSFM is the statewide master document and Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS) that guides the careful management of natural and recreational resources on State Forests. The plan aligns future management with principles of landscape ecology, ecosystem management, multiple use management and the latest research and science available at this time. It provides a foundation for the development of Unit Management Plans. The SPSFM divides the State into 80 geographic "units," composed of DEC administered State Forests that are adjacent and similar to one another. For more information on management planning, see SPSFM page 23 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

DEC's Management Approach and Goals

Forest Certification of State Forests

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

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

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

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

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

Ecosystem Management Approach

State Forests on this unit will be managed using an ecosystem management approach which will holistically integrate principles of landscape ecology and multiple use management to

promote habitat biodiversity, while enhancing the overall health and resiliency of the State Forests.

Ecosystem management is a process that considers the total environment - including all non-living and living components; from soil micro-organisms to large mammals, their complex interrelationships and habitat requirements and all social, cultural, and economic factors. For more information on ecosystem management, see SPSFM page 43 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

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

Multiple-use Management

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

Landscape Ecology

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

Ecosystem Management Strategies

The following strategies are the tools at DEC's disposal, which will be carefully employed to practice landscape ecology and multiple-use management on the unit. The management strategy will affect species composition and habitat in both the short and long term. For more information on these management strategies, please see SPSFM page 105 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Passive Management

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

Silviculture (Active Management)

DEC foresters will practice silviculture; the art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests and woodlands, in an effort to promote biodiversity and produce sustainable forest products. There are two fundamental silvicultural systems which can mimic the tree canopy openings and disturbances that occur naturally in all forests; even-aged management and uneven aged management. Each system favors a different set of tree species. In general, even-aged management includes creating wide openings for large groups of trees that require full sunlight to regenerate and grow together as a cohort, while uneven-aged management includes creating smaller patch openings for individual trees or small groups of trees that develop in the shade but need extra room to grow to their full potential.

DEC's Management Approach and Goals

State Forest Management Goals

Goal 1 – Provide Healthy and Biologically Diverse Ecosystems

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

Goal 2 – Maintain Man-made State Forest Assets

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

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

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

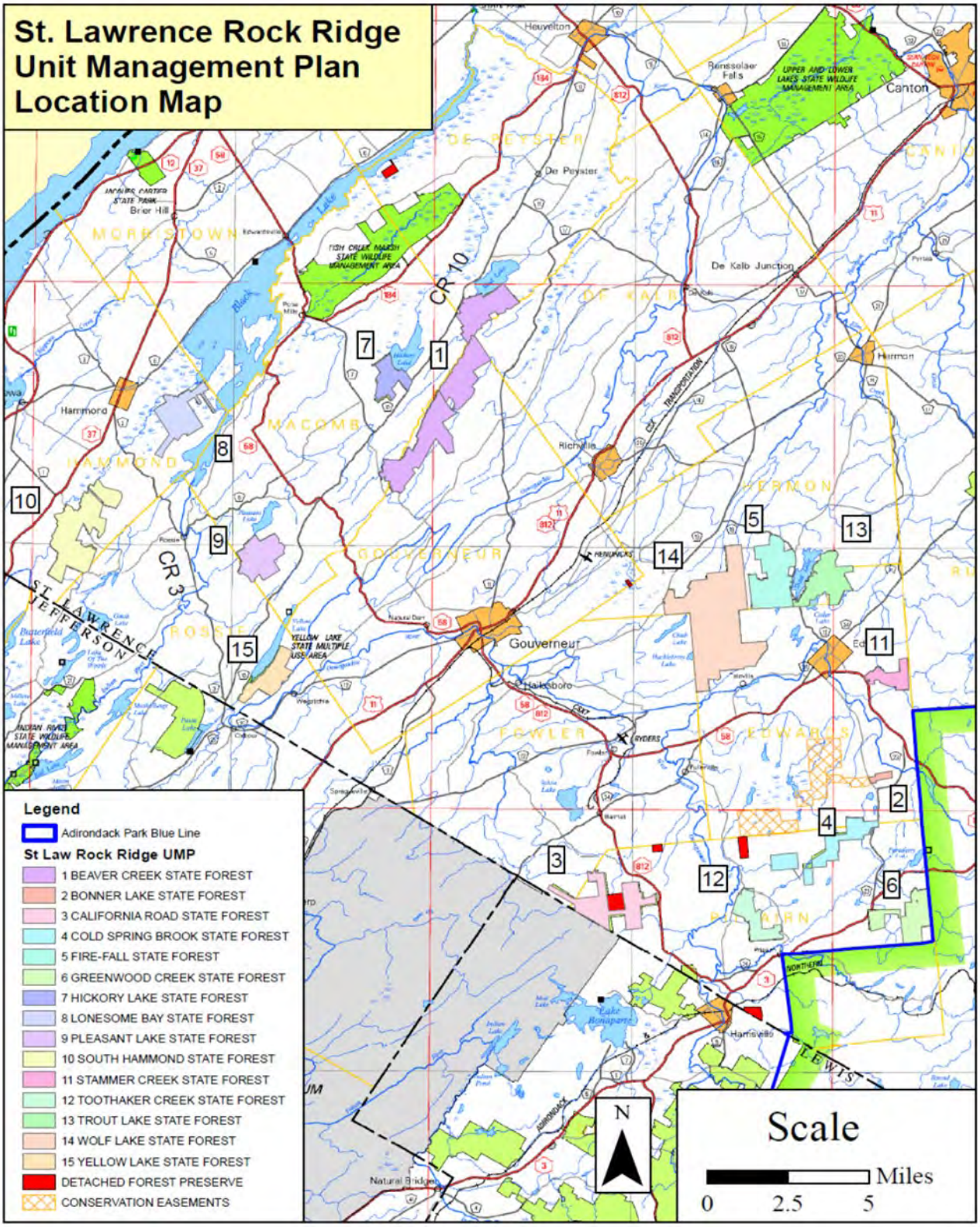
Goal 4 – Provide Economic Benefits to the People of the State

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

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

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

Location Map



Information on the St. Lawrence Rock Ridge Unit

State Lands in the Unit

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

Table I.A. – State Lands in the Unit

Facility Name and Webpage	Acreage
Beaver Creek State Forest– SL 29, SL 32, SL 37, http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/97915.html	3,727
Bonner Lake State Forest– SL 45 http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/96810.html	98
California Road State Forest– SL 21 http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/82768.html	1,410
Cold Spring Brook State Forest– SL 18 http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/103448.html	1,068
Fire-Fall State Forest– SL 27 http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/82459.html	1,570
Greenwood Creek State Forest– SL 4 http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/7997.html	1,022
Hickory Lake State Forest– SL 38 http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/104476.html	581
Lonesome Bay State Forest– SL 36 http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/79493.html	1,122
Pleasant Lake State Forest– SL 39 http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/104570.html	963
South Hammond State Forest– SL 24 http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/79483.html	2,086
Stammer Creek State Forest– SL 43 http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/86893.html	460
Toothaker Creek State Forest– SL 16 http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/104467.html	709
Trout Lake State Forest– SL 42 http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/104571.html	1,087
Wolf Lake State Forest– SL 30 http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/7995.html	4,360
Yellow Lake State Forest– SL 44 http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/81109.html	751
9 Detached Forest Preserve Parcels	561
Total	21,575

Facilities Not Included in this UMP

There is one Wildlife Management Area (WMA) located within the St. Lawrence Rock Ridge UMP area: Fish Creek WMA (Towns of Macomb and Depeyster). WMAs are managed by the DEC Bureau of Wildlife to promote wildlife habitat, game management, and protection of rare and threatened species. For more information about these areas, see the DEC website at http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/9322.html. The DEC also maintains boat launch sites on rivers and lakes throughout the area. For more information about these sites, see the DEC website at http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/23866.html.

High Conservation Value Forests

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

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

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

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

Soils

Soils provide the foundation, both figuratively and literally, of forested ecosystems. They support an immense number of microorganisms, fungi, mosses, insects, herpetofauna and small mammals which form the base of the food chain. They filter and store water and also provide and recycle nutrients essential for all plant life. For information on DEC's policies for the protection of forest soils, as well as water resources please see SPSFM page 119 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Table I.B. - Soils

Facility Name	Predominant Soil Type(s)	Acres
Beaver Creek State Forest	Summerville-Rock Outcrop Complex	1,003
Bonner Lake State Forest	Colton-Duxbury Complex	33
California Road State Forest	Insula-Rock Outcrop Complex	255
Cold Spring Brook State Forest	Potsdam-Tunbridge Complex	171
Fire-Fall State Forest	Insula-Rock Outcrop Complex	867
Greenwood Creek State Forest	Lyman-Rock Outcrop Complex	135
Hickory Lake State Forest	Carbondale Muck	347
Lonesome Bay State Forest	Carbondale Muck	216
Pleasant Lake State Forest	Insula-Rock Outcrop Complex	310
South Hammond State Forest	Insula-Rock Outcrop Complex	638
Stammer Creek State Forest	Tunbridge-Lyman Complex	165
Toothaker Creek State Forest	Tunbridge-Lyman Complex	183
Trout Lake State Forest	Insula-Rock Outcrop Complex	505
Wolf Lake State Forest	Insula-Rock Outcrop Complex	2,444
Yellow Lake State Forest	Insula-Rock Outcrop Complex	317

Water Resources

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

Table I.C. – Water Resources (see Figure 1 for maps)

Watersheds	
Hydrologic unit(s)	Barter Creek, Beaver Creek, Big Creek, Birch Creek, Black Creek-Black Lake, Boland Creek, Bostwick Creek-Indian River, Elm Creek, Fish Creek, Meadow Brook, Pork Creek, Sawyer

	Creek, Stammer Creek, Tanner Creek, Turnpike Creek, Vrooman Creek, Welch Creek, Oswegatchie River	
Watershed HCVF	0 ac	
Wetlands		
All Wetlands	6,743 ac.	
Streams/Rivers *		
Beaver Creek	2.0 mi.	
Black Creek	3.6 mi.	
Carter Creek	3.4 mi.	
Cold Spring Creek	1.1 mi.	
Elm Creek	0.64 mi.	
Grass Creek	0.23 mi.	
Greenwood Creek	1.1 mi.	
Paddy Brown Brook	0.08 mi.	
Sawyer Creek	1.2 mi.	
Stammer Creek	0.6 mi.	
Toothaker Creek	1.3 mi.	
Perennial streams/rivers	AA or A	0.0 mi.
	B	0.3 mi.
	C	10.8 mi.
	D	34.6 mi.
Trout streams/rivers	AA (T), A (T), B (T) or C (T)	7.5 mi.
Water Bodies		
Water bodies (open-water ponds and lakes)	206 ac.	

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

Major Streams, Rivers and Water Bodies

A listing of the major waterbodies found within the unit can be located in Appendix E, Table 2.

Biodiversity

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

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

Common Species

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

- NYS Breeding Bird Atlas Block Numbers 4391B, 4391D, 4490B, 4491A, 4491D, 4492C, 4591A, 4591B, 4592B, 4592C, 4592D, 4593C, 4689A, 4689B, 4689C, 4689D, 4690B, 4691C, 4691D, 4692B, 4788A, 4789A, 4789B, 4789C, 4789D, 4790A, 4790B, 4790D, 4791C, 4791D
- Breeding Bird Atlas blocks can be searched at http://www.dec.ny.gov/cfmx/extapps/bba/Herp Atlas Block Numbers 4407522, 4407523, 4407524, 4407532, 4407533, 4407534, 4407535, 4407536, 4407543, 4407544, 4407545, 4407546, 4407553, 4407554, 4407555
- Herp Atlas information on amphibians, toads, frogs, turtles, lizards and snakes can be found at http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7140.html
- Game Species Harvest Levels Wildlife Management Unit (WMU) Numbers 6A, 6C, 6F, 6J

Summaries of deer and bear harvests for this area can be found on the DEC's website at https://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/42232.html. More information about hunting, trapping, and game management can be found on the DEC's website at http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/hunting.html.
(Deer take, bear take, turkey harvest, etc.)

Habitat

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

Vegetative Types and Stages

Table I.D. - Vegetative Types and Stages within the Unit (see Figure 3 for maps)

Vegetative Type	Acres by Size Class				% of Total
	0 -5 in	6 - 11 in	12+ in	Other	
Natural Forest Hardwood	189	12,070	2,094	--	68

Table I.D. - Vegetative Types and Stages within the Unit (see Figure 3 for maps)

Vegetative Type	Acres by Size Class				% of Total
	0 -5 in	6 - 11 in	12+ in	Other	
Natural Forest Conifer	5	709	833	--	7
Plantation Softwoods	21	681	441	--	5
Plantation Hardwoods	--	--	--	--	0
Wetland	477	58	--	2,406	15
Ponds	--	--	--	675	3
Open/Brush	--	--	--	117	1
Other (Roads, Parking lots, etc.)	--	--	--	282	1
Total (Acres)	692	13,518	3,368	3,480	100%

Representative Sample Areas

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

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

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

Table I.E. – RSAs and Rare Community HCFVs within the Unit (see Figure 5)				
Community Name	**Vegetative Type**	**Facility Name / Stand Numbers**	**NYNHP Rank**	**Acreage**
Representative Sample Areas of Commonly Occurring Natural Communities				
Maple-Basswood Rich Mesic Forest	Forest	Toothaker SF, stand #'s A-1.1, 1.3 24, 26.1, 26.2, 27, 29, 30, 38, 39, 45 Greenwood Creek SF, stand #'s:3.1, 8, 9, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20.1, 20.2, 21, 26.2, 31, 33, 36,40, 41 43.1, 43.2, 45, 46, 47, 49, 52.1, 55, 56, 57, 58.2, 59, 61 Cold Spring Brook SF, stand #s A-1, 15, 18, 19, 21, 22, 42	S3	939
Silver Maple-Ash Swamp	Swamp	Beaver Creek SF, stand #'s A-1, 30, 55, 61	S3	33
Silver Maple-Ash Swamp	Swamp	Lonesome Bay SF, stand #'s 28,33	S3	143
Rare Community and Rare Plant HCVF				
Northern Bog Aster	Plant	Hickory Lake SF	S2	4.1
Sparse-flowered Sedge	Plant	Hickory Lake SF	S1	3
Sandstone Pavement Barrens	Terrestrial Barrens and Woodlands	South Hammond SF	S1	38.1

Resource Protection Areas

When practicing active forest management, it is important to identify areas on the landscape that are either reserved from management activity or where activity is conducted in such a manner as to provide direct protection and enhancement of habitat and ecosystem functions. For more information on these protective measures, see SPSFM page 97 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

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

The identification of large, unfragmented forested areas, also called matrix forest blocks (see Figure 4), is an important component of biodiversity conservation and forest ecosystem protection. In addition, securing connections between major forested landscapes and their imbedded matrix forest blocks is important for the maintenance of viable populations of species, especially wide-ranging and highly mobile species, and ecological processes such as dispersal and pollination over the long term.

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

After the matrix forest blocks were created and prioritized, they were sorted into two different tiers. Tier 1 blocks were identified as the best possible block or set of blocks to represent the forest-landscape group of which it was a member. Tier 2 blocks were less ideal but considered to be acceptable alternatives to the Tier 1 blocks. Figure 4 identifies the forest blocks as well as the different tiers observed within the unit.

- Matrix Forest Block 16,334 acres
- Forest Landscape Connectivity Corridor 0 acres
- Important Bird Areas 7,790 acres

More information regarding Matrix Forest blocks, connectivity corridors and associated management considerations can be found in the SPSFM page 97 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Potential Climate Vulnerability

Climate change will continue to impact tree species and forests through higher temperatures, frost and phenology changes, increased precipitation, droughts, and flooding, and more frequent and intense ice, wind, and other storm events. Some of these impacts may not become evident for decades since mature trees can be resistant to environmental stressors. In the meantime, habitat quality will decline for many tree species, impacting forest health. Climate change impacts are expected to have a higher impact on some forest types and species than others.

Within the Rocky Ridge Unit, mesic and lowland broadleaf forests dominated by beech, quaking aspen, fir, ash, hemlock, eastern white pine, northern white-cedar, and tamarack and northern forests dominated by fir, spruce, paper birch, northern white-cedar are expected to be the most vulnerable to climate change and oak-dominated forests, woodlands, and barrens are expected to be the least vulnerable to climate change.

At-Risk Species

The presence of at-risk species and communities on the St. Lawrence Rock Ridge Unit and in the surrounding landscape has been investigated to inform appropriate management actions and protections. This investigation was conducted in development of this UMP and the associated inventory of State Forest resources. A more focused assessment will be conducted before undertaking specific management activities in sensitive sites. Appropriate protections

may include reserving areas from management activity or mitigating impacts of activity. For more information on protection of at-risk species, please see SPSFM page 133 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Investigation included the following:

- A formal plant survey was conducted on this Unit in the spring of 2005 and in targeted areas throughout the 2018 growing season by the New York Natural Heritage Program.
- Element Occurrence Records from the New York Natural Heritage Program were consulted for information.
- Consultation of NHP species guides.
- Consultation of the NYS Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy

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

Table I.F. - At-Risk Species*

Species Name	NYNHP Rank	Habitat	Record Source	NYS Status
Confirmed or Predicted within the Unit				
Animals				
Eastern Small-footed Myotis (*Myotis leibii*)	S1S3	Cave	SF PRO (PRED)	PSC
Birds				
Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)	S2S3B, S2N	Wetland	NHEO (CONF)	T SGCN
Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*)	S2B	Marsh	SF PRO (PRED)	E
Common Loon (*Gavia immer*)	S4	Lake	BBA (CONF)	PSC SGCN
Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*)	S3B, S1N	Marsh	NHEO (CONF)	T SGCN
Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*)	S3B, S1N	Marsh	NHEO (CONF)	T SGCN

Red-headed Woodpecker (*Pieris virginiensis*)	S2	Swamps/Open	SF PRO (PRED)	PSC
Sedge Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*)	S3B	Meadow	SF PRO (PRED)	T
Whip-poor-will (*Antrostomus vociferu*)	S3B	Forest	NHEO (CONF)	PSC
Fish				
Black Bullhead (*Ameiurus melas*)	S1	Lake/River	NHEO (CONF)	U SGCN
Eastern Sand Darter (*Ammocrypta pellucida*)	S2S3	Stream	SF PRO (PRED)	T SGCN
Iowa Darter (*Etheostoma exile*)	S2	Lake	NHEO (CONF)	U SGCN
Lake Sturgeon (*Acipenser fulvescens*)	S2S3	Lake	NHEO (CONF)	T SGCN
Turtles				
Blanding's turtle (*Emydoidea blandingii*)	S2S3	Wetland	SF PRO (PRED)	T SGCN
Wood Turtle (*Glyptemys insculpta)*	S3	Stream/River		SGCN PSC
Dragonflies				
Arrowhead Spiketail (*Cordulegaster obliqua*)	S3	Stream	SF PRO (PRED)	U
Cyrano Darner (*Nasiaeschna pentacantha*)	S2S3	Pond/River	SF PRO (PRED)	U
Gray Petaltail (*Tachopteryx thoreyi*)	S2	Forest	SF PRO (PRED)	PSC
Rapids Clubtail (*Phanogomphus quadricolor*)	S3	River	NHEO (CONF)	U SGCN
Butterflies				

West Virginia White (*Pieris virginiensis*)	S3	Forest/Upland	NHEO (CONF)	U
Mollusks				
Black Sandshell (*Ligumia recta*)	S2S3	River	NHEO (CONF)	U SGCN
Eastern Pearlshell (*Margaritifera margaritifera*)	S2S3	River	NHEO (CONF)	U SGCN
Plants				
Back's Sedge (*Carex backii*)	S3	Forest	NHEO (CONF)	T
Cork Elm (*Ulmus thomasii*)	S3	Forest	NHEO (CONF)	T
Dragon's Mouth Orchid (*Arethusa bulbosa*)	S2	Meadow	SF PRO (PRED)	T
Fernald's Sedge (*Carex merritt-fernaldii*)	S2S3	Ledges	SF PRO (PRED)	T
Lily-leaved twayblade (*Liparis liliifolia)*	S1	Forest	NHEO (CONF)	E
Marsh Horsetail (*Equisetum palustre*)	S2	Wetland	SF PRO (PRED)	T
Meadow Horsetail (*Equisetum pretense*)	S2	Forest	NHEO (CONF)	T
Northern Bog Aster (*Symphyotrichum boreale*)	S2	Swamp	NHEO (CONF)	T
Northern Running-Pine (*Diphasiastrum complanatum*)	S1S2	Ridgetop	SF PRO (PRED)	E
Purple Rock-cress (*Boechera grahamii*)	S2	Cliff	NHEO (CONF)	T
Ram's-head Ladyslipper (*Cypripedium arietinum*)	S2	Forest	SF PRO (PRED)	T
Small's Knotweed (*Polygonum buxiforme*)	S1S2	Ridge	NHEO (CONF)	E

Smooth Cliff Brake (*Pellaea glabella spp. Glabella*)	S2	Cliff	SF PRO (PRED)	T
Sparse-flowered Sedge (*Carex tenuiflora*)	S1	Swamp	NHEO (CONF)	E
Straight-leaved Pondweed (*Potamogeton strictifolius*)	S1	Wetland	SF PRO (PRED)	E
Wiry Panic Grass (*Panicum flexile*)	S3	Open	SF PRO (PRED)	R
Confirmed or Predicted in the Landscape and May Be Affected by State Forest Management				
Birds				
Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*)	S3B	Islands	NHEO (CONF)	T SGCN
Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*)	S5	Swamp	NHEO (CONF)	P
Henslow's Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii*)	S3B	Grassland	NHEO (CONF)	T SGCN
Northern Harrier (*Circus hudsonius*)	S3B,S3N	Marsh	NHEO (CONF)	T SGCN
Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*)	S2	Grassland	NHEO (CONF)	E SGCN
Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*)	S3B	Grassland	NHEO (CONF)	T SGCN
Fish				
Blackchin Shiner (*Notropis heterodon*)	S2	River	NHEO (CONF)	U SGCN
Blacknose Shiner (*Notropis heterolepis*)	S2S3	Creek	NHEO (CONF)	U SGCN
Bridle Shiner (*Notropis bifrenatus*)	S2	Creek	NHEO (CONF)	U SGCN
Mooneye (*Hiodon tergisus*)	S2	Lake	NHEO (CONF)	T SGCN
Northern Brook Lamprey (*Lchthyomyzon fossor*)	S2	River	NHEO (CONF)	U
Pugnose Shiner (*Notropis anogenus*)	S1S2	Lake	NHEO (CONF)	E SGCN
Turtles				
Blanding's turtle (*Emydoidea blandingii*)	S2S3	Wetland	SF PRO (PRED)	T SGCN
Wood Turtle (*Glyptemys insculpta*)	S3	Stream/River	SGCN	PSC

Information on the St. Lawrence Rock Ridge Unit

Biodiversity

Plants				
Carey's Sedge *(Carex careyana*)	S1S2	Forest	NHEO (CONF)	T
Drummond's Rock Cress (*Boechera stricta*)	S2	Ledges, Thin Soiled Forests	NHEO (CONF)	T
Hill's Pondweed (*Potamogeton hillii*)	S2	River/Stream	NHEO (CONF)	T
Lake Cress *(Rorippa aquatica*)	S2	River	NHEO (CONF)	T
Sharp-tipped Blue-eyed Grass (*Sisyrinchium mucronatum*)	S1	Field	NHEO (CONF)	E

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

Key to Codes

BBA - Breeding Bird Atlas

(PRED) - Predicted Species

(CONF) - Confirmed Species

SF PRO - State Forest Predicted Richness Overlay

NHEO – Natural Heritage Element Occurrences

Status

E - Endangered Species (New York)

T - Threatened Species (New York)

PSC - Protected, Special Concern Species (New York)

SGCN - Species of Greatest Conservation Need

Visual Resources

The aesthetic quality of State Forests is considered in management activity across the unit. However, some areas have greater potential to preserve or create unique opportunities for public enjoyment. These especially scenic areas are inventoried below. For information on the protection of visual resources, please see SPSFM page 146 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

This unit provides public access to several large water bodies across several State Forests, including Cedar Lake, Hickory Lake, Huckleberry Lake, Moon Lake, Trout Lake, Wolf Lake and Yellow Lake. These lakes provide recreational activities such as fishing, swimming, camping, hiking, and canoeing. Some of these lakes are quite a distance from access roads and require hiking on designated trails but offer a sense of remoteness and solitude. The topography in this unit is very rugged with rocky outcrops and steep terrain that can be challenging but offer exceptional views of scenic vistas throughout the unit.

Historic and Cultural Resources

History of the Unit

The lands within this unit were home to many indigenous nations prior to European settlers. The Mohawk, Oneida and Onondaga tribes all utilized these areas. Hunting, fishing, farming, and gathering were just a few of the activities that were done to live a subsistence life on these lands. The water resources in this unit provided travel via waterways on the rivers, and lakes that also facilitated trade, hunting and fishing activities. These forests identified in this unit management plan provided many vast resources which were used in everyday living.

A majority of the lands in this unit were first settled in the early 1800s by Scottish immigrants. Farming was the primary use of the land during this time. Evidence of these farms such as fencing, water wells, and old house foundations, can be seen today. The early settlers began clearing land immediately for farming, but farming remained secondary to forestry as a source of income. The clearing process was slow, and the ax was the primary farm tool for many years. Some income could be obtained from the pearl ash, which was refined from the potash extracted from the ashes from burning the excess woody material. Other sources of income from the forest were logs, bark, furs and maple sugar. Many factors, including severe climate and poor soils (thin soil, sandy lowlands, gravelly soil, poor drainage) contributed to the lack of growth and subsequent decline of farming and population in this general area.

The community of Trout Lake was founded in 1860 by Ezek Earl. The timber in the area attracted lumbermen from all over to cut the virgin timber present. At the time numerous sawmills existed in the surrounding towns of Gouverneur and Edwards. The Trout Lake Mill employed about 35 to 50 men and cut approximately 20,000 board feet of lumber per day. In 1896, there was a steamboat that gave passengers rides around the lake for 25 cents. Trout Lake became a popular destination in the early 1900s; people visited for the summer from New York City and more cottages and homes were built on the lake. A majority of the lands that became Trout Lake State Forest were acquired by Earl Bancroft, who practiced law and accepted these lands on Trout Lake in lieu of payment for attorney services. The lands experienced 2 substantial fires in the early 1920s that destroyed many camps and extended

across the road to lands that are presently known as Fire-Fall State Forest. These lands were used by the U. S Army for training maneuvers in the 1940s.

The lands of Trout Lake State Forest were previously referred to as the “Land of the White Plume” as described by LaVerne H. Freeman because Earl Bancroft thought of the “White Plume” as a symbol of chivalry and idealistic behavior and thought the Trout Lake area should be a gathering place for societal groups where ideas could flourish.

The State purchased the Bancroft-Todd farm, consisting of 909 acres, in 1962. These lands are known today as Trout Lake State Forest. Local articles at the time suggested the State was planning to develop the property into a State Park that would give access to the public for swimming.

The Town of Hermon was another area where lumber mills were started by settlers in the 1830s. The pine was cut and taken to Bigelow or Richville to be transported out by train to other areas. Many Frenchmen, from Quebec, were brought in to work in the woods. One sawmill in Elm Creek made coffins for individuals out of butternut trees. Trees were also used in the making of black salte, also called potash, that was transported by waterways to Ogdensburg where it was made into the finished product.

Stammerville, downstream from the Stammer Creek State Forest, was a busy place where logs floated down Stammer Creek reached the sawmills in Stammerville or continued on to the Oswegatchie River and Edwards. Log drives on the Oswegatchie River and its tributaries were a common way to transport logs to the mills. Often the logs would get jammed up in the river and had to be dynamited to restore the log drives. The Gouverneur & Oswegatchie Railroad began construction in 1892 to connect Gouverneur to Edwards, and trains began to transport passengers as well as wood products and talc produced in the area.

In 1845 there was a substantial windstorm that devasted thousands of acres across the state including portions within the county in the towns of Edwards, Fowler, and Russell. The storm’s windspeed was recorded at more than 50 miles per hour and destroyed about a mile-wide path through the forests. No fatalities were ever recorded, but a lot of blowdown damage occurred.

Besides logging, the mining of talc in the area was a big boon to the local economy. Talc was prevalent in the Fowler, Balmat and Talcville areas. The talc mines were discovered after iron ore in these areas were unprofitable and of low quality. Talc was discovered to be an alternative to clay in the paper making process. It is unclear who was the first person to suggest utilizing talc in the paper making process, but one historical article suggests that it may have been a local blacksmith from the Gouverneur area. There were also lead mines in the area that supposedly provided lead for bullets during the Civil War. Evidence of one mine is still present today in Beaver Creek State Forest.

A tannery located in the town of Fine near the current State Route 3 operated for nearly 30 years. It used hemlock bark from the vast amount of hemlock trees in the area to tan the hides. Hemlock bark is rich in tannic acid, the primary chemical used in the process of making leather, and thus is where the term “tan” or “tanning” came from. One-hundred men at a time would go out and harvest the hemlock bark during sap season, which is in the spring when the sap starts flowing and the bark is easier to remove from the trunk. The tanning process took about six

months to tan the hide from the time it was dropped off at the mill to the time It was turned into leather.

Inventory of Resources

The term cultural resources encompass a number of categories of human created resources including structures, archaeological sites and related resources. DEC is required by the New York State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA) (PRHPL Article 14) and SEQRA (ECL Article 8) as well as Article 9 of Environmental Conservation Law, 6NYCRR Section 190.8 (g) and Section 233 of Education Law to include such resources in the range of environmental values that are managed on public lands. For more information on protection of historic and cultural resources, please see SPSFM page 157 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

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

There are no SHPA inventoried resources within the Unit. There are stone walls and foundations found within the Unit.

Historic and Archaeological Site Protection

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

Archaeological Research

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

Real Property

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

Boundary Lines

Table I.G. – Status of Boundary Lines

Facility Name	Length of Boundary (mi.)	Length Needing Maintenance	Length Needing Survey
Beaver Creek State Forest	26.16	26.16	0
Bonner Lake State Forest	1.96	1.96	0
California Road State Forest	14.08	1.62	1.62
Cold Spring Brook State Forest	12.78	0.76	0.76
Fire-Fall State Forest	9.19	9.19	0
Greenwood Creek State Forest	8.93	8.93	0
Hickory Lake State Forest	5.83	5.83	0
Lonesome Bay State Forest	10.44	3.51	3.51
Pleasant Lake State Forest	5.90	5.90	0
South Hammond State Forest	15.14	15.14	0
Stammer Creek State Forest	5.17	5.17	0
Toothaker Creek State Forest	6.72	6.72	0
Trout Lake State Forest	8.82	8.82	0
Wolf Lake State Forest	16.16	16.16	0
Yellow Lake State Forest	6.43	6.43	0
Totals	153.71	122.3	5.89

For more information on boundary line maintenance, please see SPSFM page 171 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Exceptions and Deeded Restrictions

Table I.H. – Exceptions and Deeded Restrictions

Facility Name	RA #	Description E.g., deeded ROW, easement, access lane, water rights, cemetery, etc.	Proposal ID (Surveyor's Reference)
Beaver Creek State Forest	37	Bulger ROW along Old Farm Road from Lead Mine Road	C
Beaver Creek State Forest	37	Private ROW portrayed on map #6157 Dated 1962. Recorded at L 162C P 1607.	F
Beaver Creek State Forest	37	Easement to Oswegatchie Light Company Recorded at L.357 P. 71	G

Table I.H. – Exceptions and Deeded Restrictions

Facility Name	RA #	Description E.g., deeded ROW, easement, access lane, water rights, cemetery, etc.	Proposal ID (Surveyor's Reference)
Bonner Lake State Forest	45	Deeded 250' ROW/Easement for Transmission Utilities Recorded at L. 337 P.170	A
California Road State Forest	21	DEC ROW to Proposal L. Described at L. 929 P. 86 dated 1978. 2 private gates with DEC locks.	L
Cold Spring Brook State Forest	18	Deeded 250' ROW/Easement for Transmission Utilities recorded at L. 337 P. 18	C
Hickory Lake State Forest	38	DEC ROW across Lincoln property portrayed on map #6428 dated 1962. Recorded at L. 701 P. 194 Relocated with gate in 2012	A
Lonesome Bay State Forest	36	Deeded ROW described at L. 1077 P. 688 dated 1994 location flagged 2010. Goes through grassy wet area.	B
Stammer Creek State Forest	43	Deeded ROW for electric transmission lines described at L. 184 P. 512 dated 1914	A
Toothaker Creek State Forest	16	Powerline ROW conveyed from NYPA. Recorded at L. 1038 P. 803 dated 1989	C
Trout Lake State Forest	42	Deeded ROW to Gilmour and Rice to cross 53.06 acre in NE corner. Recorded at L. 727 P. 573 dated 1963	A
Trout Lake State Forest	42	Deeded ROW to William Hunkins, wife, heirs and assigns to cross 53.06 acre in NE corner. Recorded at L. 727 P. 573 dated 1963	A
Trout Lake State Forest	42	Mines and mineral rights reserved by grantor's predecessors. Recorded at L. 727 P. 573 dated 1963	A

Table I.H. – Exceptions and Deeded Restrictions

Facility Name	RA #	Description E.g., deeded ROW, easement, access lane, water rights, cemetery, etc.	Proposal ID (Surveyor's Reference)
Trout Lake State Forest	42	Right of The St. Lawrence Mineral Lands Company to flow any portion of the land in the 34.50-acre lot in the NW corner, by raising the waters of Trout Lake. Recorded at L. 727 P. 573 dated 1963	A
Trout Lake State Forest	42	DEC ROW on private road proposal B map 3492 dated 1964. L. 765 P. 252 DEC usage allowed	B
Trout Lake State Forest	42	Reservation to use reserved Cedar Lake Road by all camp lot owners. DEC not obligated to maintain. Dated 1965 Portrayed L. 765 P. 253	B
Wolf Lake State Forest	30	Reservation of mines and minerals to NYS. Dated 1965 Recorded L. 750 P. 263	A
Wolf Lake State Forest	30	Release of claim-mineral rights dated 1963 Recorded L. 729 P. 380	B
Wolf Lake State Forest	30	DEC deeded ROW portrayed on map #6438 dated 1962 Recoded L. 702 P. 528	H
Wolf Lake State Forest	30	Excepting and reserving 1.80-acre parcel from proposal I dated 1963 Recorded L. 731 P. 25	I
Wolf Lake State Forest	30	Reservation to Dusham heirs, assigns to use of well located easterly of house on 1.80 acre parcel with use of water pump and water lines assuming all maintenance. Dated 1964 Recorded L. 737 P. 579	I

*Proposal IDs' reference the different parcels as the DEC acquired them at different times from different landowners for a particular State Forest.

Use and Demand Related to Exceptions and Deeded Restrictions

The State Forests in this unit are often interspersed with private properties that are bordered or completely surrounded by state property. Vehicular access to these properties is often available through frontage on a public road, a DEC maintained road open to motor vehicles that the

landowner has a ROW on, or through a deeded right of way held by the private landowner across state property. DEC works with landowners and local highway superintendents to try and maintain and improve these legal access routes whenever possible.

There are other private parcels, especially hunting camps, where the parcel has no legal vehicular access to the property, but an existing logging trail or haul road not posted open to motor vehicles is being driven illegally to access the property. In some cases, this has caused rutting and damage to low standard seasonal roads and trails that are not suited to all weather vehicular use. Vehicles driving on roads and trails not suitable for this use continue to create ongoing damage and problems throughout this unit.

Lonesome Bay State Forest (RA #36)- The Woodley Way Road (AKA New Field Road) legal status has been in dispute for many years regarding who is responsible for maintaining the road. The road passes through private property then through Lonesome Bay SF and then back onto private property. DEC has had numerous conversations with private landowners and town officials about its official legal status. In 2019 DEC Real property staff determined, based on documentation from a town of Hammond board meeting, that the Woodley Way Road was formally abandoned pursuant to Section 205 of the Highway Law back in 1957. Since the town has discontinued maintenance on this road, maintenance falls back to the landowners along the road, including the people of the State of New York and private landowners. Private landowners have expressed interest in installing a gate at the beginning of the Woodley Way Road to help prevent road damage during vulnerable road conditions. DEC is willing to allow a gate to be installed provided that the gate remain unlocked and open to the public during at least the big game hunting seasons (**September 15-December 15th**). Seasonal restricted access would allow the road to remain open to the public during the big game hunting seasons and be closed during the winter and mud season when the road is susceptible to damage. DEC is willing to provide some maintenance, and materials to help maintain the road if funding/resources are available. As of 2019 the Woodley Way Road is in excellent condition and would require very little maintenance.

Encroachments

Well-marked boundary lines that are readily identifiable to the public reduce unintentional trespass. However, encroachments onto State Forest lands do sometimes occur. Such issues requiring resolution are listed in the following table.

Table I.I. – Encroachments

Facility Name	RA #	Description	Proposal ID (Surveyor's Reference)
California Road State Forest	21	Adjacent landowner to south is using vehicle on trail to access camp, is not likely a legal ROW	J
Cold Spring Brook State Forest	18	Adjacent landowner is using trail with vehicle to access camp. Not a deeded ROW. Have issued TRP's in past for logging access	A

Cold Spring Brook State Forest	18	Camp Road not a deeded ROW, though is used as a snowmobile trail with permission by St. Lawrence County Snowmobile Association	A
Greenwood Creek State Forest	4	Adjacent landowner to south has been creating illegal trails on State Land without permission. Need to clearly mark boundary	C

Land Acquisition

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

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

For more information on land acquisition, please see SPSFM page 165 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Infrastructure

State Forests are managed with a minimal amount of improvements to accommodate rustic, forest based recreational opportunities while providing for resource protection; public health and safety; and access for individuals of all ability levels. For more information on infrastructure policies, please see SPSFM page 175 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Roads and Trails

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

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

Table I.J. – Existing Access and Parking (see Figure 2 for maps)

Category	Total Amount	Needing Improvement
Public Forest Access Roads	5.87 mi.	5.87 mi.
Haul Roads	5.26 mi.	2.63 mi.
Trails	23.89 mi.	8.84 mi.
Stream Crossings		
Bridges	2	1
Culverts	17	4
Related Infrastructure		
Parking Areas / Trailheads	13	0
Gates / Barriers	5	5

Use and Demand on Roads, Haul Roads and Parking Areas

Roads open to motor vehicles within this unit are frequently used by the general public to access state properties for hiking, fishing, hunting, trapping, timber harvesting, and accessing privately owned parcels located adjacent to state forests. There is a need for several gates on the unit which will be closed during spring mud season to protect DEC maintained roads from potentially significant damage.

Currently, the unit needs several parking areas in order to accommodate the increased use of state lands for recreational uses. Some state forests have little to no off-road parking access. More parking areas and upgrading existing areas would help to eliminate the public from having to park on neighboring public roads. The following State Forests need new or upgraded parking areas:

INFRASTRUCTURE

-Beaver Creek State Forest

-Hickory Lake State Forest

-Pleasant Lake State Forest

-Fire-Fall State Forest

-Trout Lake State Forest

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

Signs / Kiosks

There are a total of 31 signs and 1 kiosk on the unit.

There are many areas that would benefit from additional signage and kiosks on the unit to educate the public on the resources present as well as other educational information.

Boating and Fishing Facilities

There is currently one DEC hand boat launch location on the north of Yellow Lake off Hall Road allowing water access to Yellow Lake State Forest. This site is suitable only for car-top access. The launch is managed by DEC Bureau of Fisheries. See more information at https://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/87799.html.
Additionally, there is an ADA accessible fishing site as well as a hand launch on the Oswegatchie River located near the southeastern portion of Yellow Lake State Forest on the Chisholm Road.

There have been ideas over the years of installing a public boat launch on Trout Lake State Forest to increase public access to the lake. This would be a substantial project and would require extensive planning and public input if funding was available.

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

Designated Campsites and Lean-tos

There are 5 designated campsites on Greenwood Creek State Forest. There are also 4 Lean-tos located on Wolf Lake State Forest (Huckleberry Lake, Moon Lake, Wolf Lake and Beaver Meadows) that can be accessed via designated hiking trails from either the Ames or Sam Day Roads.

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

Communications Facilities

None

Utility Transmission and Collection Facilities

There are several electric transmission lines that cross various lands in the unit. They include Cold Spring Brook, Hickory Lake, Stammer Creek, Toothaker Creek, and Yellow Lake State Forests. Occasional Temporary Revocable Permits are given for utility companies such as National Grid, New York Power Authority or designated subcontractors to conduct maintenance on these transmission lines.

Operations Facilities

The Trout Lake Maintenance Facility is the only Division of Operations facility located within the unit. The main garage was destroyed by a fire in the summer of 2018. Other storage garages on the property were not destroyed in the fire and are still being used for equipment storage. DEC plans to use a portion of the storage area as the primary maintenance shop temporarily.

Correction or Youth Camps

None

Seed Production Areas

None

Non-recreational Uses

Off-Highway and All-Terrain Vehicle Use

For a comprehensive discussion of DEC's policy regarding ATV use on State Forests, please refer to page 229 of the SPSFM at www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

St. Lawrence County has suggested establishing a trail/route through Greenwood Creek State Forest as a segment of the County multiuse trail system. The County's multiuse trail system uses a combination of private, county, state, and DEC easement lands to provide multiuse recreation routes that include ATV's.

Currently, the County is pursuing permission from private landowners to formalize a trail that would connect their existing system to the Lewis County System. The Agency is willing to work with St. Lawrence County to develop a multiple use trail that utilizes Greenwood Creek State Forest. Per the SPSFM, only connector trails for ATV use are allowed on state forests, and they are allowed if it is the only viable way of connecting community networks.

The County's proposal shows two different routes that cross Greenwood Creek State Forest (see Figure 7). One route (1a) goes from State Route 3 east onto County Reforestation Area # 6 and then onto Greenwood Creek State Forest using former snowmobile trails and eventually on to the Greenwood Public Forest Access Road before entering private land currently owned by S Timber LLC. This route would require permission across a private landowner where the two county parcels share an existing corner. Other permission would also be needed from S Timber LLC in order to continue beyond Greenwood Creek State Forest. The other alternative (1b) trail would be completely on Greenwood Creek roads and trails from the Graham Road until it reaches S Timber LLC property on the eastern property boundary of Greenwood Creek State Forest.

As of 2019, the County has not provided to the DEC a preferred alternative or agreements detailing permission from adjacent landowners.

Military Field Exercises

DEC has worked with the U.S Army at Fort Drum for various training activities in the past that include rock climbing/repelling, missile simulation and orienteering. These areas include Toothaker, Lonesome Bay, Stammer Creek, and Yellow Lake State Forests.

Agricultural Use
None

Formal and Informal Partnerships and Agreements
Conservation and stewardship partnerships are increasingly important, especially for public land management agencies. Considering the fact that resources will always be limited, collaboration across political, social, organizational and professional boundaries is necessary for long-term success and sustainability. Encouraging the development of cooperative and collaborative relationships is and can be done through volunteer agreements with DEC. For more information on these and other partnerships, please see SPSFM page 197 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

- Adirondack Mountain Club - maintenance of lean-tos on Wolf Lake State Forest.
- Tim Dominy - maintenance of trails and other facilities on Wolf Lake State Forest.
- Gouverneur Cub Scouts Pack 2035- Maintenance of trails and other facilities on Yellow Lake State Forest.
- Youth Conservation Corps - for general conservation related activities on State Forest land.
- Edwards Snowmobile Club - maintenance and grooming of snowmobile trails.
- St. Lawrence County Snowmobile Association- grooming of snowmobile trails.

Recreation
Recreation is a major component of planning for the sustainable use of State Forests on this unit. DEC accommodates diverse pursuits such as snowmobiling, horseback riding, hunting, trapping, fishing, picnicking, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, bird watching, geocaching, mountain biking, and hiking. Outdoor recreation opportunities are an important factor in quality of life. We often learn to appreciate and understand nature by participating in these activities. However, repeated use of the land for recreational purposes can have significant impacts. For further discussion of recreational issues and policies, please see SPSFM page 201 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html. The following section includes an inventory of recreational opportunities available on this unit as well as a description of use and demand for each activity. Recreational maps and geographic data are available at DEC's Mapping Gateway http://www.dec.ny.gov/pubs/212.html in Google format or in the DECinfo Locator.

Exceptional Recreational Opportunities
One of the exceptional recreational opportunities in this unit is Wolf Lake State Forest. Wolf Lake State Forest offers very scenic hiking trails to Huckleberry, Moon and Wolf Lakes situated in the center of the forest, and only accessible by foot trails. The hiking trails offer exceptional views of wildlife, diverse topography and a sense of remoteness. Each lake also features a lean-to available for overnight camping.

Wildlife-related Recreation

Hunting
Hunting is a major recreational use within the area including hunting for deer, turkey, ruffed grouse, waterfowl and other small game species. Summaries of deer and bear harvests for this area can be found on the DEC's website at http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/42232.html.

Hunting is allowed throughout this unit, with the exception of areas that are marked with “Safety Zone – No Shooting” signs near houses or other structures.

Fishing

Flowing water resources (lotic systems) are comprised of a range of waters from small intermittent streams to portions of major rivers. Due to the configuration of numerous small parcels of State Forest lands in this UMP unit, long reaches of streams are rare. There are 135 separate stream reaches identified using the Fisheries Index Number (FIN) system. Named streams account for 16 segments ranging from 0.007-5.22 miles in length (Table 1), whereas unnamed streams account for a total of 119 segments (45.5 miles). The Oswegatchie River is the only major stream within the UMP, bordering Yellow Lake State Forest and a small, detached parcel near Coopers Falls.

Twenty ponded waters (lentic systems) ranging in size from 0.7-530 acres are located within this UMP (Table 2). These waters are either within or border the State Forest parcels in the management unit. Numerous other bodies of water, some which may be transient, are interspersed within these state forest parcels. While they may contain fisheries resources, they are not acknowledged by the Bureau of Fisheries and no information exists in our records concerning them.

Tiger muskellunge were stocked in Yellow Lake from 2009-2014 but has been discontinued due to poor performance. Trout Lake was stocked with rainbow trout from 1996-2020 and lake trout from 1995-2020. Experimental stocking of walleye also took place in Trout Lake from 1997-2001. Trout Lake currently does not have public boating access to the Lake therefore stocking has been discontinued. There has been demand in the past to construct a public boat launch on Trout Lake State Forest. This project would require a significant amount of planning and capital to construct. Construction will depend on prioritization of regional projects and available fiscal resources if it develops into a regional project.

One DEC owned hand launch, located on the north end of Yellow Lake, offers a small parking area with a 200-foot trail to the water. Developed access points are available on portions of the Oswegatchie River River with an ADA accessible hand launch on Yellow Lake State Forest. In general, the Statewide Angling Regulations apply to all waters of the Rock Ridge UMP, with two exceptions. Special St. Lawrence County regulations do not allow catch and release of black bass during the closed season. Trout Lake has special regulations for trout and lake trout, which are open all year, with minimum lengths of 12 and 21 inches respectively, and a limit of three per day.

Trapping

Trapping is a popular pastime in this unit. The large wetland complexes spread throughout the area support healthy populations of muskrat, beaver, mink, and river otter. Upland areas support populations of red fox, bobcat, coyote and fisher. Trapping is often necessary to control the large beaver population in this area, which often dam road culverts and cause localized flooding problems.

Viewing Natural Resources

This unit offers many unique natural resource scenic vistas. This includes many remote ponds and lakes that can be accessed from hiking trails. Some of the trails need maintenance and will be addressed within this plan. Proposed hiking trails to certain areas will offer exceptional views that highlight unique features that this unit offers.

Camping

Camping is allowed anywhere on State Forests, except, as directed under 6 NYCRR section 190.3 (b), camping is prohibited within 150 feet of any road, trail, spring, pond or other body of water except at camping areas designated by DEC. In addition, 6 NYCRR section 190.4(a), prohibits camping in one location for four nights or more except under permit and 6 NYCRR section 190.4(e), prohibits a group of 10 or more individuals from camping on State lands at any time except under permit.

- Greenwood Creek State Forest has 5 designated campsites accessible by vehicle fromthe Greenwood Creek Public Forest Access Road (PFAR). Three of these campsites are located near the day use picnic area that offer scenic views of Greenwood Creek, while the other remaining sites offer a little more privacy. These sites cannot be reserved and are available on a first come first serve basis. DEC would like to make one or two of these campsites accessible for people with disabilities.

Wolf Lake State Forest offers four different lean-tos available for overnight camping on a first come first serve basis. These lean-tos are in the center of the forest and reached via 2-3-mile hikes on designated trails. See recreation maps for locations.

Water-based Recreation

This unit has a significant portion of water based recreational resources available. The following offer opportunities for swimming, non-motorized boating, canoeing and kayaking and fishing: Trout and Cedar Lake (Trout Lake State Forest), Hickory Lake (Hickory Lake State Forest), Mud Lake (Pleasant Lake State Forest), Yellow Lake and Oswegatchie River (Yellow Lake State Forest).

- Yellow Lake Car Top Boat Launch (Yellow Lake State Forest)- this site off Hall Road provides public car top launching on Yellow Lake. There is a 4-car parking lot with one accessible parking spot. This is the only public land access on the lake that provides the public the opportunity to launch car top boats.

- Trout Lake (Trout Lake State Forest)- Waterfrontage can be accessed from the Trout Lake trail located off from county route 19. Motorized boats are allowed on Trout Lake, but there is no public boat launch available.

- Cedar Lake (Trout Lake State Forest)- Offers nice canoe and kayak opportunities with no formal boat launch available. The lake can be accessed via foot trails off the Cedar Lake Public Forest Access Road. The operation of mechanically propelled vessels other than those powered by an electric motor with a rating of five horsepower or less, is prohibited on any of on Cedar Lake.

- Mud Lake (Pleasant Lake State Forest)- Offers canoe and kayak access as well via the Mud Lake Trail. No formal launch exists as well.

- Oswegatchie River (Yellow Lake State Forest)- Can be accessed from the fishing access site off the Chisholm Road on the southeastern portion of Yellow Lake State Forest. Canoeing and Kayaking are very popular on the Oswegatchie River.

Trail-based Recreation

*Table I.L. – Multiple Use Trails**

(see Figure 2 & 6 for maps)

Use	Length (mi.)
Foot Trail Use	20.8
Cross Country Skiing	0.0
Equestrian	0.0
Mountain Biking	0.0
Snowmobile	3.09

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

- There are currently no designated multiple-use trail systems in this unit. There are however several individual trails throughout the unit that are open to multiple uses unless otherwise signed as prohibiting certain uses.

Foot Trail Use

This unit contains approximately 20 miles of designated foot trails that offer a wide variety of scenic views. Hiking has become a popular outdoor recreational activity over the years with more people wanting to explore different parts of the state. Wolf Lake is the most popular hiking designation in this unit as it offers breathtaking views and solitude. This unit has relatively fewer multiple use trails as compared with other units in the County. Wolf Lake State Forest has the biggest network trail system in the unit, offering enjoyable and scenic hikes to small remote lakes (Huckleberry, Moon, and Wolf). These areas get a significant amount of use based on trail register data. Providing additional trails in other forests that currently lack trail infrastructure would help to reduce the usage on major trail systems while at the same time giving public better access to areas that offer similar scenic vistas. These areas include Beaver Creek, Hickory Lake, South Hammond, Trout Lake, and Yellow Lake State Forests.

Cross Country Skiing

No formal cross-country skiing trails exist with this unit; however, all trails are open to multiple use unless they are formally signed prohibiting certain uses.

Equestrian

No formal equestrian trails exist with this unit; however, all trails are open to multiple use unless they are formally signed prohibiting certain uses. Formal horse trails in the county exist on Whippoorwill Corners State Forest in the Town of Russell.

Mountain Biking

No formal mountain bike trails exist with this unit; however, all trails are open to multiple use unless they are formally signed prohibiting certain uses. Formal mountain bike trails exist in other units in the area on Downerville and High Flats State Forests in the Towns of Russell, Colton and Parishville.

Snowmobiling

Snowmobiles are allowed anywhere on State Forest roads or trails when covered by snow unless specifically posted against that use.

This unit currently has approximately 3.0 miles of designated snowmobile trails on Cold Spring Brook and Stammer Creek State Forests. Most snowmobiling occurs on the Public Forest Access Roads, Haul Roads, and various seasonal public roads that allow for many miles of uninterrupted travel. Snowmobiling is generally very popular, but recent winters have often been relatively warm with frequent thawing, which has caused shortened and unpredictable snowmobiling seasons. The Agency will work with Edwards Snowmobile Club to maintain current trails and work to rehabilitate former trails through the Volunteer Stewardship Agreement.

Other Recreational Activities

Orienteering

Some State Forests have been used by local boy scout groups and others in the past to host orienteering events on Fire-Fall, Pleasant Lake, Trout Lake, and Wolf Lake State Forests. These events have been authorized through a Temporary Revocable Permit (TRP). The events have hosted approximately 60 people, depending on the year, where participates must navigate to pre-positioned objects using only compass and pacing methods. These events have become popular in recent years and TRP's have been issued on various State Forests in this unit.

Dog Training / Field Trials

None

Hang Gliding

None

Target Shooting

Although not specifically prohibited or encouraged on State Forests, target shooting may occur. However, regulations do prohibit the use of breakable targets on State lands. As restricted by NYCRR Part 190- "No person shall possess breakable targets, including but not limited to clay pigeons, on State lands and no person shall target shoot at breakable targets, including but not limited to clay pigeons and glass containers, on State lands.

Overall Assessment of the Level of Recreational Development

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

In general, there has been a peaceful coexistence of most recreational and trail user groups. Some non-motorized trail users, such as hikers, mountain bikers, and skiers, have expressed a preference for trails which are relatively remote and not open to motorized users such as cars, ATVs, or snowmobiles, due to safety concerns as well as reduced noise.

Trail placement and maintenance in this unit requires careful planning to avoid wet soils, intermittent streams, and vernal pools, which are frequently encountered across the landscape.

Once established, trails require regular maintenance and may require periodic closing during wet weather to prevent damage. This is especially true of roads and trails open to motor vehicles.

This unit includes several large state forests which have few developed recreational facilities or infrastructure, such as designated trails, campsites, lean-to's, parking areas, or water access points. A significant number of new recreational opportunities could be developed in this unit, while both maintaining user satisfaction and preserving the wild character of these forests.

Accessibility for People with Disabilities

DEC has an essential role in increasing accessibility to people with disabilities to recreational activities that are often rustic and challenging by nature, and ensuring that facilities are not only safe, attractive and sustainable, but also compatible with resources. For more information on DEC accessibility policies, please see SPSFM page 190 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

The following trails in the unit are open under the Motorized Access Program for People with Disabilities (MAPPWD/CP3) by permit:

Pleasant Lake State Forest	Curran Road/CP3 Trail	0.63 miles

This allows permitted vehicles to travel beyond the reach of public roads, to areas where the general public must use other means such as hiking or by mountain bike. A MAPPWD permit must be applied for and obtained prior to utilizing above designated MAPPWD trails. More information can be found at https://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/2574.html.

The current facilities with accessibility features in this land unit include:

Yellow Lake Fishing Access Site- The Yellow Lake Fishing Access Site (FAS), is located on Hall Road in the southern region of the Town of Macomb. There is a small four vehicle gravel parking area approximately two-hundred feet from the accessible hand launch into Yellow Lake. There is also an accessible parking spot. This site can accommodate car-top vehicles with a canoe, kayak, or small hand carry boat. It cannot accommodate trailered boats. The sport fishery in Yellow Lake consists mainly of panfish such as the Black Crappie, Bluegill, Pumpkinseed, and Rock Bass. There are also some good opportunities for catching Brown Bullhead, Largemouth Bass, Northern Pike, Tiger Muskellunge and Yellow Perch while fishing this picturesque North Country Lake.

Oswegatchie River Fishing Access Site- The Oswegatchie River Fishing Access Site is located on Chisholm Road in the southeastern portion of Yellow Lake State Forest. There is a small parking lot with fishing and hand launching of small car-top boats that was designed to meet accessibility standards. However, variable water levels have resulted in this site only meeting the aforementioned accessibility standards during periods of high-water levels.

Application of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

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

employment practices, use of public transportation, use of telecommunication facilities, and use of public accommodations.

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

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

In accordance with the US Department of Justice's ADA Title II regulations, all new DEC facilities, or parts of facilities, that are constructed for public use are to be accessible to people with disabilities. Full compliance is not required where DEC can demonstrate that it is structurally impracticable to meet the requirements [28 CRF § 35.151 (a)]. Compliance is still required for parts of the facility that can be made accessible to the extent that it is not structurally impracticable, and for people with various types of disabilities. In addition, all alterations to facilities, or part of facilities, that affect or could affect the usability of the facility will be made in a manner that the altered portion of the facility is readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities [28 CRF § 35.151 (b:1-4)].

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

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

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

Mineral Resources

Oil, Gas and Solution Mining Exploration and Development

Oil and gas production from State Forest lands, where the mineral rights are owned by the state, are only undertaken under the terms and conditions of an oil and gas lease. **However, the removal and sale of minerals are prohibited from State Forest lands within this Unit,**

other than for use of sand and gravel on site for roads and other facilities because they are located within a Forest Preserve County. Article 14 of the NYS Constitution prohibits all sales or leases for mineral extraction on all reforestation and wildlife state-owned lands within the County. For more information on mineral resources associated with State Forest lands, please see SPSFM page 241 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Existing leases on the unit:

- N/A.

Active wells on the unit:

- N/A

Inactive wells on the unit:

- N/A

Mining

Gravel/shale pits and other surface mines

Any excavation of material in excess of the regulatory threshold of 750 cubic yards or 1,000 tons removed within any 12 successive calendar months is subject to jurisdiction under the Mined Land Reclamation Law and requires a New York State mining permit. Although there are no permitted mines located within the St. Lawrence Rock Ridge Unit area, there are a few active mines located in the vicinity of the unit. These mines are commercial operations that provide sand and gravel for construction aggregate purposes, marble for commercial use and wollastonite and zinc for industrial purposes. No mines occur within State Forest lands within the unit. Under Article 7 of the New York Consolidated Laws/Public Lands, any citizen of the United States may apply for permission to explore and/or extract any mineral on State lands. However, current DEC policy is to decline any commercial mining application(s) associated with State Forest lands, and commercial mining is not allowed on State Forest Lands within a Forest Preserve County, of which St. Lawrence. County is one, per the NYS Constitution. DEC may occasionally excavate small quantities of sand and gravel for use on state facilities such as access roads, parking lots or recreational trails. The excavation will be operated under the regulatory threshold and less than 750 cubic yards, or 1,000 tons of material will be removed within any 12-successive calendar months. Therefore, the excavation will not be subject to jurisdiction under the Mined Land Reclamation Law and there is no requirement for a New York State mining permit. Any mine proposed to be operated over the regulatory threshold will obtain a New York State mining permit. Further information may be found at DEC's website https://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/5020.html or with the Division of Mineral Resources.

Supporting Local Communities

Tourism

State Forests can be an economic asset to the local communities that surround them. It is estimated that more than three out of every four Americans participate in active outdoor recreation of some sort each year. When they do, they spend money, generate jobs, and support local communities. For more information, please see SPSFM page 259 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

DEC will continue to work with local organizations and communities that have an interest in using state lands. The Agency is always willing to establish new partnerships and work with others for different events that will promote tourism and support local economies. For example, snowmobiling is a popular activity in this area that can be an economic booster to local businesses during adequate snow seasons.

Taxes Paid

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

Detailed tax information can be obtained by contacting https://www.stlawco.org/Departments/RealProperty/. The following taxes are projected for State lands in this unit for the 2018 tax year:

- Township Tax (incl. highway, general, fire taxes, etc): All towns = $36,062.55

De Peyster- $2,749.58	Edwards- $11, 149.50	Fowler- $308.09
Gouverneur- $1773.44	Hammond- $664.60	Hermon- $5,438.25
Macomb- $2,275.36	Pitcairn- $9,822.99	Rossie- $1880.74

- Total School Tax: $96, 854.15
- Total County Tax: St. Lawrence-$8,256.96
- Other Tax: None

Forest Products

Timber

Timber management provides a renewable supply of sustainably harvested forest products and can also enhance biodiversity. The products harvested may include furniture-quality hardwoods, softwoods for log cabins, fiber for paper making, firewood, animal bedding, wood pellets, biofuel, and chips for electricity production. For more information, please see SPSFM page 264 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

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

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

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

- Adequate access;
- Wildlife considerations;
- Present and future forest health concerns (including invasive plants and pests);
- Current distribution of vegetative stages within the unit management land area and surrounding landscape, including the ecoregional habitat gaps as per the Strategic Plan for State Forest Management;
- Ability to regenerate stands (if a regeneration harvest);
- Existing timber and vegetation management needs from other unit management plans;
- Market conditions;
- Potential growth response of stands to treatment
- Presence of rare, threatened and endangered species and unique natural communities

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

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

This unit has a long history of producing forest products for the local economy. The timber management program has provided the local community with sales of firewood, cedar posts, pulpwood, and small lots of pine sawtimber. In recent years, there has been a steady demand for firewood and small pine lots, which are still offered for sale on a limited basis. There has been an increase in sales of white pine and red pine sawtimber, and red pine utility poles, due to the abundance of sawtimber sized pine stands planted during the CCC era that are now reaching maturity. There are also many plantations in need of improvement thinnings of pulpwood-size good quality stands, but the closure of most nearby pulp mills within the last 30 years has made it increasingly difficult to sell low quality pulpwood.

The topography in this unit can also make it difficult to market timber sales due to the lack of cable skidder contractors in the area. Small timber sales typically less than 30 acres are more appealing to local contractors with either cable skidders or horse logging; therefore, they should be considered as means to conducting forest management in needed stands.

Biomass chip wood markets have been steady over the years. Curran Renewable operates a pellet mill in Massena that takes both soft and hardwood chips to produce pellets for home heating. The cogeneration plant in Fort Drum has also been another local market that uses chip

wood to produce electricity. These mills offer unique markets in the area that allow the treatment of low-quality stands that otherwise would be untreated if these markets did not exist.

Non-Timber Forest Products

Although maple syrup tapping is popular within the area, no maple tapping contracts have been sold on state lands within this unit. Maple trees along various state forests could be options in the future if demand/interest increases. The Agency is currently in the process of reaching out to local maple producers to see if there is any interest in leasing maple taps on state forest lands.

Forest Health

Forest health is pursued with the goal of maintaining biodiversity. Any agent that decreases biodiversity can have a deleterious effect on the forest as a whole and its ability to withstand stress. Forest health in general should favor the retention of native species and natural communities or species that can thrive in site conditions without interrupting biodiversity. For more information on forest health, please see SPSFM page 298 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Invasive Species

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

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

Plants	Status
Common reed (*Phragmites australis*)	It occurs in a patchy distribution throughout wetlands in the unit.
Common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*)	Common along roads and near houses. Difficult to eradicate once established.
Honeysuckle (*Lonicera* spp.)	Some understory infestations near old house sites and along powerlines.
Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*)	Infrequently found near old house sites and along waterways.
Pale swallow-wort (*Vincetoxicum rossicum*)	Currently rare but is becoming more common in disturbed areas along roads and powerlines. Spreads quickly once established.
Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)	Common in wetlands and roadside ditches.
Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata)*	Infrequently found in understory and forest edges. once established in forest understories can be difficult to manage.

Table I.N. – Invasive Species, Pests and Pathogens	
European frogs-bit (*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae)*	Currently rare in this unit, common in quiet open water such as marshes, ditches, and swamps. One population was documented in Lonesome Bay State Forest during NYNHP 2018 survey of maple-ash swamp and rock elm occurrences.
Diseases	**Status**
Beech bark disease	This disease is caused by the interaction of an invasive beech scale insect (*Cryptococcus fagisuga*) which feeds on the bark surface, and the fungi *Nectria coccinea* var. *faginata* and *Nectria galligena* which form cankers in the scale feeding area. Most beech trees become infected and die when they reach 6-12" DBH, resulting in large beech sprout thickets which grow for 5-20 years and then are killed back by the disease. A small number of beech trees grow to sawtimber size without becoming diseased and appear to show some resistance to infection.
Butternut canker (*Sirococcus clavigignenti-juglandacearum*)	This fungal disease is very common, and it is rare to find sawtimber sized Butternut trees that do not show signs of injury. Butternut is uncommon on our State Forests but is present is some areas.
Dutch elm disease (*Ophiostoma ulmi*)	Dutch elm disease has had a severe negative impact on both American and Slippery elms which once dominated wetlands in this unit. Most trees become infected and die when they reach 8-14" DBH, with some trees infrequently reaching 20 to 30" DBH before succumbing.
Scleroderris canker (*Gremmeniella abietina*)	This is a fungal disease affecting primarily red pine plantations. There was a high incidence of defoliation and mortality of red pine during the 1960s and 1970s, but damage has been low in recent years.
White pine blister rust (*Cronartium ribicola*)	Common in both natural and planted white pine stands. It is often more prevalent on wetter sites where high-water tables impede rooting and high atmospheric moisture promotes transmission of the fungal spores.
Insects	**Status**
Emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*)	It was confirmed within this unit in the town of Hammond located in western St. Lawrence County in August of 2017. It was also located in Robert Moses State Park in northeastern St. Lawrence County in December of the same year. It has the potential to cause widespread and devastating mortality in wetlands dominated by green and black ash. Sentinel trees were created in 2018 in Greenwood Creek and Lonesome Bay State Forests.

Table I.N. – Invasive Species, Pests and Pathogens	
Pine false webworm (*Acantholyda erythrocephala*)	This insect has caused locally significant defoliation and mortality of Scotch and White Pines in eastern St. Lawrence County. It was first reported locally in 1981 and populations have fluctuated greatly, with a particularly large outbreak between 1987 and 1996. Insect damage has been low since that time.
Pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*)	This insect is native to Europe and was first discovered in New York State in 1992. It can infest all of the locally growing pine species, especially Scotch and red pines. St. Lawrence County is currently under a quarantine due to the pine shoot beetle which restricts the transport of pine trees and logs during certain times of the year.
Sirex wood wasp (*Sirex noctilio*)	Confirmed in nearby Jefferson Co. on the Fort Drum Military Reservation. Tends to cause mortality of low vigor pine trees in stands which are overstocked or are otherwise experiencing growing stresses. Sampling using lure traps was conducted in 2006 but no Sirex Wood Wasps were found in this unit.
White pine weevil (*Pissodes strobi)*	Common in both natural and planted white pine stands. Insect feeding kills the topmost leader which causes the tree to grow in a twisted and crooked manner. Less damage occurs to young pine seedlings when they are grown under conditions of partial shade during early development.
Animals	**Status**
Feral swine	There have not been any reported cases of feral swine on the properties in this unit.

Managing Deer Impacts

There is limited ability to manage deer impacts using silvicultural systems. The most effective method of keeping deer impacts in line with management objectives is to monitor impacts while working with the Division of Fish and Wildlife to manage the herd. On properties where deer are suspected of impacting values and objectives associated with biodiversity and timber management, such impacts must be inventoried and assessed. For more information on managing deer impacts, please see SPSFM page 313 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

There are localized areas on state forests in this unit where deer browse is very high and may be impeding the regeneration of some preferred browse species, such as sugar maple, yellow birch, and red maple. There is a need in this unit to better map areas that are suffering from poor regeneration due to deer browse and document the intensity of deer browse by use of fenced deer exclosures or deer density surveys. Deer browsing is recorded during stand inventory analysis, but a more in-depth deer density survey may be needed in areas that appear to have extensive amounts of browsing damage.

Summary of Ecoregional Assessments

To practice ecosystem management, foresters, must assess the natural landscape in and around the management unit. State Forest managers utilized The Nature Conservancy Ecoregion Assessments to evaluate the landscape in and around this management unit. The St. Lawrence Rock Ridge UMP falls within the Great Lakes, Northern Appalachian-Acadian and St. Lawrence-Champlain Valley) Ecoregion(s).

Ecoregional Summary

Great Lakes Ecoregion

The Great Lakes (GL) Ecoregion encompasses 234,000 square miles in parts of eight Midwestern states and one Canadian province (The Nature Conservancy, Great Lakes Ecoregional Planning Team 1999). The ecoregion extends from northeastern Minnesota across to north central New York, and south to northern Indiana and Ohio. The entire landscape was glaciated during the last Ice Age, and is characterized by level lake plains, level to gently rolling lowlands, and hillier upland areas. Elevation across the ecoregion ranges from 300 to over 2,000 feet. Michigan's Porcupine and Huron Mountains and Minnesota's North Shore are some of the areas with higher elevations, while the southern shores of Lakes Michigan, Erie and Ontario have lower elevations and less relief. In New York, the Great Lakes Ecoregion represents the watersheds of the Finger Lakes, Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, including the Mohawk River Valley. Historically, the northern part of the ecoregion was dominated by northern hardwood forests, pine forests, and spruce-fir forests. The vast majority of these forests were cut over by 1910 and is now in second growth; some areas are even in third growth. Much of the Great Lakes Ecoregion in New York was dominated by tallgrass prairies and savannas, with some beech-maple and other hardwood forests mixed in. This area has been almost completely converted to agricultural and urban or residential uses. The primary disturbance events that helped to shape these ecosystems were fire, blowdowns, and insect and disease outbreaks in the forested parts of the ecoregion, and fire in the grasslands and savannas.

Northern Appalachian – Acadian Ecoregion

The Northern Appalachian – Acadian (NAP) Ecoregion extends over large ecological gradients from the boreal forest to the north and deciduous forest to the south (The Nature Conservancy n.d.). The Gaspé Peninsula and higher elevations support taiga elements. At lower elevations and latitudes, there is a gradual shift toward higher proportions of northern hardwood mixed-wood species which marks the transition into the Acadian Forest. It also supports local endemic species, as well as rare, disjunct, and peripheral populations of arctic, alpine, Alleghenian and coastal plain species that are more common elsewhere. In New York, the primary portion of the NAP Ecoregion consists of the Adirondack Forest Preserve and Tug Hill Plateau. The forest is a heterogeneous landscape containing varying proportions of upland hardwood and spruce-fir types. It is characterized by long-lived, shade-tolerant conifer and deciduous species, such as red spruce, balsam fir, yellow birch, sugar maple, red oak, red maple, and American beech, while red and eastern white pine and eastern hemlock occur to a lesser but significant degree. There has been a historical

shift away from the uneven-aged and multi-generational “old growth” forest toward even-aged and early successional forest types due to human activities. This mirrors the historical trends toward mechanization and industrialization within the forest resource sector over the past century and shift from harvesting large dimension lumber to smaller dimension pulpwood. For vertebrate diversity, the NAP ecoregion is among the 20 richest ecoregions in the continental United States and Canada and is the second-richest ecoregion within the temperate broadleaf and mixed forest types. The forests also contain 14 species of confers, more than any other ecoregion within this major habitat type, with the exception of the Southern Appalachian-Blue Ridge Forests and the Southeastern Mixed Forest. Characteristic mammals include moose, black bear, red fox, snowshoe hare, porcupine, fisher, beaver, bobcat, lynx, marten, muskrat, and raccoon, although some of these species are less common in the southern parts of the ecoregion. White-tailed deer have expanded northward in the ecoregion, displacing (or replacing) the woodland caribou from the northern realms where the latter were extirpated in the late 1800s by hunting. Coyotes have recently replaced wolves, which were eradicated from this ecoregion in historical times, along with the eastern cougar. A diversity of aquatic, wetland, riparian, and coastal ecosystems are interspersed between forest and woodland habitats, including floodplains, marshes, estuaries, bogs, fens and peatlands. The ecoregion has many fast-flowing, cold water rocky rivers with highly fluctuating water levels that support rare species and assemblages.

St. Lawrence - Champlain Valley Ecoregion

The St. Lawrence – Champlain Valley (SL-CV) Ecoregion includes vast stretches of fertile land, rich woodlands, vibrant wetlands, dramatic cliffs, one of the continent’s largest rivers, the St. Lawrence, and the continent’s sixth largest lake, Lake Champlain (Thompson 2002). The ecoregion hosts a number of endemic species as well as more widespread species at the edges of their ranges. It provides critical habitat for migratory birds, breeding grassland birds, and wintering raptors. Because of its fertile soils, relatively mild climate, and stunning scenery, the ecoregion has been used by humans for at least 10,000 years, and very heavily for the last 300. Some of the species that once occurred in the ecoregion have been extirpated, either throughout the east or in the ecoregion alone. Others are in decline or otherwise vulnerable. The upland and wetland natural communities of the region have been reduced in many cases to small, isolated fragments that harbor exotic species and have lost much of their integrity. The lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams that define this ecoregion are compromised by pollution and damming. Conservation of this region’s biological diversity will be a challenge. Several key threats to the biological diversity of the ecoregion were identified. These threats include water flow manipulation, landscape fragmentation, invasive exotic species, intensive agriculture, intensive forestry, a weak conservation ethic in the human population overall, and pollution of all kinds. Abating these threats will require creative approaches and hard work. Restoration of ecological systems and their component species will be vital to success in conserving both the uplands and the aquatic features of the ecoregion. Influencing public policy in the areas of water management, agriculture, forestry, and transportation will be crucial. Deep and committed partnerships in all these

endeavors will be more important than ever to be successful in achieving the goals for the SL-CV.

Ecoregion Assessment

Table II.A. Land Use and Land Cover for the Landscape Surrounding St. Lawrence Rock Ridge Unit

Land Use and Land Cover	Approximate Acreage	Percent of Landscape
Mixed Forest	34,389	16.1%
Crop Land and Pasture	124,461	58.2%
Conifer Forest	13,495	6.3%
Shrub and Brush Range Land (includes seedling/sapling type)	442	0.2%
Residential	2,283	1.1%
Commercial & Services	482	0.2%
Transportation & Utilities	24	0.01%
Other Urban/Built-up Land	252	0.1%
Mixed Urban/Built-up Land	429	0.2%
Strip Mines, Quarries & Gravel Pits	781	0.4%
Lakes	1,228	0.6%
Reservoirs	17,181	8.0%
Forested Wetland	17,610	8.2%
Non-forested Wetlands	521	0.2%
Other Agricultural Land	239	0.1%
Total	**213,817**	**100**

Local Landscape Conditions

The local landscape consists of farms, small woodlots, and many small rural communities. For the most part the state properties will provide a higher percentage of forested acreage, larger contiguous ownership, less development, less crop land and pasture as compared to the privately-owned areas within the unit. Farming is very popular across the unit and the amount of crop and pasture lands tends to agree with the landscape cover. With farming being a popular occupation in this unit, the amount of forestland being converted into crop lands has been increasing over the years. The state forests in this unit will help maintain and keep those current acreage forested by practicing proper forest management practices. These forested lands on state forests will also help to fill habitat voids that otherwise would not exist or be lacking in

private ownership lands in the unit. The large unfragmented parcels will also help provide corridors for numerous species which otherwise may be lacking on smaller parcels that have been fragmented with different management goals and objectives.

Habitat Related Demands

A majority of stands (see Figure 3) in this unit are classified even-aged based on the latest forest inventory data. Gradually converting some of the even-aged stands into uneven-aged would help to provide a more diverse and vertically structured habitat for a wide range of wildlife species that may currently be absent or low in number in the unit and improve climate resilience.

Some unique stands in the unit are fire-dependent communities, such as the Sandstone Pavement Barrens. Prescribed burning can be used as a tool that would greatly help to increase the extent of the Sandstone Pavement Barrens that require fire in order to regenerate. There are other areas throughout the unit, as well, where prescribed burns could reduce fuel loads and help promote various tree species.

Management Objectives and Actions

Objectives

Ecosystem Management

Table III.A. –Ecosystem Management Objectives and Actions

Objective	Actions
Active Forest Management	
AFM I – Apply sound silvicultural practices	Silvicultural practices are guided by prescriptions created for each stand prior to harvest. Sales are closely monitored during harvest to ensure compliance with Best Management Practices (BMP's). Maintaining forest health, vigor, and sustainable harvesting are integral parts of all state forest management.
AFM II – Use harvesting plans to enhance diversity of species, habitats & structure	Future management will promote a diversity of habitats by increasing the percentage of older forests, gradually converting certain even-aged white pine plantations to uneven-aged stands with several age classes and creating scattered early successional stands across the landscape by harvesting mature red pine and Scotch pine plantations and converting them to seedling pine and hardwood forests.
AFM III – Fill ecoregional gaps to maintain and enhance landscape-level biodiversity	Shrublands and fields will be maintained by mowing or brush cutting to postpone succession to forest. Later successional forests >140 years old will eventually develop as pine plantations continue to age and develop late successional characteristics.
AFM IV – Enhance matrix forest blocks and connectivity corridors where applicable	Matrix Forest Blocks in State Forests will be managed with an emphasis on forest contiguity, and new acquisitions which enhance these blocks will be considered. Connectivity corridors may be enhanced by selected acquisitions which link isolated state forest parcels.
AFM V – Practice forest and tree retention on stands managed for timber	Forest and tree retention will be practiced in all silvicultural treatments, especially regeneration harvests which convert red pine and Scotch pine plantations to more native species mixes.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

OBJECTIVES

Table III.A. –Ecosystem Management Objectives and Actions	
Objective	**Actions**
HCVF- Identify and maintain HCVFs	All HCVF will be identified and will be managed using guidelines to protect, maintain and enhance their values within this unit.

Resource Protection

Table III.B. –Resource Protection Objectives and Actions	
Objective	**Actions**
Soil and Water Protection	
SW I – Prevent erosion, compaction and nutrient depletion	Special management zones will be maintained around sensitive natural features. Harvesting will be limited to dry or frozen ground conditions. Best Management Practices will be used to protect water quality.
SW II – Identify and map SMZ's and adapt management for highly-erodible soils	Special management zones have been created around state and classified wetlands, classified and unclassified streams, rivers, and seep/spring areas. Stands with many vernal pools or seasonally wet conditions will receive minimal or no timber management.
At-Risk Species and Natural Communities	
ARS I – Protect ARS&C ranked S1, S2, S2-3, G1, G2 or G2-3 where present	Known locations of rare or threatened species are protected by special management zones. Areas proposed for timber harvesting are searched for RTE species before marking begins.
ARS II – Conduct habitat restoration and promote recovery of declining species	Habitat needs of declining species will be considered in all management actions in this unit.
ARS III - Consider protection and management of Species of Greatest Conservation Need	Many SGCN occupy wetlands and corridors located along streams and rivers, which are already protected by special management zones.
Visual Resources and Aesthetics	
VR I – Maintain or improve overall quality of visual resources	Corridors along major streams and rivers have been removed from active timber management. Aesthetics are considered in all silvicultural prescriptions.
VR II – Use natural materials where feasible	Wood and stone are used for building projects whenever possible.

Table III.B. –Resource Protection Objectives and Actions	
Objective	**Actions**
VR III – Lay out any new roads/trails to highlight vistas and unique natural features	New trails are being proposed to highlight areas that have unique scenic vistas such as Beaver Creek and Pleasant Lake State Forests. Additional trails will be considered through the UMP process.
VR IV – Develop kiosks to provide education and reduce sign pollution	Informational kiosks are proposed for major recreational areas in this unit to educate the public about the various resources within each specific area.
Historic and Cultural Resources	
HC I – Preserve and protect historic and cultural resources wherever they occur	Features such as building foundations, wells, stone walls, and CCC waterholes are identified before any nearby timber harvesting occurs, and uncut buffers are used to minimize disturbance.
HC II – Inventory resources in GIS and with OPRHP	Historic features will be identified and added to the State Lands Assets GIS layer.

Infrastructure and Real Property

Table III.C. –Infrastructure and Real Property Objectives and Actions	
Objective	**Actions**
Boundary Line Maintenance	
BL I – Maintain boundary lines	Boundary lines will be maintained throughout the unit on a 7-year maintenance schedule.
BL II – Address encroachments and other real property problems	Requests will be made to survey encroachments, re-establish missing monuments, and survey recently acquired state forest parcels.
Infrastructure	
INF I – Provide and maintain public forest access roads, access trails, haul roads, parking areas, and associated appurtenances	Roads, trails, and infrastructure on this unit will be maintained on an as needed basis. New parking areas and recreational trails are proposed on State Forests which currently contain little developed infrastructure.
INF II – Upgrade, replace or relocate infra-structure out of riparian areas where feasible	Infrastructure will not be located near riparian areas, except for non-motorized recreational trails and river access points.
INF III – Resolve issues of uncertain legal status or jurisdiction	The status of former public roads and maintenance responsibilities will be discussed as part of the planning process

OBJECTIVES

Table III.C. –Infrastructure and Real Property Objectives and Actions	
Objective	**Actions**
INF IV – Prevent over-development	Planning and development will focus on maintaining the rural and wild character of properties in this unit.

Public/Permitted Use

Table III.D –Public / Permitted Use Objectives and Actions	
Objective	**Actions**
Accessibility for People with Disabilities	
A I – Use minimum tool approach to provide accessibility for people with disabilities to programs	New facilities proposed in this plan will be built to accessibility standards to the greatest extent possible.
Formal and Informal Partnerships and Agreements	
PRT I – Collaborate with local organizations and governments to reach mutual goals	DEC will work with local governments and other organizations to promote access and responsible use and stewardship of state managed properties.
PRT II – Consider full range of impacts associated with AANRs and recurring TRPs	VSA's and TRP's will continue to be evaluated to ensure that they provide a net benefit to the experience of all users of state properties in this unit and little to no negative environmental impacts.
Recreation	
REC I – Accommodate public use while preventing illegal activity, reducing impacts and enhancing public safety	Forest Ranger staff will continue to patrol properties in this unit and enforce all applicable laws and regulations. The public will be informed of low intensity use standards such as 'leave no trace" camping.
REC II – Provide public recreation information	Recreational opportunities in this unit will be publicized by creation of new informational kiosks in the unit, as well as development of public web pages for each state forest in the unit.
REC III – Inventory recreational amenities and schedule recreation management actions	Existing facilities and trails are inventoried in this plan, and the care and maintenance of existing facilities and development of new facilities defined.

Table III.D –Public / Permitted Use Objectives and Actions	
Objective	**Actions**
REC IV – Enhance fish & game species habitat	Techniques to improve game management will be considered whenever possible. For example, harvests might promote early successional habitat for grouse or rabbits, or protect areas known to serve as winter deer yards. Shorelines will be protected to enhance fishing opportunities and habitat.
Off-Highway and All-Terrain Vehicle Use	
ATV I – Enhance recreational access by people with disabilities under the MAPPWD program	There is currently only one MAPPWD accessible ATV route located on Pleasant Lake State Forest. This route is proposed to be upgraded. Other routes will be proposed to increase access for people with disabilities.
ATV II – Consider requests for ATV connector routes across the unit	Requests for ATV connector routes will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Evaluation and consideration will follow criteria detailed on page 229 of the SPSFM at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html .
Mineral Resources	
MR I – Provide for mineral exploration and development while protecting natural resources and recreation	There are currently no proposals for mineral exploration or development in this unit.
Supporting Local Communities	
LC I – Provide revenue to New York State and economic stimulus for local communities	Timber harvesting will continue on state forests in this unit, to provide both jobs and forest products for the local community.
LC II – Improve local economies through forest-based tourism	Recreational opportunities will be maintained or increased throughout this unit. Kiosks and web pages created for state forests in the unit will improve public knowledge of available trails and facilities.
LC III – Protect rural character and provide ecosystem services to local communities.	Properties will be managed to maintain their rural and minimally developed characteristics.

Forest Management and Health

Table III.E. –Forest Management and Health Objectives and Actions	
Objective	**Actions**
Forest Products	

OBJECTIVES

Table III.E. –Forest Management and Health Objectives and Actions	
Objective	**Actions**
FP I – Sustainably manage for forest products	Timber management is practiced in carefully selected stands in this unit, to improve forest vigor and health, promote a diversity of tree species and age classes, and provide forest products needed by the community.
FP II – Educate the public about the benefits of silviculture	Informational signs are posted near the landing on all timber sales offered through a bid process, which include sale objectives and contact information for the forester supervising the sale.
Plantation Management	
PM I – Convert plantation stands to natural forest conditions where appropriate	Species that are non-native (Scotch pine, Japanese and European Larch) or do not naturally regenerate well in this area (red pine) will slowly be replaced by white pine and native hardwood forests.
PM II – Artificially regenerate plantations where appropriate	Plantations are gradually being converted to forests with a variety of species and age classes. White pine and red spruce seedlings are sometimes planted underneath existing red pine plantations where natural regeneration is absent.
Forest Health	
FH I – Use timber sales to improve forest health and the diversity of species	Improvement thinnings are used to reduce tree overcrowding, remove poor quality and diseased trees, create canopy gaps which allow the development of tree regeneration, and sustain early successional species which would otherwise decline in numbers.
FH II – Protect the unit and surrounding lands from introduced diseases and invasive plant and animal species	Forests are monitored for invasive plant species such as pale swallow-wort and Japanese knotweed, and selected areas are treated by limited herbicide application.
Managing Deer Impacts	
DM I – Monitor impacts of deer browsing on forest health and regeneration	Deer browse is monitored by tree regeneration surveys conducted during forest inventory mapping, and pre-timber harvest regeneration surveys.

Table III.E. –Forest Management and Health Objectives and Actions	
Objective	**Actions**
DM II – Address issues of over-browsing	Over-browsing of tree regeneration by deer will be addressed locally by promoting a higher deer harvest in areas with a demonstrated pattern of excessive browse. The Deer Management Assistance Program (DMAP) may be used to issue more deer harvesting permits in areas with high deer populations.
Fire Management	
FM I – Support Forest Rangers in controlling the ignition and spread of wildfires	Timber sales require the lopping of tree branches and slash to minimize the threat of wildfire. Timber harvesting may be suspended during periods of extreme drought.
FM II – Maintain naturally occurring fire-dependent communities	There is one fire dependent Sandstone Pavement Barren community located in South Hammond State Forest. Fire is essential to maintaining the health of the Sandstone Pavement Barren community and shall be considered as future management decisions in coordination with the Forest Rangers.
Carbon Sequestration	
CS I – Keep forests as forests	Forests in this unit will be maintained in tree cover for the long term. Periodic timber management will promote a diversity of tree species, sizes, and age classes across the larger landscape.
CS II – Enhance carbon storage in existing stands	The proportion of later successional forests >140 years will gradually increase, creating an increase in long term carbon storage in these forests.

OBJECTIVES

Table III.E. –Forest Management and Health Objectives and Actions	
Objective	**Actions**
CS III – Ensure forest re-establishment following a harvest or other disturbance	The abundance of advanced regeneration will be evaluated prior to even-aged or large-gap harvests to help ensure re-establishment. Invasive plants will be treated and removed prior to harvests and heavily infested areas will be avoided when seed spread is likely to occur. In addition, equipment cleaning BMP's will be followed, especially when a heavy infestation is present. Forests will be monitored for regeneration and establishment success within five years of a harvest or other disturbance. As needed, additional strategies will be used to help ensure re-establishment such as deer exclosures and planting to maintain forest cover.
CS III – Keep forests vigorous and improve forest growth rates	Periodic thinning will reduce overstocking and remove diseased and defective trees. An example of this would be an improvement thinning in a white pine plantation, which would focus on removing crooked trees damaged by the white pine weevil and trees weakened by infection with white pine blister rust. In addition, identification and rehabilitation of understocked stands through silviculture or planting will to ensure full site utilization and establishment.
CS IV – Sequester carbon in forest products	Carbon will be sequestered in wood which is harvested for production of sawtimber and utility poles.
Climate Resilience	
CR I – Maintain and increase forest connectivity	Reforestation methods will be used on lands that have become deforested and/or not reached establishment success as it aligns with management objectives
CR II – Encourage tree species composition, structural, age, genetic, and functional diversity and complexity across the landscape	Harvests will consider biodiversity, long-lived species, permanent legacy protection, variable density thinning, gap cutting, and other techniques to increase stand complexity in retention guidelines

Table III.E. –Forest Management and Health Objectives and Actions	
Objective	**Actions**
CR III – Restore or maintain the use of prescribed fire in fire-adapted systems	Include the establishment of fuel breaks and prescribed burning in management plans for fire-adapted systems to reduce the risk of high intensity wildfire.

Ten-Year List of Management Actions

Unit-wide Actions

Action 1
Develop and subsequently adopt this UMP with future amendments as needed and periodic updates at least every ten years.

Action 2
Create/update the web page for each State Forest in this unit, including an electronic, printable map showing the location of recreational amenities.

Action 3
Improve maintenance and signage of 23.9 miles of designated recreational trails.

Action 4
Annually grade and mow 5.87 miles of public forest access roads.

Action 5
Annually mow or brush 5.26 miles of haul roads.

Action 6
Maintain infrastructure such as signs, gates, kiosks, and parking areas as needed.

Action 7
Maintain and upgrade existing roads and trails whenever possible in conjunction with timber management.

Action 8
Conduct periodic timber management on a total of 6,818 acres of forest in this unit over the next ten years.

Action 9
Conduct limited commercial maple tapping contracts. Tapping of large roadside maple trees will also be allowed when spring road access is available.

Action 10
Maintain early successional stands by periodic mowing or brush cutting. Additionally, stands scheduled for management will be considered for creating early successional wildlife habitat for species such as ruffed grouse, American woodcock, and Eastern cottontail.

Action 11
Maintain 9,234 acres classified as Natural Areas. These acreages include both forest and non-forest (wetlands, streams, rivers, road and trail corridors, utility corridors, etc) stands throughout the unit.

Action 12
Monitor invasive species and practice control with limited herbicide application and other techniques.

Action 13
Purchase properties for addition to State Forests in this unit, especially those that improve access to state managed properties, provide enhanced recreational opportunities, contain habitat for rare, threatened, or endangered species, or that enhance existing Matrix Forest Blocks or Forest Landscape Connectivity Corridors.

Action 14
Work with the Edwards Snowmobile Club and other local snowmobile clubs to rehabilitate and reopen former snowmobile trails on State Forests included in this plan.

State Forest Specific Actions Schedule 2019-2029

Beaver Creek State Forest (St. Lawrence RA 29, 32, 37) Actions
Boundary line maintenance (2020, 2027)
Forest stand inventory (2028)
Install parking areas off County Route 10, Lead Mine Rd, Gilbert Rd (2024-2029)
Create new hiking trails (2024-2029)
Install new campsite with lean-to and privy (2024-2029)

Bonner Lake State Forest (St. Lawrence RA 45) Actions
Boundary line maintenance (2020, 2027)
Forest stand inventory (2026)
Create new parking area (2019-2024)
Create new trail (2019-2024)

California Road State Forest (St. Lawrence RA 21) Actions
Boundary line maintenance (2020, 2027)
Forest stand inventory (2029)

Cold Spring Brook State Forest (St. Lawrence RA 18) Actions
Boundary line maintenance (2020, 2027)
Forest stand inventory (2028)
Add new trails to the Big Pine Trail (2024-2029)

Fire-Fall State Forest (St. Lawrence RA 27) Actions
Boundary line maintenance (2019, 2026)
Forest stand inventory (2027)
Install new a parking area on Big Maple road (2024-2029)
Create new hiking trails (2024-2029)

Greenwood Creek State Forest (St. Lawrence RA 04) Actions
Boundary line maintenance (2022, 2029)
Forest stand inventory (2025)
Upgrade 1-2 campsites and 1-2 picnic areas to ADA standards (2019-2024)
Upgrade informational kiosk and trail register (2019-2024)
Work with St. Lawrence County to build a multiuse trail through Greenwood Creek State Forest provided the County receives permission from adjacent landowners for the trail on their respective properties.

TEN-YEAR LIST OF MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Hickory Lake State Forest (St. Lawrence RA 38) Actions

Boundary line maintenance (2022, 2029)
Forest stand inventory (2027)
Install a new parking area off County Route 10 (2019-2024)
Install a campsite with lean-to and lean-to off Big Oak Access trail (2019-2024)

Lonesome Bay State Forest (St. Lawrence RA 38) Actions

Boundary line maintenance (2023, 2030)
Forest stand inventory (2025)

Pleasant Lake State Forest (St. Lawrence RA 39) Actions

Boundary line maintenance (2023, 2030)
Forest stand inventory (2027)
Install new parking area with ADA standards at MAPPWD trail head (2019-2024)
Upgrade MAPPWD trail to ADA standards (2019-2024)
Install gate on MAPPWD trail (2019-2024)
Install a campsite with lean-to and privy off Mud Lake trail (2024-2029)
Upgrade parking areas to Mud Lake trail (2024-2029)
Create ADA interpretative trail at old house foundation with historical information (2024-2029)

South Hammond State Forest (St. Lawrence RA 24) Actions

Boundary line maintenance (2023, 2030)
Forest stand inventory (2026)
Create new parking area off Butler Road (2024-2029)
Create new hiking trails (2024-2029)

Stammer Creek State Forest (St. Lawrence RA 43) Actions

Boundary line maintenance (2024, 2031)
Forest stand inventory (2025)

Toothaker Creek State Forest (St. Lawrence RA 16) Actions

Boundary line maintenance (2020, 2027)
Forest stand inventory (2028)
Identify trail to rock climbing area

Trout Lake State Forest (St. Lawrence RA 42) Actions

Boundary line maintenance (2023, 2030)
Forest stand inventory (2027)
Upgrade campsite on boy scout bay with lean-to and privy (2019-2024)
Install new campsite, lean-to and privy at Cedar Lake (2019-2024)
Replace footbridge on Campbell trail (2019-2024)
Install kiosks at trailheads (2019-2024)
Upgrade parking areas (2024-2029)

Wolf Lake State Forest (St. Lawrence RA 30) Actions

Boundary line maintenance (2022, 2029)
Forest stand inventory (2029)
Install new kiosks with trail registers at each trailhead (2019-2024)
Reroute portions of existing trails to Huckleberry, Moon and Wolf Lakes (2019-2024)

Yellow Lake State Forest (St. Lawrence RA 44) Actions

Boundary line maintenance (2023, 2030)
Forest stand inventory (2026)
Replace signage at ADA boat launch to Oswegatchie River Waterway Access Site (2019)
Create additional loop trails on Yellow Lake Overlook trail (2019-2024)
Install footbridge on Yellow Lake Overlook trail (2019-2024)
Install MAPPWD trail on portions of existing trails (2024-2029)
Install a campsite with lean-to, privy overlooking Yellow Lake (2019-2024)
Install gate on at trail head (2019-2024)

*Completion of management actions may be contingent upon available funding and/or continued collaboration and support from local user groups under Volunteer Stewardship Agreements.

Forest Type Codes

Natural Forest Types

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

Plantation Types

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

Management Direction

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

Treatment Type

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

Size Class

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

Land Management Action Schedules

Land Management Action Schedule for the First Five Years

Table III.F. -Land Management Action Schedule for First Five-Year Period **(by State Forest) (see Figure 3 - Forest Type & Stand Identification Maps)**

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Basal Area	Size Class	Forest Type		Management Direction		Treatment Type
					Current	Future	Current	Future	
Beaver Creek (SL29)	A-1	4.0	110	SST	46	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-2	2.9	165	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-9	1.6	80	SST	46	10	T-EA	T-EA	RG
	A-10	6.7	105	SST	32	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-14	16.0	85	SST	14	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
Beaver Creek (SL32)	A-2	29.3	92	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-UE	TH
	A-7	16.6	120	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-8	11.1	92	SST	14	10	T-EA	T-UE	TH
	A-13	96.7	104	SST	10	10	T-EA-	T-UE	TH
	A-15	46.1	88	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-20	5.5	110	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-UE	TH
	A-21	5.2	86	PT	46	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-22	24.8	104	SS	15	15	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-23	91.6	95	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-24	13.3	65	SS	70	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-25	8.7	110	PT	70	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-26	34.7	104	PT	14	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-27	18.8	89	SST	14	10	T-EA	T-UE	TH
	A-28	10.4	108	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-29	16.2	85	SS	14	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
Beaver Creek (SL37)	A-1	24.6	113	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-2	56.2	114	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-UE	TH

Table III.F. -Land Management Action Schedule for First Five-Year Period **(by State Forest) (see Figure 3 - Forest Type & Stand Identification Maps)**

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Basal Area	Size Class	Forest Type		Management Direction		Treatment Type
					Current	Future	Current	Future	
	A-3	51.3	73	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-4	141.9	101	PT	15	15	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-6.1	12.2	86	SST	12	12	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-6.2	20	101	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-7	23.3	97	SS	15	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-9	21.5	127	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-11	21.9	107	SST	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-12	44.7	106	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-18	14	130	SST	31	31	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-19	24	106	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
Bonner Lake (SL45)	A-1	9.1	118	MST	12	12	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-2	5.4	143	PT	12	12	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-3	7.8	98	SST	12	12	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-5	4.9	157	SST	40	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-6	2	107	MST	21	21	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-11	8.6	133	SST	12	10	T-UE	T-EU	TH
	A-15	3.7	157	SST	12	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH
California Road (SL21)	None								
Cold Spring Brook (SL18)	A-27	16.7	136	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
Fire Fall (SL27)	A-9	2.2	150	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	RL
	A-12	6.9	138	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-17	10.2	118	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-18	6	108	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH

Table III.F. -Land Management Action Schedule for First Five-Year Period **(by State Forest) (see Figure 3 - Forest Type & Stand Identification Maps)**

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Basal Area	Size Class	Forest Type		Management Direction		Treatment Type
					Current	Future	Current	Future	
	A-19	14.2	141	SST	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-20	3.9	123	SST	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-21	2	147	SST	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-22	4.5	130	SST	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-23	12.5	136	SST	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-24	67	129	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-30	4.1	132	PT	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-31	4.4	134	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
Greenwood Creek (SL04)	A-37	35.6	154	SST	40	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-44	24.9	153	SST	40	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-61	91.4	118	SST	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH
Hickory Lake (SL38)	None								
Lonesome Bay (SL36)	A-3.1	64	113	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	SL/TSI
	A-7.2	8.9	140	PT	41	10	T-EA	T-EA	RG
	A-13	8.9	96	SST	12	12	T-EA	T-EA	TH
Pleasant Lake (SL39)	A-2	12.7	121	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-3	10.2	115	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-12.1	3.8	118	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-12.2	3.6	142	PT	32	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-13.1	15.7	136	PT	41	70	T-EA	T-UE	TH
	A-21.1	8	199	SST	41	70	T-EA	T-UE	TH
	A-21.2	4.5	174	PT	41	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-33	4.6	190	SST	41	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH

Table III.F. -Land Management Action Schedule for First Five-Year Period **(by State Forest) (see Figure 3 - Forest Type & Stand Identification Maps)**

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Basal Area	Size Class	Forest Type		Management Direction		Treatment Type
					Current	Future	Current	Future	
	A-34	18.1	87	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-40	34.9	131	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
South Hammond (SL24)	A-6	11.5	135	SST	31	31	T-EA	T-EA	TH
Stammer Creek (SL43)	A-6.1	16.6	145	PT	42	70	T-EA	T-UE	TH/TSI
	A-6.2	18.9	105	PT	42	70	T-EA	T-UE	TH/TSI
Toothaker Creek (SL16)	A-22	8.9	180	SST	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-42	4.1	178	SST	12	12	T-EA	T-UE	TH
Trout Lake (SL42)	A-1	7.6	185	SST	12	12	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-11	6.5	122	SST	41	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-16	26.9	134	SST	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-17	5.7	110	PT	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-55	2.4	140	PT	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH
Wolf Lake (SL30)	A-74	37.1	180	SST	12	12	T-EA	T-EA	TH
Yellow Lake (SL44)	None								

Land Management Action Schedule for the Second Five Years

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Basal Area	Size Class	Forest Type		Management Direction		Treatment Type
					Current	Future	Current	Future	
Beaver Creek (SL32)	A-18.1	72.6	85	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-18.2	9.3	60	SS	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	RL/TH
Beaver Creek (SL37)	A-17.1	17.4	90	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-17.2	49	115	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-UE	TH
	A-17.3	14.4	68	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-21	27.7	142	SST	41	41	T-EA	T-EA	TH
California Road (SL21)	B-4.1	10.3	132	SST	68	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	B-4.2	3.1	155	SST	40	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	B-4.3	2.4	133	SST	40	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	B-8	4.1	130	SST	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	B-9	6.4	153	S-S	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	B-12	14.9	106	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-UE	TH
	B-13	4.2	95	S-S	40	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	B-14.1	11.5	100	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	B-14.2	2.1	135	SST	11	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	B-15.1	21.6	115	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	B-15.2	2.6	125	SST	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	B-21	26.3	62	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	B-23	6.1	83	PT	15	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	B-24	3.1	73	PT	15	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	B-25	7.7	130	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	RL
	B-26	5.5	95	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Basal Area	Size Class	Forest Type		Management Direction		Treatment Type
					Current	Future	Current	Future	
	B-27	21.6	160	PT	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	B-28	6	78	S-S	32	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	B-29	23.6	104	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	B-30	10.5	96	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	B-33	17	66	PT	63	63	T-EA	T-EA	RG
	B-36	10.4	132	S-S	32	10	T-EA	T-UE	TH
	B-37	5.1	150	PT	12	12	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	B-39	20.6	120	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	B-46	15.6	100	PT	32	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	B-47	3.9	135	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	B-48	20.2	125	S-S	15	15	T-EA	T-EA	TH
Cold Spring Brook (SL18)	A-1	319.4	104	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-UE	TH
	A-3	10.8	157	SST	22	22	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-4	4.7	200	SST	41	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-5	5.5	175	SST	11	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-7	18.8	149	SST	12	12	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-8	13.1	155	SST	41	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-9	40.4	157	SST	41	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-10	19.7	133	SST	40	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-12	5.2	139	SST	41	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-13	6.7	183	SST	12	12	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-14	5.7	163	SST	40	70	T-EA	T-UE	TH
	A-16	25.2	125	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-18	5.8	98	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Basal Area	Size Class	Forest Type		Management Direction		Treatment Type
					Current	Future	Current	Future	
	A-19	20.8	89	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-22	38	105	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-24	25.9	114	PT	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-29	63	101	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-31	22.4	120	PT	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-33	129.6	113	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-34	63.4	95	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
Fire Fall (SL27)	A-4	20	116	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-10	32.6	97	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-UE	TH
	A-11	3.2	112	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-27	9.9	103	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-28	2.0	185	PT	11	11	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-88	55.4	112	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
Greenwood Creek (SL04)	A-10.1	5.7	90	PT	42	42	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-10.2	5.0	70	PT	42	42	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-11.1	6.6	84	PT	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-11.2	2	84	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-13	29.4	141	SST	40	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-16.1	18.1	116	SST	42	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-16.2	5.1	153	SST	42	90	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-17	5.8	110	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-UE	TH
	A-18	12.1	113	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-UE	TH
	A-20.1	18.4	105	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-20.2	8.1	103	SST	11	11	T-UE	T-UE	TH

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Basal Area	Size Class	Forest Type		Management Direction		Treatment Type
					Current	Future	Current	Future	
	A-21	12.9	79	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-26.1	7.9	65	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-26.2	5.5	118	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-29	4.2	158	SST	21	21	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-30	21.5	105	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-31	49.7	138	PT	11	11	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-32	6.5	140	SST	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-33	5.6	113	PT	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-34	11.3	82	SST	40	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-38	2	162	PT	20	20	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-40	10.8	114	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-41	25.4	114	PT	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-42	17.5	86	PT	12	12	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-43.1	9.6	94	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-43.2	2.5	96	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-47	6.5	118	SST	12	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-50	4.5	154	PT	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-54	6.2	86	SST	60	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-56	16.9	79	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-59	44.1	92	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
Hickory Lake (SL38)	A-16	18.6	116	SST	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-17	29.6	112	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-20	3.1	147	SST	11	11	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-33.1	34.8	113	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-33.2	9.6	118	PT	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Basal Area	Size Class	Forest Type		Management Direction		Treatment Type
					Current	Future	Current	Future	
	A-41	2.3	123	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-42	4.1	105	PT	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-43	5	120	PT	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-48	3.1	93	PT	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH
Lonesome Bay (SL36)	A-22.3	8	77	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-22.4	7.5	118	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-23.1	4.7	124	PT	12	12	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-23.2	6.5	113	S-S	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH/TSI
	A-24	14.4	171	PT	41	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-30	52.5	132	SST	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-31	151.9	103	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
Pleasant Lake (SL39)	A-6	12.2	94	SST	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-49.1	8.5	160	PT	63	63	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-49.2	12	129	PT	41	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-49.3	4.7	76	PT	46	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-50.3	11	120	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
South Hammond (SL24)	A-8	27.6	84	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-9	38.6	53	PT	70	10	T-EA	T-UE	TH
	A-12.1	29.1	60	PT	18	18	T-EA	T-UE	TH
	B-7	63.4	95	PT	18	18	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	B-9.1	47.3	113	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	B-9.2	6.1	112	SST	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	B-12	16.4	136	MST	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Basal Area	Size Class	Forest Type		Management Direction		Treatment Type
					Current	Future	Current	Future	
	B-13	14.3	101	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	B-17	11.7	132	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	C-3	29.5	144	SST	12	12	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	C-7	24.9	100	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	C-8	4.5	108	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	RG
	C-9	12.3	120	PT	12	12	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	C-10	5	90	S-S	14	14	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	C-11	12.5	88	SST	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	C-12.1	506.6	106	SST	30	30	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	C-13	54.6	99	PT	15	15	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	C-16	9.7	101	SST	30	30	T-UE	T-UE	TH
Stammer Creek (SL43)	A-2.1	5	145	PT	46	46	T-EA	T-EA	RG
	A-2.2	3.2	160	PT	41	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-5	32.7	102	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TSI
	A-8.1	34	107	SST	11	11	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-8.2	37.4	97	PT	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-8.3	100.6	132	SST	11	11	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-8.4	35.1	105	PT	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	RG/TSI
	A-10	18	78	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-11	8.5	84	PT	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	TSI
	A-20	3	100	PT	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH
Toothaker Creek (SL16)	A-1.1	4.6	110	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Basal Area	Size Class	Forest Type		Management Direction		Treatment Type
					Current	Future	Current	Future	
	A-1.3	2	122	PT	1O	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-1.4	4	117	PT	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TSI
	A-2	6	112	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TSI
	A-4	2.2	105	SST	40	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-5.1	9.6	115	SST	41	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-6	161.6	105	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TSI/TH
	A-7	2.6	103	PT	46	46	T-EA	T-UE	TSI/TH
	A-8.1	5.9	93	PT	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-11	16.4	138	PT	40	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-13	6.6	130	SST	40	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-14	19.1	173	PT	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-15	2	117	PT	41	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-16	2.4	135	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-17	18.5	138	PT	46	46	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-18	7.9	132	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-23.1	16.5	146	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-23.2	18.2	152	SST	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-24	9.1	152	SST	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-25	13.5	203	SST	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-26.1	68.1	108	SST	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-26.2	44.8	131	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-27	14.7	134	SST	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-28	15.5	128	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-29	24.8	158	SST	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Basal Area	Size Class	Forest Type		Management Direction		Treatment Type
					Current	Future	Current	Future	
	A-30	5.7	93	SST	12	12	T-EA	T-EA	Th
	A-31	3.8	140	SST	12	12	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-32	15.8	160	SST	12	12	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-35	2.9	163	SST	12	12	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-38	6.7	142	SST	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-39	10.4	98	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-43	15.1	123	PT	12	12	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-45	14	162	PT	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH
Trout Lake (SL42)	A-3.1	43.4	112	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-4	10.7	138	PT	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-5	37.9	106	PT	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-7	6.4	134	PT	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-8	8.3	110	PT	40	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-18	55.1	99	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-22.1	13.1	96	PT	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-22.2	11.6	150	SST	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-23	8.3	100	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-28	5.6	113	PT	10	10	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-29	20.1	113	PT	42	70	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-51	180.1	91	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-52	90	117	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
Wolf Lake (SL30)	A-2	2.1	150	PT	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-4	4.6	117	SST	31	31	T-EA	T-EA	TH

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Basal Area	Size Class	Forest Type		Management Direction		Treatment Type
					Current	Future	Current	Future	
	A-5	79.5	137	PT	32	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-6	28	138	SST	63	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-7	1.9	220	SST	40	40	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-8	6.2	137	SST	11	11	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-10	11.8	96	PT	63	63	T-EA	T-EA	TSI/TH
	A-11	70.8	155	SST	41	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-12	17.4	130	SST	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-13	12.2	97	PT	63	63	T-EA	T-EA	TSI/TH
	A-15	11.9	96	PT	63	63	T-EA	T-EA	TSI/TH
	A-38	47.5	127	S-S	32	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH/TSI
	A-39	209	93	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-47	79	115	PT	31	31	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-69	62.1	162	SST	12	12	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-156	54.7	152	SST	12	12	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-159	5.2	120	PT	32	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-161	5.7	193	MST	21	21	T-UE	T-UE	TH
Yellow Lake (SL44)	A-19.1	42.3	102	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-19.2	38.4	99	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH
	A-19.3	19.6	100	PT	12	12	T-UE	T-UE	TH
	A-19.5	5.1	86	SST	12	12	T-EA	T-EA	TSI/TH
	A-19.7	6.5	114	PT	10	10	T-EA	T-EA	TH

Stands without Scheduled Maintenance within 10 years

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years **(by State Forest)**

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type		Management Direction
				Current	Future	
Beaver Creek (SL29)	A-6	8.8	SST	40	40	T-EA
	A-7	11.0	SST	40	40	T-EA
	A-8	8.4	SST	10	10	T-EA
	A-11	107	SST	10	10	T-EA
	A-12	2.9	PT	46	46	T-EA
	A-21	1.8	SST	40	70	T-EA
	A-22	10	PT	11	11	T-EA
	A-23	12	PT	25	25	T-EA
	A-24	23.3	PT	42	10	T-EA
	A-25	5.0	SST	40	40	T-EA
	A-26	10.8	SST	10	10	T-EA
	A-27	26.6	PT	14	10	T-EA
	A-29	18.1	SST	14	14	T-EA
	A-31	36.0	SS	32	10	T-EA
	A-32	6.4	SS	32	10	T-EA
	A-33	9.1	SST	46	70	T-EA
	A-35	3.4	SST	46	46	T-EA
	A-36	4.9	SST	25	25	T-EA
	A-37	3.5	PT	46	46	T-EA
	A-38	6.9	SST	10	10	T-EA
	A-39	8.1	SST	40	10	T-EA
	A-40	8.0	SST	32	10	T-EA
	A-43	2.7	PT	46	46	T-EA
	A-46	3.9	NA	99	99	WL
	A-60	2.5	SST	32	32	T-UE

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years **(by State Forest)**

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type		Management Direction
				Current	Future	
Beaver Creek (SL32)	A-5	4.3	PT	40	40	T-EA
	A-6.1	72.6	SS	30	30	T-EA
	A-6.2	14.7	PT	21	21	T-EA
	A-6.3	12.4	PT	14	10	T-EA
	A-6.4	8.2	SST	21	21	T-EA
	A-6.5	8.9	PT	21	21	T-UE
	A-6.6	4.8	SST	10	10	T-EA
	A-6.7	3.7	SS	14	10	T-EA
	A-11	3.9	SS	10	10	T-EA
	A-12	72.9	PT	10	10	T-EA
	A-14.1	79.4	SS	10	10	T-EA
	A-17	7.2	PT	14	10	T-EA
	A-19.1	27.3	NA	NA	NA	WL
Beaver Creek (SL37)	A-27	15.4	PT	10	10	T-UE
	A-30	14.5	SS	10	10	T-EA
	A-34	15.9	LST	10	10	T-UE
	A-35	66.7	SS	14	10	T-EA
	A-40	37.7	PT	15	10	T-EA
California Road (SL21)	A-4	25.3	SST	12	12	T-UE
	A-6	1.9	PT	41	70	T-EA
	A-16	4.0	SST	11	11	T-EA
	A-17	10.8	SST	11	11	T-EA
	A-18	4.0	SST	11	11	T-EA
	A-19	29.4	SST	12	12	T-EA
	A-30.1	45.9	SST	10	10	T-EA

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years **(by State Forest)**

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type		Management Direction
				Current	Future	
	A-30.2	14.7	PT	11	11	T-EA
	A-30.3	2.1	PT	11	11	T-EA
	A-31	14.7	PT	11	11	T-EA
	A-33	15.8	SST	11	11	T-EA
	A-38	3.1	PT	15	10	T-EA
	A-41	14.9	SST	21	21	T-EA
	A-42	8.4	PT	12	10	T-UE
	A-43	3.2	SST	12	12	T-UE
	A-44	6.7	SST	12	12	T-EA
	A-47	30.0	PT	11	11	T-EA
	A-48	66.7	S-S	32	10	T-EA
	A-49	23.8	S-S	32	11	T-EA
	A-50	4.3	S-S	10	10	T-EA
	A-51	5.8	SST	12	12	T-EA
	B-1.1	4.6	SST	11	11	T-EA
	B-1.2	9.4	PT	10	10	T-EA
	B-1.3	27.5	SST	10	10	T-EA
	B-1.4	13.7	PT	10	1O	T-EA
	B-4.4	7.2	PT	46	46	T-EA
	B-5	11.2	SST	32	32	T-EA
	B-11	3.6	PT	32	32	T-EA
	B-35	3.5	S-S	14	14	T-EA
	B-38	44	PT	15	15	T-EA
Cold Spring Brook (SL18)	A-2	2.2	SST	10	10	T-EA

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years **(by State Forest)**

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type		Management Direction
				Current	Future	
Fire Fall (SL27)	A-1	2	S-S	11	11	T-EA
	A-2	2	PT	42	70	T-EA
	A-5	7.4	PT	71	71	T-EA
	A-6	2.1	PT	14	10	T-EA
	A-13	10.4	PT	11	11	T-EA
	A-15	6.2	PT	11	11	T-UE
	A-25	4.7	PT	10	10	T-EA
	A-26	2.4	SST	11	11	T-EA
	A-29	2.2	SST	11	11	T-EA
	A-32	635	PT	10	10	T-EA
	A-44	2.9	PT	12	12	WL
	A-65	2	PT	21	21	T-EA
	A-66	2.6	PT	21	21	WL
	A-67	2	MST	21	21	WL
	A-68	4.5	PT	12	12	WL
	A-71	5.9	SST	10	10	WL
	A-72	2.4	PT	12	12	WL
	A-73	4.5	PT	10	10	WL
	A-74	7.9	PT	12	12	WL
	A-76	3.4	PT	12	12	WL
	A-78	2.2	SST	21	21	WL
	A-79	52.9	PT	12	12	WL
	A-80	3.6	PT	21	21	WL
	A-88	55.4	PT	10	10	WL
	A-89	3.1	NA	15	15	WL
	A-90	22.6	NA	15	15	WL

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years **(by State Forest)**

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type		Management Direction
				Current	Future	
	A-91	2.6	S-S	12	12	WL
	A-92	12.5	SST	21	21	WL
	A-94	3.3	MST	21	21	WL
	A-96	9.1	PT	21	21	WL
	A-99	5.9	PT	21	21	WL
	A-101	3.0	S-S	21	21	WL
	A-102	3.0	MST	21	21	WL
	A-103	4.8	PT	12	12	WL
	A-104	2.9	S-S	11	11	WL
	A-105	2.4	S-S	21	21	WL
Greenwood Creek (SL04)	A-1.1	10.9	PT	11	11	T-EA
	A-3.1	82.4	SST	10	10	T-EA
	A-3.2	5.7	PT	11	11	WL
	A-3.3	2.9	PT	11	11	WL
	A-5	2.0	LST	32	32	REC
	A-9	7.1	PT	10	10	T-EA
	A-23.1	11.7	PT	46	46	WL
	A-23.2	2.5	PT	13	13	WL
	A-24	5.6	PT	46	46	WL
	A-27	3.1	NA	99	99	WL
	A-45	79	PT	10	10	T-EA
	A-46	57.3	SST	10	10	T-EA
	A-48	2	NA	99	99	WL
	A-49	2	NA	99	99	WL
	A-57	4.1	PT	14	10	T-EA

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years **(by State Forest)**

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type		Management Direction
				Current	Future	
	A-58.1	4.2	PT	14	10	T-UE
	A-58.2	2	S-S	10	10	T-EA
Hickory Lake (SL38)	A-3	5	PT	12	12	T-UE
	A-4	2	PT	32	32	T-UE
	A-5	5.2	PT	10	10	T-UE
	A-8	12.8	SST	10	10	T-UE
	A-12	3.3	PT	10	10	T-UE
	A-18	8.9	SST	31	31	T-UE
	A-27	8	PT	10	10	T-UE
	A-28.1	24.4	PT	70	70	T-EA
	A-28.2	4.5	PT	10	10	T-UE
	A-29	7.7	PT	10	10	T-EA
	A-46	2.2	PT	10	10	T-EA
Lonesome Bay (SL36)	A-2	3.5	PT	14	14	T-EA
	A-3.2	2	PT	10	10	T-EA
	A-4	65.1	SST	10	10	T-EA
	A-5	5.5	SST	10	10	T-UE
	A-6	10.2	SST	10	10	T-EA
	A-7.1	8	S-S	10	10	T-EA
	A-7.3	2	PT	10	10	T-EA
	A-8	15.7	PT	32	10	T-UE
	A-38	8.9	SST	10	10	T-EA
Pleasant Lake (SL39)	A-1	11.4	PT	10	10	T-EA
	A-10	14.6	S-S	10	10	T-EA
	A-14	6.1	PT	10	10	T-EA

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years **(by State Forest)**

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type		Management Direction
				Current	Future	
	A-23	7.7	PT	10	10	T-EA
	A-24	5.2	SST	12	12	T-UE
	A-26.1	8.8	S-S	12	12	T-EA
	A-26.2	6.8	S-S	10	10	T-EA
	A-27	32.9	S-S	10	10	T-EA
	A-29.1	94.7	S-S	10	10	T-EA
	A-29.2	2.3	PT	10	10	T-EA
	A-29.3	5	SST	12	12	T-UE
	A-32.1	21.8	SST	10	10	T-EA
	A-32.2	2.6	S-S	10	10	T-UE
	A-34	18.1	SST	10	10	T-EA
	A-35.1	17.6	PT	10	10	T-EA
	A-41.2	3	PT	12	12	T-EA
	A-54.1	83.8	S-S	14	10	T-EA
South Hammond (SL24)	A-2	5.5	SST	18	18	T-EA
	A-3	13.7	S-S	10	10	T-EA
	A-5	34.8	S-S	31	31	T-EA
	A-10	27.2	S-S	32	32	T-EA
	A-12.2	15.1	S-S	31	31	T-EA
	B-2	2.4	S-S	10	10	T-EA
	B-16	80.4	PT	10	10	T-EA
	B-21	14.9	MST	12	12	T-UE
	B-22	20.1	SST	10	10	T-EA
	B-28	9.9	PT	21	21	T-EA
	C-12.2	19.3	SST	30	30	T-EA
	C-12.3	35.4	SST	30	30	T-EA

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years **(by State Forest)**

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type		Management Direction
				Current	Future	
	C-12.4	14.5	SST	30	30	T-EA
	C-12.5	9.2	PT	30	30	T-UE
	C-15	4.9	SST	14	14	T-UE
	C-19	6.3	SST	21	21	T-UE
	C-20	42.3	SST	10	10	T-UE
	C-21.1	46.4	SST	12	12	T-EA
	C-21.2	74.2	PT	12	12	T-EA
	C-32	10.9	PT	14	14	T-EA
Stammer Creek (SL43)	A-3	7.2	S-S	97	10	T-EA
	A-4.1	9.4	SST	41	41	T-EA
	A-4.2	9.8	SST	41	41	T-EA
	A-7	20.5	S-S	97	10	T-EA
	A-12	5.3	SST	45	45	T-EA
	A-13.1	29.4	SST	40	70	T-EA
	A-13.2	3.1	SST	40	70	T-EA
	A-14	11.7	PT	13	13	T-EA
	A-21	3.4	S-S	97	97	T-EA
	A-23	3.3	PT	10	10	T-UE
	A-24	2.6	S-S	97	97	T-EA
Toothaker Creek (SL16)	A-3.3	7.4	SST	15	15	T-EA
	A-5.2	2	PT	46	46	T-EA
	A-8.2	7.5	PT	10	10	T-UE
	A-9	21.4	PT	11	11	T-EA
	A-12	8.1	PT	41	70	T-EA
	A-26.3	5	PT	15	15	T-UE
Trout Lake	A-14	4.4	SST	41	70	T-EA

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years **(by State Forest)**

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type		Management Direction
				Current	Future	
(SL42)						
	A-30.1	20.8	SST	10	10	T-EA
	A-30.2	3.5	PT	10	10	T-UE
	A-32	54.1	PT	10	10	T-EA
	A-39	76.8	PT	10	10	T-EA
	A-42	8.6	SST	10	10	T-EA
	A-47	9.1	PT	12	12	T-UE
	A-48	11.9	PT	12	12	T-EA
	A-49	9.1	PT	14	14	T-EA
	A-50	14.2	PT	10	10	T-EA
	A-54	39.7	SST	11	11	T-EA
Wolf Lake (SL30)	A-1	10.4	SST	11	11	T-EA
	A-41	8.6	PT	10	10	T-EA
	A-42	5	PT	32	10	T-EA
	A-43	10	SST	10	10	T-EA
	A-44	2	PT	10	10	T-EA
	A-45	2.8	S-S	32	10	T-EA
	A-46	1.6	PT	10	10	T-EA
	A-48	19.2	SST	47	47	T-EA
	A-49	7.7	PT	12	12	T-EA
	A-71	20.8	SST	12	12	T-EA
	A-130	323.3	PT	10	10	T-EA
	A-160	48.5	SST	12	12	T-EA
	A-162	5.4	PT	46	46	T-UE
	A-163	8.6	PT	46	46	T-EA
	A-164	1	SST	46	46	T-EA

Table III.H. –Stands without Scheduled Management within 10 Years **(by State Forest)**

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type		Management Direction
				Current	Future	
	A-165	2.6	SST	41	41	T-EA
	A-166	6.5	PT	12	12	T-EA
	A-167	9.7	SST	21	21	T-UE
	A-169	5.7	PT	20	20	T-EA
	A-170	63.7	S-S	12	12	T-EA
Yellow Lake (SL44)	A-1	8.1	S-S	10	10	T-EA
	A-2	9.8	PT	10	10	T-EA
	A-3.1	100.3	S-S	10	10	T-EA
	A-3.2	15.2	S-S	10	10	T-EA
	A-11	45.4	S-S	10	10	T-EA
	A-12	14	PT	32	32	T-EA
	A-14	59.4	PT	10	10	T-EA
	A-19.4	4.6	SST	12	12	T-UE
	A-19.6	5.8	PT	10	10	T-UE
	A-21	6.2	MST	12	12	T-UE
	A-22	5.5	SST	12	12	T-UE
	A-23.1	6.1	PT	12	12	T-UE
	A-23.2	6.3	PT	12	12	T-UE
	A-23.3	2	PT	71	71	T-EA
	A-24.1	9.1	SST	12	12	T-EA
	A-24.2	2.2	PT	10	10	T-EA
	A-25	9.2	SST	12	12	T-EA
	A-27.1	5.2	PT	10	10	T-EA
	A-27.2	6	PT	32	32	T-EA
	A-27.3	8.2	PT	10	10	T-EA
	A-28	28.6	PT	32	32	T-EA

Resource Protection and Natural Areas

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type
Beaver Creek (SL29)	A-3	29.7	NA	99
	A-4	7.1	PT	32
	A-5	1.2	NA	99
	A-13	26.8	NA	99
	A-15	7.9	NA	99
	A-16	3.7	NA	99
	A-17	22.0	NA	99
	A-18	19.5	NA	99
	A-19	12.9	S-S	32
	A-20	34.5	NA	99
	A-30	1.1	NA	99
	A-34	9.5	NA	99
	A-41	0.8	PT	25
	A-55	93.1	NA	99
	A-57	55.9	NA	99
	A-58	64.4	NA	99
	A-61	76.1	NA	99
Beaver Creek (SL32)	A-1	72.7	S-S	32
	A-3	40.4	PT	30
	A-4	15.5	NA	99
	A-9	17.1	NA	99

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type
	A-10.1	4.7	SST	21
	A-10.2	4.4	SST	21
	A-14.2	20.4	SST	12
	A-14.3	18.6	S-S	32
	A-14.4	13.7	PT	32
	A-16	6.5	PT	32
	A-711	2.0	NA	99
Beaver Creek (SL37)	A-5	5.5	NA	99
	A-6.3	12	NA	99
	A-8	4.6	NA	99
	A-10	7.0	PT	32
	A-13	496.7	PT	18
	A-14	7.2	NA	99
	A-15	17.5	NA	99
	A-16	14.4	NA	99
	A-20	6.7	PT	32
	A-22	10.0	NA	99
	A-23	7.2	NA	99
	A-24	10	NA	99
	A-25	17.2	NA	99
	A-26	17.4	NA	99
	A-28	29.4	S-S	12

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type
	A-29.1	5.7	SST	12
	A-29.2	2.7	NA	99
	A-31	69.2	NA	99
	A-32	8.4	SST	32
	A-33	1.2	NA	99
	A-36	32.0	PT	32
	A-39	12.8	S-S	32
Bonner Lake (SL45)	A-4	2.3	SST	21
	A-7	14.0	S-S	32
	A-9	4.1	PT	32
	A-10	11.4	SST	12
	A-12	15.5	SST	11
	A-13	2.5	SST	32
	A-722	4.8	NA	99
	A-711	2.0	NA	99
California Road (SL21)	A-1	3.7	PT	11
	A-2.1	49.2	NA	99
	A-2.2	2.3	NA	99
	A-3	2.9	SST	12
	A-8	1.3	SS	12
	A-9	1.7	NA	99
	A-20.1	10.7	PT	10

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type
	A-20.2	11.0	SST	10
	A-21	5.5	NA	99
	A-22	17.4	PT	12
	A-25	12.8	PT	12
	A-26	13.6	SST	12
	A-27	4.3	PT	12
	A-28.1	6.5	PT	12
	A-28.2	3.9	PT	15
	A-29	5.6	NA	99
	A-30.4	3.5	PT	10
	A-32	20.3	NA	99
	A-36	28.1	NA	99
	A-37.1	7.2	PT	15
	A-37.2	6.2	S-S	10
	A-40	29.8	NA	99
	A-45	4.0	NA	99
	A-46	3.9	PT	12
	A-52	5.7	PT	10
	A-53	4.3	PT	10
	A-54	19.3	SST	12
	A-55	9.6	S-S	12
	A-711	2.49	NA	99
	B-10	0.9	S-S	32

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type
	B-17.1	102	PT	11
	B-17.2	42.8	S-S	15
	B-17.3	9.4	SST	12
	B-17.4	2.7	PT	11
	B-17.5	27.2	SST	11
	B-18.1	12.8	SST	12
	B-18.2	5.3	SST	32
	B-19	7.2	NA	99
	B-24	3.1	PT	32
	B-31	7.4	NA	99
	B-32	9.6	NA	99
	B-34	7.1	NA	99
	B-40	37.0	NA	99
	B-41	16.3	S-S	32
	B-42	29.6	PT	32
	B-43	23.6	S-S	32
	B-44	16.5	SST	32
	B-45	1.9	NA	99
	B-49	52.5	NA	99
	B-50	13.2	S-S	32
	B-51	7.5	NA	99
	B-52	12.7	S-S	10

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type
	B-53	9.6	S-S	32
	B-711	2.4	NA	99
Cold Spring Brook (SL18)	A-6	64.4	NA	99
	A-11	6.3	NA	99
	A-15	4.1	NA	99
	A-20	36.2	NA	99
	A-21	5.7	S-S	97
	A-23	1.8	PT	20
	A-25	2.6	PT	32
	A-26	3.6	NA	99
	A-28	17.2	NA	99
	A-30	0.4	NA	99
	A-32	21.7	NA	99
	A-35	7.9	PT	10
	A-36	18.8	NA	99
	A-37	2.0	NA	99
	A-38	10.5	NA	99
	A-39	1.0	NA	99
	A-40	6.7	NA	99
	A-41	3.8	NA	99
	A-711	12.4	NA	99
Fire Fall (SL27)	A-3	6.8	SST	11

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type
	A-7	2.1	NA	13
	A-8	9.9	NA	99
	A-14	2.3	PT	32
	A-16	2.0	NA	99
	A-33	8.3	NA	99
	A-34	3.5	NA	99
	A-35	8.9	NA	99
	A-36	3.5	NA	99
	A-37	2.4	NA	99
	A-38	4.0	NA	99
	A-39	8.8	NA	99
	A-40	79.3	NA	99
	A-41	8.0	NA	99
	A-42	8.5	NA	99
	A-43	2.0	NA	99
	A-45	2.5	S-S	32
	A-46	2.3	NA	99
	A-47	3.0	SST	12
	A-48	2.0	PT	32
	A-49	2.6	NA	99
	A-50	2.0	NA	99
	A-51	2.1	NA	99

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type
	A-52	10.1	PT	10
	A-53	13.9	SST	10
	A-54	3.7	NA	99
	A-55	2.1	NA	99
	A-57	2.1	NA	99
	A-58	6.6	NA	99
	A-59	8.1	NA	99
	A-60	2.3	NA	99
	A-61	23.3	NA	99
	A-62	2.2	NA	99
	A-63	9.9	NA	99
	A-64	2.0	NA	99
	A-69	11.5	NA	99
	A-70	2.6	NA	99
	A-75	2.4	NA	99
	A-77	10.2	NA	99
	A-81	3.9	NA	99
	A-82	3.2	NA	99
	A-83	3.0	NA	99
	A-84	29.9	NA	99
	A-85	2.7	NA	99
	A-86	2.3	S-S	97

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type
	A-87	2.0	NA	97
	A-93	2.0	NA	99
	A-95	7.9	NA	99
	A-97	2.1	S-S	97
	A-98	17.8	NA	99
	A-100	5.3	NA	99
	A-106	2.9	NA	99
	A-711	3.1	NA	99
Greenwood Creek (SL04)	A-1.2	2.3	S-S	12
	A-2.1	2.4	SST	21
	A-2.2	1.3	SST	21
	A-4	24.0	NA	99
	A-6	1.8	PT	12
	A-7	3.9	PT	23
	A-8	9.3	PT	32
	A-10.3	1.3	PT	46
	A-12	5.8	SST	46
	A-15	2.4	NA	99
	A-19	9.4	PT	11
	A-20.3	3.1	PT	11
	A-22	4.5	NA	99
	A-25	27.3	PT	10

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type
	A-28	3.5	NA	99
	A-35	3.7	SST	13
	A-36	5.0	SST	32
	A-39	0.8	NA	99
	A-51	2.9	SST	20
	A-52.1	4.2	PT	32
	A-52.2	5.0	PT	32
	A-55	7.0	PT	32
	A-60.1	3.0	NA	99
	A-60.2	3.5	NA	99
	A-62	1.4	NA	99
	A-711	23.5	NA	99
Hickory Lake (SL38)	A-1	2.2	PT	32
	A-2	20.6	S-S	32
	A-6	58.5	PT	12
	A-7.1	53.8	NA	99
	A-7.2	6.3	NA	99
	A-9	4.4	PT	32
	A-10	5.5	S-S	97
	A-11	33.6	PT	12
	A-13	3.9	SST	32
	A-14	22.1	PT	25

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type
	A-15	21.0	PT	15
	A-19	72.6	PT	12
	A-21	4.2	SST	32
	A-24	8.5	NA	99
	A-32.1	8.8	PT	32
	A-32.2	18.7	PT	15
	A-34	3.7	NA	99
	A-35	7.1	NA	99
	A-38	2.7	PT	32
	A-39	3.1	NA	99
	A-40	4.8	PT	32
	A-44	5.3	NA	99
	A-45	2.1	PT	21
	A-47	5.0	S-S	97
	A-49	2.2	PT	32
	A-711	3.4	NA	99
	A-722	2.1	NA	99
Lonesome Bay (SL36)	A-1.1	60.5	NA	99
	A-1.2	1.2	NA	99
	A-9.1	6.3	NA	99
	A-9.2	9.8	NA	99
	A-9.3	15.2	NA	99

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type
	A-9.4	3.2	NA	99
	A-9.5	13.2	NA	99
	A-10	7.6	S-S	10
	A-11	4.3	S-S	10
	A-16	16.0	SST	32
	A-17	17.0	SST	41
	A-20	14.7	PT	10
	A-22.1	22.1	SST	12
	A-22.2	22.2	NA	99
	A-25	25.0	S-S	12
	A-26	26.0	NA	99
	A-27	27.0	NA	99
	A-28	28.0	NA	99
	A-29	29.0	SST	11
	A-32	32.0	PT	12
	A-33	33.0	NA	99
	A-34	34.0	PT	32
	A-35	35.0	NA	99
	A-37	37.0	PT	12
	A-711	13.4	NA	99
Pleasant Lake (SL39)	A-4.2	2.5	SST	32
	A-5	8.5	SST	21

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type
	A-7	7.9	S-S	32
	A-8	6.3	NA	99
	A-9	3.3	NA	99
	A-12.3	2.0	SST	32
	A-13.2	6.4	PT	41
	A-13.3	3.2	SST	41
	A-13.4	2.3	PT	21
	A-15	9.8	NA	99
	A-16	17.9	PT	32
	A-17	7.9	S-S	32
	A-20	5.8	MST	21
	A-22	3.1	NA	99
	A-25	16.4	NA	99
	A-26.3	2.9	SST	30
	A-28	5.9	NA	99
	A-29.4	6.1	PT	21
	A-29.5	2.2	SST	41
	A-35.2	3.4	PT	32
	A-36.1	10.5	PT	12
	A-36.2	2.1	PT	32
	A-37	19.8	NA	99
	A-38	19.7	NA	99

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type
	A-39	15.4	NA	99
	A-41.1	94.8	PT	32
	A-43	10.6	NA	99
	A-44.2	2.5	SST	32
	A-45	15.1	NA	99
	A-46	11.7	SST	32
	A-47	3.6	NA	99
	A-48	2.1	NA	99
	A-51	22.0	NA	99
	A-53	9.3	SST	32
	A-54.2	8.5	PT	10
	A-55	2.1	NA	99
	A-56	23.5	NA	99
	A-57	21.4	NA	99
	A-711	3.1	NA	99
South Hammond (SL24)	A-1	18.1	NA	99
	A-7.1	1.8	NA	99
	A-7.2	13.4	NA	15
	A-11	10.2	NA	99
	A-12.3	7.4	S-S	97
	A-711	2.0	NA	99
	B-1	0.9	NA	99

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type
	B-3	75.1	NA	99
	B-4	5.7	PT	10
	B-5	30.3	PT	12
	B-6	2.9	PT	32
	B-8	12.3	NA	99
	B-11	7.9	MST	21
	B-14	11.8	PT	12
	B-15	15.2	SST	32
	B-18	3.4	SST	32
	B-19	2.1	SST	41
	B-20	41.6	PT	12
	B-23	6.8	NA	99
	B-24	2	NA	99
	B-25	9.5	SST	41
	B-26	2	NA	99
	B-27	4.7	S-S	21
	B-711	6.0	NA	99
	C-1.1	37.1	NA	99
	C-1.2	27.9	NA	99
	C-12.6	4.6	SST	21
	C-14	2.2	NA	99
	C-18	9.3	NA	99
	C-22	6.0	PT	30

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type
	C-23	2	NA	99
	C-25	3.7	SST	21
	C-26	3.5	NA	99
	C-27	2.8	NA	99
	C-28	3.9	NA	99
	C-30	3.4	NA	99
	C-34	12.8	PT	32
	C-35	2	NA	99
	C-36	5.6	NA	99
	C-37	11.3	NA	99
	C-39	9.0	NA	99
	C-40	4.9	NA	99
	C-41.1	16.1	NA	99
	C-42	22.4	NA	99
	C-711	2.0	NA	99
Stammer Creek (SL43)	A-1.1	7.8	PT	21
	A-1.2	2.5	NA	99
	A-16	6.2	NA	99
	A-22	7.6	SST	20
	A-25	4.0	NA	99
	A-711	8.1	NA	99
	A-722	5.3	NA	99

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type
Toothaker Creek (SL16)	A-1.2	1.4	NA	99
	A-3.1	1.1	PT	46
	A-3.2	5.8	NA	99
	A-10.1	16.7	NA	99
	A-10.2	22.1	NA	99
	A-21	9.6	NA	99
	A-44	6.2	NA	99
	A-711	11.2	NA	99
Trout Lake (SL42)	A-2	4.1	PT	15
	A-3.2	13.9	PT	11
	A-6.1	31.9	NA	99
	A-6.2	13.9	NA	99
	A-10	3.7	NA	99
	A-13	6.6	NA	99
	A-19	8.6	PT	11
	A-24	4.2	NA	99
	A-25	8.5	NA	99
	A-27.1	5.3	NA	99
	A-27.2	4.5	NA	99
	A-31.1	47.3	S-S	32
	A-31.2	4.8	SST	21
	A-33.1	8.2	NA	99

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type
	A-33.2	4.6	NA	99
	A-34	9.4	SST	21
	A-36	9.3	PT	11
	A-37	7.6	NA	99
	A-38	39.3	SST	21
	A-40	5.9	PT	32
	A-41	3.3	NA	99
	A-43	5.8	PT	32
	A-44.1	5.1	PT	32
	A-44.2	4.1	NA	99
	A-45	4.9	PT	32
	A-46	4.2	NA	99
	A-53	2.0	NA	99
	A-711	16.8	NA	99
Wolf Lake (SL30)	A-1	10.4	SST	11
	A-3	2.9	NA	99
	A-17	1	PT	46
	A-21	7	PT	12
	A-22	328	PT	10
	A-23	67.7	S-S	10
	A-25	25.5	SST	10
	A-28	60.4	SST	10

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type
	A-30	5	S-S	97
	A-32	5	SST	12
	A-36	2.6	SST	32
	A-37	12.1	SST	11
	A-41	8.6	PT	10
	A-42	5	PT	32
	A-43	10	SST	10
	A-44	2	PT	10
	A-45	2.8	S-S	32
	A-46	1.6	PT	10
	A-48	19.2	SST	47
	A-49	7.7	PT	12
	A-51	11.8	SST	21
	A-52	107.8	PT	32
	A-53	16.1	S-S	32
	A-56	124.4	SST	10
	A-58	17.9	PT	10
	A-59	29.7	PT	10
	A-61	10	SST	10
	A-63	1.9	PT	32
	A-64	75.6	MST	21
	A-65	9.2	PT	32

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type
	A-66	2	SST	32
	A-68	8	SST	10
	A-71	20.8	SST	12
	A-72	4.8	SST	12
	A-73	11.1	SST	32
	A-76	21.9	SST	12
	A-77	4	SST	12
	A-78	85	SST	12
	A-80	4	PT	32
	A-81	39.6	SST	32
	A-83	4.5	SST	10
	A-84	9.1	SST	12
	A-86	16.8	SST	10
	A-87	50.5	SST	10
	A-88	14.7	SST	10
	A-91	37.5	MST	21
	A-93	24.1	SST	12
	A-94	27.3	MST	12
	A-95	74.3	SST	21
	A-96	10.8	SST	12
	A-98	66.6	SST	21
	A-101	67.3	SST	21

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type
	A-103	45.3	PT	11
	A-105	121.7	SST	26
	A-107	3	SST	32
	A-108	12.7	SST	12
	A-110	113.3	SST	12
	A-114	132	SST	21
	A-115	8.4	PT	32
	A-116	5.7	PT	32
	A-118	24.0	SST	12
	A-119	5	PT	32
	A-122	3.8	SST	32
	A-124	78.4	SST	32
	A-130	323.3	PT	12
	A-133	8	PT	32
	A-134	11	PT	32
	A-135	14	S-S	32
	A-137	10	PT	26
	A-138	2.3	SST	21
	A-140	7.6	PT	12
	A-141	16.5	SST	21
	A-142	6	S-S	12
	A-143	22	PT	10

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type
	A-144	4.7	PT	10
	A-145	17	PT	12
	A-146	1.9	SST	12
	A-147	25.9	PT	12
	A-148	9.6	SST	10
	A-150	17.6	SST	10
	A-151	19	PT	12
	A-152	2.4	SST	12
	A-153	2.4	SST	12
	A-154	2.3	SST	12
	A-159	5.2	PT	32
	A-160	48.5	SST	12
	A-162	5.4	PT	46
	A-163	8.6	PT	46
	A-164	1	SST	46
	A-165	2.6	SST	41
	A-166	6.5	PT	12
	A-167	9.7	SST	12
	A-169	5.7	PT	20
	A-170	63.7	S-S	12
	A-172	1	NA	99
	A-711	2.0	NA	99

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Size Class	Forest Type
	A-920	833.0	NA	99
Yellow Lake (SL44)	A-4	17.7	PT	32
	A-6.1	54.0	NA	99
	A-6.2	14.6	NA	99
	A-7	17.0	SST	25
	A-8	7.2	PT	32
	A-9.1	11.2	NA	99
	A-9.2	4.2	S-S	97
	A-9.3	7.1	NA	99
	A-9.4	3.0	S-S	32
	A-9.5	4.7	NA	99
	A-10.1	23.0	SST	12
	A-10.2	12.0	S-S	32
	A-13	3.7	PT	32
	A-15	4.5	NA	99
	A-16	4.6	S-S	97
	A-17	59.1	NA	99
	A-18	5.9	S-S	97
	A-20	6.3	NA	99
	A-26	5.2	SST	20
	A-30	2.7	PT	32
	A-31	2.0	NA	99

Table III.I.–Resource Protection/Natural Areas (by State Forest)				
State Forests	**Stand**	**Acres**	**Size Class**	**Forest Type**
	A-722	2.0	NA	99
	A-711	12.1	NA	99

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Glossary of Acronyms

ADAAG: Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines

AANR: Adopt a Natural Resource program

ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act

ARPA: Archaeological Resources Protection Act

ATV: All-Terrain Vehicle

BA/AC: Basal Area per Acre

BBA: Breeding Bird Atlas

BMP: Best Management Practices

DEC: Department of Environmental Conservation

DLF: Department of Lands and Forests

ECL: Environmental Conservation Law

EIS: Environmental Impact Statement

FCSFU: Fulton County State Forest Unit

FSC: Forestry Stewardship Council

GEIS: Generic Environmental Impact Statement

GIS: Global Information Systems

GPS: Global Positioning System

HCVF: High Conservation Value Forest

IPM: Integrated Pest Management

MAPPWD: Motorized Access Program for People with Disabilities

NYCRR: New York Codes, Rules and Regulations

OPRHP: Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historical Preservation

PFAR: Public Forest Access Road

PFD: Personal Floatation Device

ROW: Right-of-Way

RSA: Representative Sample Area

SEQR: State Environmental Quality Review

SEQRA: State Environmental Quality Review Act

SFI: Sustainable Forestry Initiative

SGCN: Species of Greatest Conservation Need

SHPA: State Historic Preservation Act

SLIM: State Lands Interactive Mapper

SMZ: Special Management Zone

TRP: Temporary Revocable Permit

UMP: Unit Management Plan

UTV: Utility Task Vehicle

VSA: Volunteer Stewardship Agreement

WMA: Wildlife Management Unit

Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disturbance - An event that causes significant change from the normal pattern in an ecosystem. A disturbance can be endogenous, or part of the developmental process that weakens, for example, a

tree, making it susceptible to physical or biological forces. Disturbance can also be exogenous, or external to the developmental process, such as intense winds or fires.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Header - See Log Landing.

High Forest - A forest originating mainly from natural reproduction.

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

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

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

Intermediate Treatment - Any silvicultural treatment designed to enhance growth, quality, vigor,

and composition of the stand after establishment or regeneration and prior to final harvest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Old Growth Forest - The definition of "Old Growth Forest" involves a convergence of many different, yet interrelated criteria. Each of these criteria can occur individually in an area that is not old growth, however, it is the presence of all of these factors that combine to differentiate" Old Growth Forest." from other forested ecosystems. These factors include: An abundance of late successional tree species, at least 180 - 200 years of age in a contiguous forested landscape that has evolved and reproduced itself naturally, with the capacity for self-perpetuation, arranged in a stratified forest structure consisting of

multiple growth layers throughout the canopy and forest floor, featuring (1) canopy gaps formed by natural disturbances creating an uneven canopy, and (2) a conspicuous absence of multiple stemmed trees and coppices. Old growth forest sites typically (1) are characterized by an irregular forest floor containing an abundance of coarse woody materials which are often covered by mosses and lichens; (2) show limited signs of human disturbance since European settlement; and (3) have distinct soil horizons that include definite organic, mineral, illuvial accumulation, and unconsolidated layers. The understory displays well developed and diverse surface herbaceous layers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendices & Figures

Appendix A - Summary of Comments During Public Scoping Sessions

The following is a summary of the comments received at the public scoping meeting held on March 8th, 2018 at the Hermon-Dekalb Central High School.

General:

The public would have to see more camping and lean-tos in the area for recreation especially on Trout Lake.

We are proposing to add some new lean-tos and create some new campsites that highlight some of the many unique features in this unit. Trout and Cedar Lakes would be some of those areas that we could install lean-tos and upgrade camp facilities for the public to enjoy.

The DEC should try to control the invasive plant species that are spreading over the county.

The Department monitors invasives and makes an effort to control the invasive species on state lands within the county. Some of these species spread very rapidly and are hard to control with herbicides. We do have the ability to control small infestations locally and will try to treat them as resources and staff permit. We will also try to improve signage and education about certain invasive species to prevent them from spreading.

Should have information or education of the ticks in the area especially around popular hiking spots like Wolf Lake.

Ticks have become a growing concern in the county over recent years. The Department will try to post information regarding ticks at popular trailheads to educate the public. Wolf Lake is one area where we are proposing to upgrade the trail registers with kiosk maps that could contain awareness about ticks to recreational users.

Develop Early Detection and Rapid Response Plans for Invasive Species.

The Department is continuously on the look-out for invasive plant and animal species. We continue to map and monitor known infestations and work to eradicate them if possible. Currently, the Department has formed an Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health Bureau in the Division of Lands & Forests to assist with the growing number of invasive species throughout the state. The Department also works closely with the state supported St. Lawrence-Eastern Ontario Lake Ontario PRISM (Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management).

Carbon Sequestration should be considered a forest product with economic benefit for the purposes of management.

Although not formally addressed in the plan, many stands in this unit are very remote/lack access and will never receive timber management and therefore will be left to store and sequester carbon. However, at this time the state has not determined if it can legally sell the carbon banking potential on state forest lands.

Threat of Hemlock Woolly Adelgid. Consider Potential of Bio-Control. Do Not Log Hemlock Stands.

The Departments Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health Bureau is currently monitoring all invasive species threats and try to eradicate any known infestations. This unit contains a small component of Hemlock stands and they are in very remotes areas that are not scheduled for timber management. However, managing hemlock does help to increase the vigor of individual trees which can make them more resistant to HWA, so it remains a tool in our management portfolio.

Protect Forest Ecosystems, Follow State Constitution by Prohibiting Drilling and Mining.

The State Forests within this unit are prohibited from oil, gas, and minerals removal and sale, other than for use of sand and gravel on site for roads and other facilities because they are located with a Forest Preserve county. The NYS Constitution prohibits all sales or leases for mineral extraction on all reforestation and wildlife state-owned lands within the county.

Prohibit Brine Application on All Roads in the Unit

DEC does not plow or apply brine to any of our PFAR's. DEC does not regulate the use of brine on town roads.

DEC should recognize (and state in this UMP) that recreation and tourism as an economic benefit provided by State Forests.

We recognize the economic benefit that recreation and tourism provide and have included that in this plan.

Data tables should be provided on-line as CSV or excel spreadsheets, and also as GIS data files.

The Department only provides UMP's in PDF format for the public to view.

DEC should consider Leave No Trace Outdoor Skills and Ethics educational programing and messaging throughout this Unit and on all NYS Public Lands Forest, especially in popular areas.

The Department does educate the public about outdoor skill in various venues from school presentations, to summer camps to Conservation magazine articles to social media. At the Unit level, we use informational kiosks to educate the public on the unit as well as related matters such as Leave No Trace, invasives and other matters associated with the unit. This plan proposes some new kiosks in this unit to better inform the public users on all of these topic areas.

The bi-national A2A Collaborative would like to see trails on several state forests where the route crosses the St. Lawrence Rock Ridge Unit. A2A would like to see promotional and interpretive materials displayed on state forests in this unit.

The Department is willing to work with the A2A Collaborative to provide promotional and interpretive materials related to the A2A, and we have proposed additional kiosks to provide more information on these lands for the public that this could fit into. Also, the Department is open to utilizing existing and creating new trails within the unit that coincide with the A2A future trail system when they comply with DEC policies and regulations.

Motorized Recreation:

We would like to continue to use the snowmobile trails within this unit and possibly see more snowmobile trails put in in the future.

All snowmobile trails currently within the unit are on Stammer Creek and Cold Spring Brook State Forests. The Department is committed to keeping these trails open for snowmobile use and working with local snowmobile clubs to create new or upgrading former trails within the unit with formal proposals.

Would be nice to have a multiuse trail on some of the properties in this unit.

The Department is always open to new trail proposals and ideas. Maintenance of current trails has been challenging in the past and the department works with local volunteer groups or organizations to complete annual trail maintenance with DEC oversight. Anyone looking to volunteer to maintain trails should contact the DEC office in Potsdam.

Prohibit ATVs. Establish Baseline Data of Illegal Motorized Use.

The Department has a position on ATV routes that is spelled out in the Strategic Plan for State Forest Management as follows. In the event another entity is establishing a legitimate public ATV trail system on lands adjacent to a State Forest, and a State Forest is needed to serve as a connecting link, or in the event that a State Forest road or trail could serve to connect already designated ATV trails open to the public, DEC will evaluate and consider the proposal. Any such trail proposal must comply with state law, department policy and regulations. If it is also determined to be environmentally compatible, a connecting trail could be established on the State Forest. This would be dependent on the availability of sufficient funds to establish and maintain a sustainable trail. The State Forest based connector trail, if approved, must follow the shortest environmentally acceptable route available. Any ATV route would be closely monitored to be sure there are no significant impacts either on or off trail. DEC would be able to close a route if conditions warrant it.

Support CP-3: Prohibit Motorized Use for Accessible Sites for People with Disabilities.

Commissioner Policy 3 established the" Motorized Access Program for People with Disabilities". This policy provides Department issued permits to individuals with mobility impairments that meet Department defined medical criteria to use motor vehicles on routes that are not open to the general public. Selected routes are designated for use under this program. This does not allow motor vehicle use at any Accessible site, only on those routes suitable for motor vehicle use and designated as MAPPWD routes.

As part of the county multiuse trail system, we are asking that Greenwood Creek State Forest be included as part of the St. Lawrence County Multiuse trail system.

The Plan supports establishment of a segment of the St. Lawrence. Co. Multiuse Trail across Greenwood Creek State Forest. Establishment of the trail on the state forest would be allowed once segments of the trail are established on private or other lands adjacent to Greenwood Creek.

Who would maintain the St. Lawrence County multiuse trail system?

The trail on state lands would be maintained by the Department in partnership with volunteer organizations that have a formal Volunteer Stewardship Agreement(VSA) with the Department.

Non-Motorized Recreation:

Would like to see a formal mountain bike trail system developed on the Greenwood Creek State Forest that would allow mountain bikes to utilize that area.

Currently, there is a large mountain bike trail system in the Town of Russell on Downerville State Forest, which is not far from Greenwood Creek State Forest. Trail maintenance can be very labor intensive, and the trails at Downerville State Forest are primarily maintained by the St. Lawrence Mountain Bike Association under a Volunteer Stewardship Agreement. Creating another mountain bike trail system nearby would stretch available maintenance resources significantly. Therefore, we have not proposed a new trail system on any of the State Forests in this unit. However, mountain bikes can be ridden on these other state forests on existing roads and trails. We would suggest contacting the Potsdam office if there is any interest in volunteering on those trails on Downerville State Forest.

Wildlife:

Would like to see many of these areas that are in the Adirondack to Algonquin corridor remain for wildlife habitat.

Many of the interior areas of the state forests in the unit are remote and inaccessible from timber management prospective; therefore, many of the stands within the stand forests won't receive any management and will be allowed to grow which will provide different habitat conditions for a variety of species.

More beaver trapping around Wolf Lake State Forest to protect the trails.

Beavers are a common nuisance all over various state forests within this unit. The Department will work proactively with fur trappers to target specific locations where beaver are routinely problematic.

***Are* there going to be any bears, wolves, or snakes brought in?**

The DEC has no plans to reintroduce wolves to any of the state. Black bears and many species of snake are already native to this area . Black bears causing conflicts in other areas may be relocated to a remote location instead of euthanizing the animal, but it is very rare. There are no proposals in this plan to relocate any other species of wildlife to this unit.

Appendix B - Responsiveness Summary to Public Comments

Insert Appendix B Text

Appendix C - State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR)

State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR)

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

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

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

STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW ACT

(The following text to be included in individual Unit Management Plans)

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

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

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

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

3. Aerial pesticide spraying by airplane or helicopter

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

5. Well drilling plans

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

7. Carbon injection and storage or waste water disposal

Therefore, the actions proposed in this UMP will be carried out in conformance with the conditions and thresholds established for such actions in the Strategic Plan/Generic Environmental Impact Statement, and do not require any separate site-specific environmental review (see 6 NYCRR 617.10[d]).

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

Appendix D Fisheries information

Table 1. Named streams within the Rock Ridge UMP. FIN refers to the Fisheries Index Number system of unique identification. Length refers to the approximate length of stream reach within or bordering the UMP.

Water	FIN	Length (mi)
Beaver Creek	SL-25-13	5.2
Big Creek	SL-25-73-19-3	1.1
Black Creek	SL-25-7-P1-8	3.6
Black Creek	SL-25-73-15-1	0.6
Carter Creek	SL-2-25-3-12	4.1
Cedar Lake Stream	SL-2-25-2-22	0.09
Cold Spring Creek	SL-25-73-19-3-6	1.1
Elm Creek	SL-2-25-2	0.6
Mott Creek	SL-25-73-11	0.2
Oswegatchie River	SL-25	1.1
Paddy Brown Brook	SL-25-82-3	0.08
Sawyer Creek	SL-25-68-3	0.7
Stammer Creek	SL-25-82	0.7
Tanner Creek	SL-2-25-3	1.3
Toothaker Creek	SL-25-73-14	1.5
Toothaker Creek	SL-25-73-14-3	0.007

Table 2. Named lakes and ponds within or adjacent to boundaries of the Rock Ridge UMP. FIN refers to the Fisheries Index Number system of unique identification. Acres is the approximate surface area of the water body expressed as acres.

Water	FIN	Acres
Cedar Lake	SL-2-25-2-22-P290	69.1
Hickory Lake	SL-25-7-P1-2-P4	499.0
Huckleberry Lake	SL-2-25-3-12-P291	61.7
Moon Lake	SL-P292	11.4
Mud Lake	SL-25-7-P1-3-4-1-P5	16.4
Mud Lake	SL-25-7-P1-2-4-P3	529.9
Mud Pond	SL-25-73-14-3-P101	3.4
Trout Lake	SL-P293	357.4
Wolf Lake	SL-25-P248	27.6
Yellow Lake	SL-25-49-P69	360.5

Table 3. Fish species identified by DEC as present within Rock Ridge UMP waters. Data are from NYS Statewide Fisheries Database (v.75) from 1989-2021.

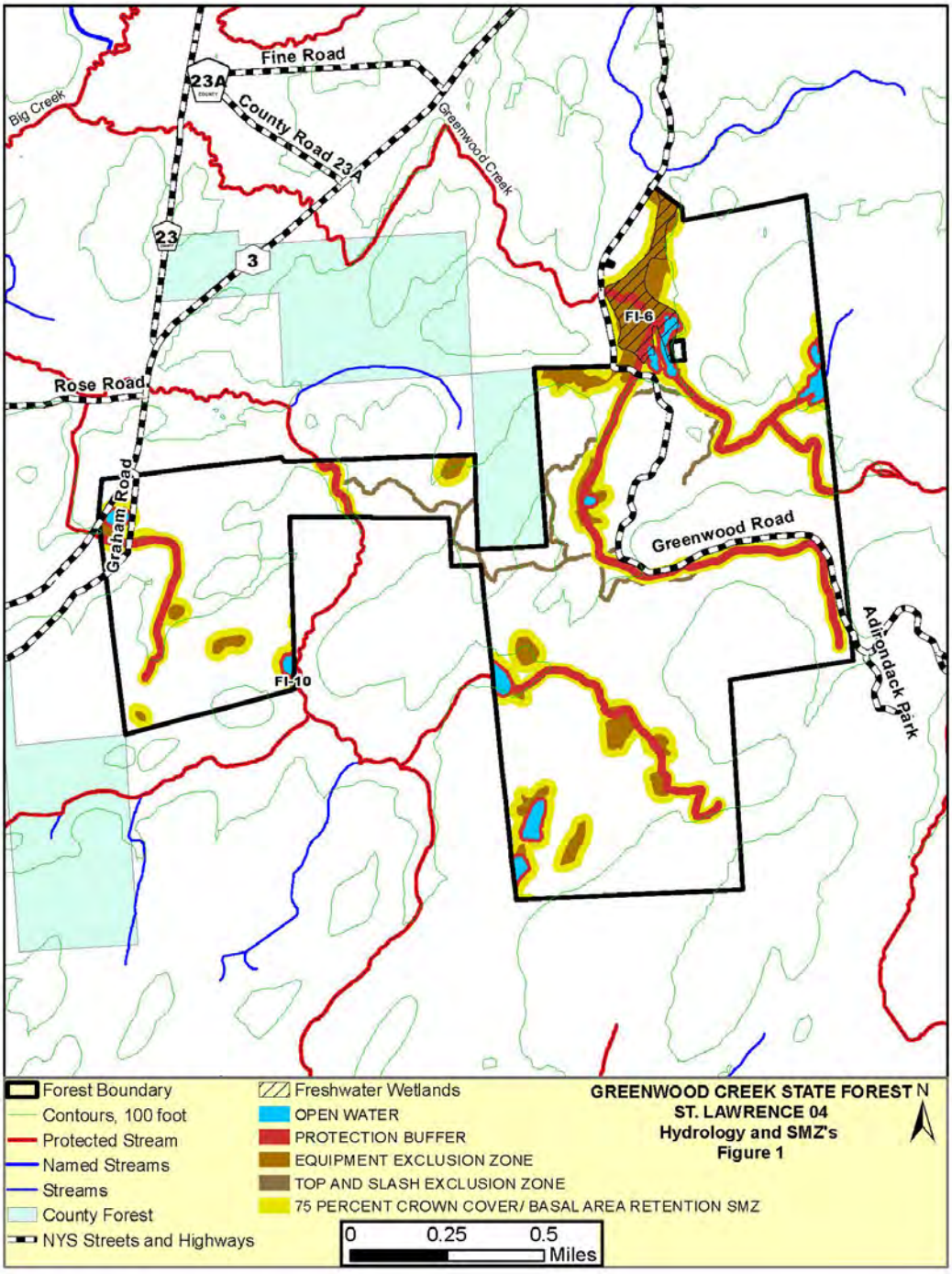
Name	Genus	Species
Lake Sturgeon *	*Acipenser*	*fulvescens*
Bowfin	*Amia*	*calva*
Rainbow Trout	*Oncorhynchus*	*mykiss*
Brook Trout	*Salvelinus*	*fontinalis*
Lake Trout	*Salvelinus*	*namaycush*
Rainbow Smelt	*Osmerus*	*mordax*
Central Mudminnow	*Umbra*	*limi*
Grass Pickerel	*Esox*	*americanus vermiculatus*
Northern Pike	*Esox*	*lucius*
Tiger Musky	*Esox*	*lucius x masquinongy*
Brassy Minnow	*Hybognathus*	*hankinsoni*
Golden Shiner	*Notemigonus*	*crysoleucas*
Common Shiner	*Luxilus*	*cornutus*
Blacknose Shiner	*Notropis*	*heterolepis*
Mimic Shiner	*Notropis*	*volucellus*
Northern Redbelly Dace	*Chrosomus*	*eos*
Finescale Dace	*Chrosomus*	*neogaeus*
Bluntnose Minnow	*Pimephales*	*notatus*
Fathead Minnow	*Pimephales*	*promelas*
Creek Chub	*Semotilus*	*atromaculatus*
Fallfish	*Semotilus*	*corporalis*
White Sucker	*Catostomus*	*commersonii*
Greater Redhorse	*Moxostoma*	*valenciennesi*
Black Bullhead	*Ameiurus*	*melas*
Brown Bullhead	*Ameiurus*	*nebulosus*
Channel Catfish	*Ictalurus*	*punctatus*
Burbot	*Lota*	*lota*
Banded Killifish	*Fundulus*	*diaphanus*
Brook Stickleback	*Culaea*	*inconstans*
Rock Bass	*Ambloplites*	*rupestris*
Pumpkinseed	*Lepomis*	*gibbosus*
Bluegill	*Lepomis*	*macrochirus*
Smallmouth Bass	*Micropterus*	*dolomieu*
Largemouth Bass	*Micropterus*	*salmoides*
Black Crappie	*Pomoxis*	*nigromaculatus*
Iowa Darter	*Etheostoma*	*exile*
Tessellated Darter	*Etheostoma*	*olmstedi*
Yellow Perch	*Perca*	*flavescens*

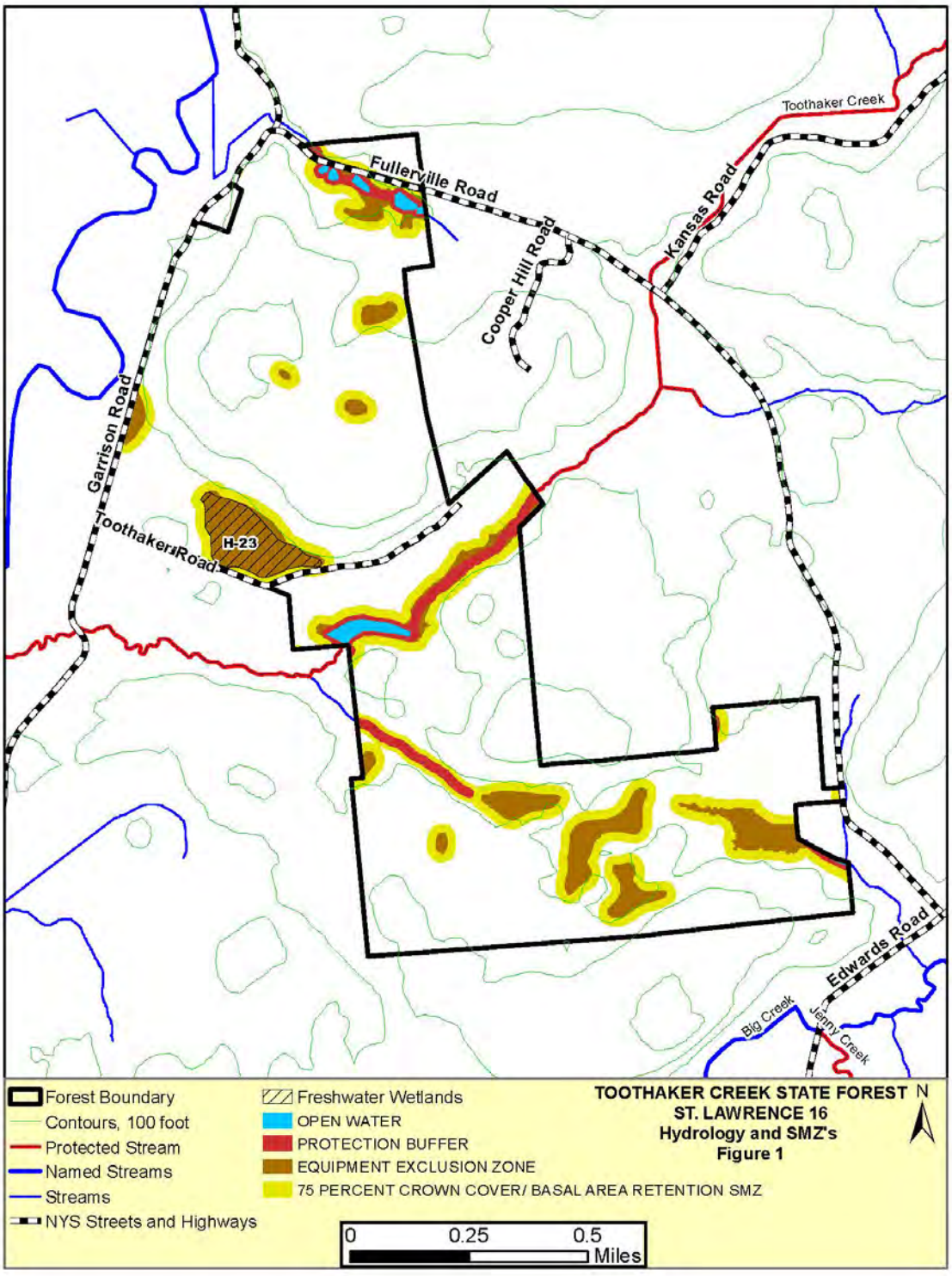
Logperch	*Percina*	*caprodes*
Walleye	*Sander*	*vitreus*

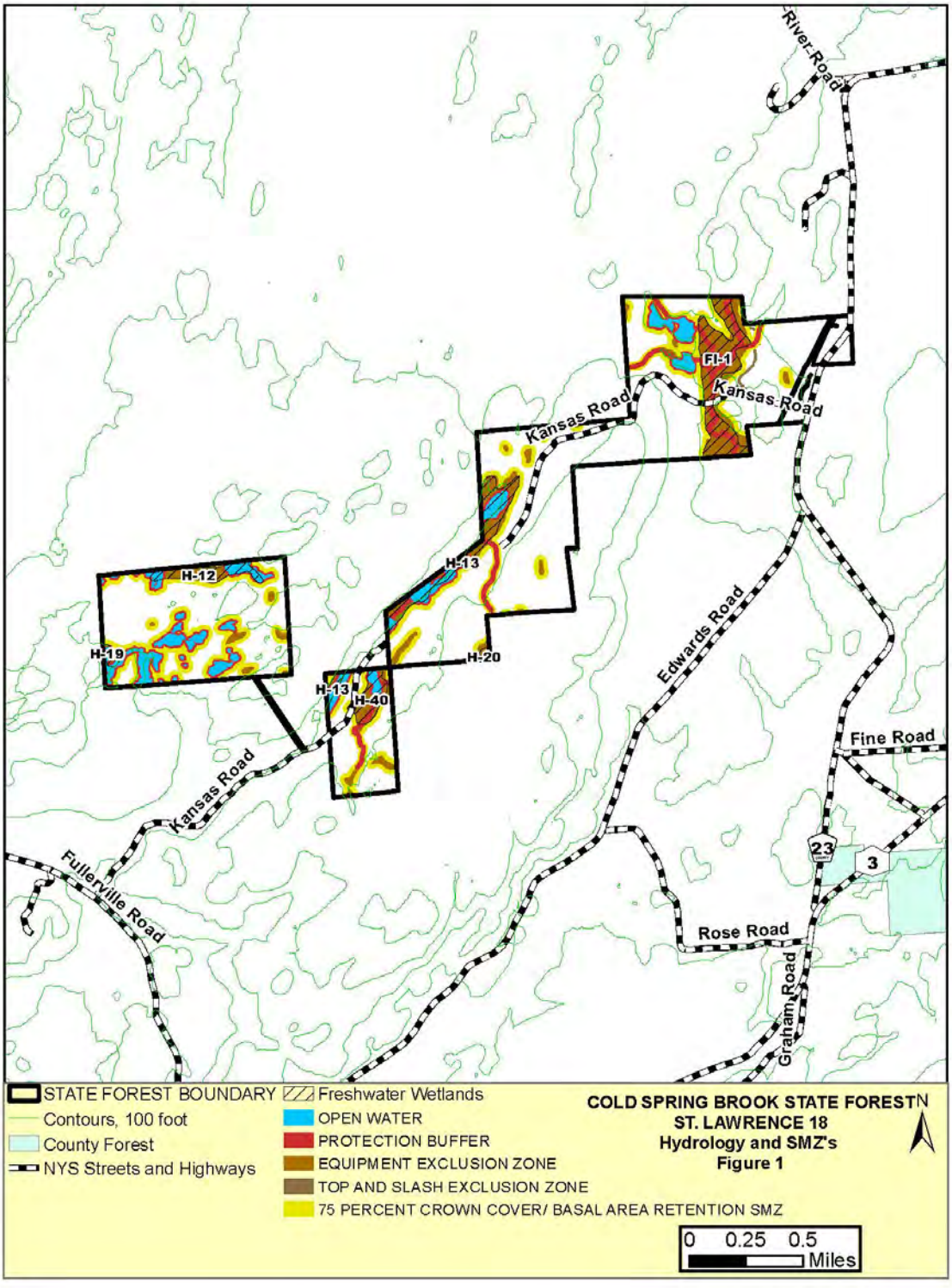
Table 4. Fish species identified in the larger lakes associated with the Rock Ridge UMP. Three waters (Trout Lake, Hickory Lake, Yellow Lake) have more extensive species lists which is reflective of the number of surveys having taken place.

Name	Cedar	Trout	Huckleberry	Moon	Wolf	Hickory	Yellow
Rainbow Trout		x					
Lake Trout		x					
Rainbow Smelt		x					
Northern Pike		x				x	x
Tiger Musky							x
Golden Shiner	x	x	x			x	x
Bluntnose Minnow		x				x	
White Sucker	x	x				x	x
Greater Redhorse		x					
Brown Bullhead	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Banded Killifish		x				x	x
Rock Bass	x	x	x		x	x	x
Pumpkinseed	x	x	x			x	x
Bluegill						x	x
Smallmouth Bass		x					
Largemouth Bass		x	x	x	x	x	x
Black Crappie						x	x
Iowa Darter						x	x
Yellow Perch	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Walleye		x					

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




Toothaker Creek
Fullerville Road
Kansas Road
Cooper Hill Road
Garrison Road
Toothaker Road
H-23
Edwards Road
Big Creek
Jenny Creek
Forest Boundary
Contours, 100 foot
Protected Stream
Named Streams
Streams
NYS Streets and Highways
Freshwater Wetlands
OPEN WATER
PROTECTION BUFFER
EQUIPMENT EXCLUSION ZONE
75 PERCENT CROWN COVER/ BASAL AREA RETENTION SMZ
TOOTHAKER CREEK STATE FOREST
ST. LAWRENCE 16
Hydrology and SMZ's
Figure 1
N
0
0.25
0.5
Miles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FI-1
Kansas Road
Kansas Road
H-12
H-19
H-13
H-20
H-13
H-40
Kansas Road
Edwards Road
Fine Road
23
3
Fullerville Road
Rose Road
Graham Road
STATE FOREST BOUNDARY
Contours, 100 foot
County Forest
NYS Streets and Highways
Freshwater Wetlands
OPEN WATER
PROTECTION BUFFER
EQUIPMENT EXCLUSION ZONE
TOP AND SLASH EXCLUSION ZONE
75 PERCENT CROWN COVER/ BASAL AREA RETENTION SMZ
COLD SPRING BROOK STATE FOREST
ST. LAWRENCE 18
Hydrology and SMZ's
Figure 1
N
0 0.25 0.5
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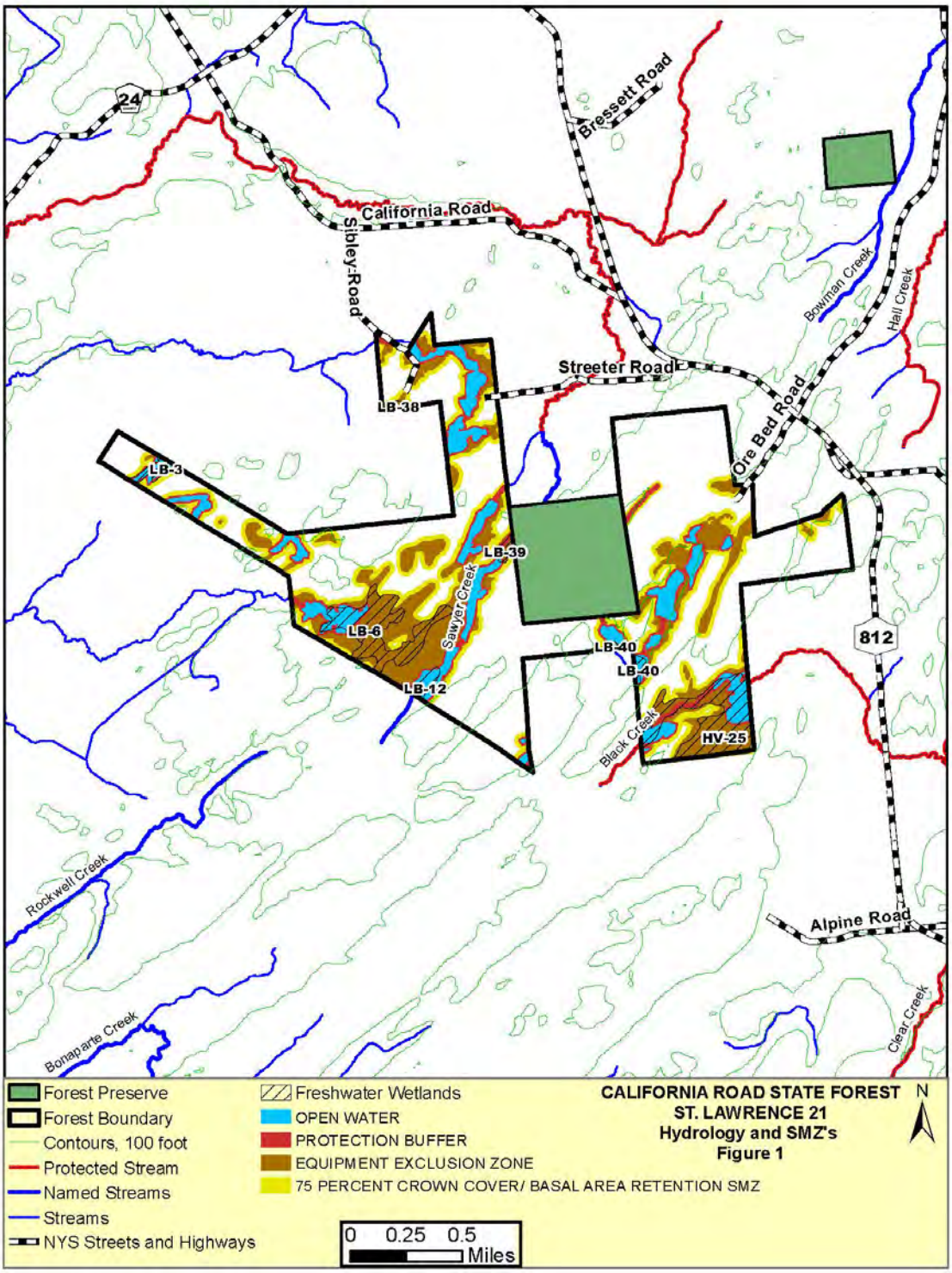
24
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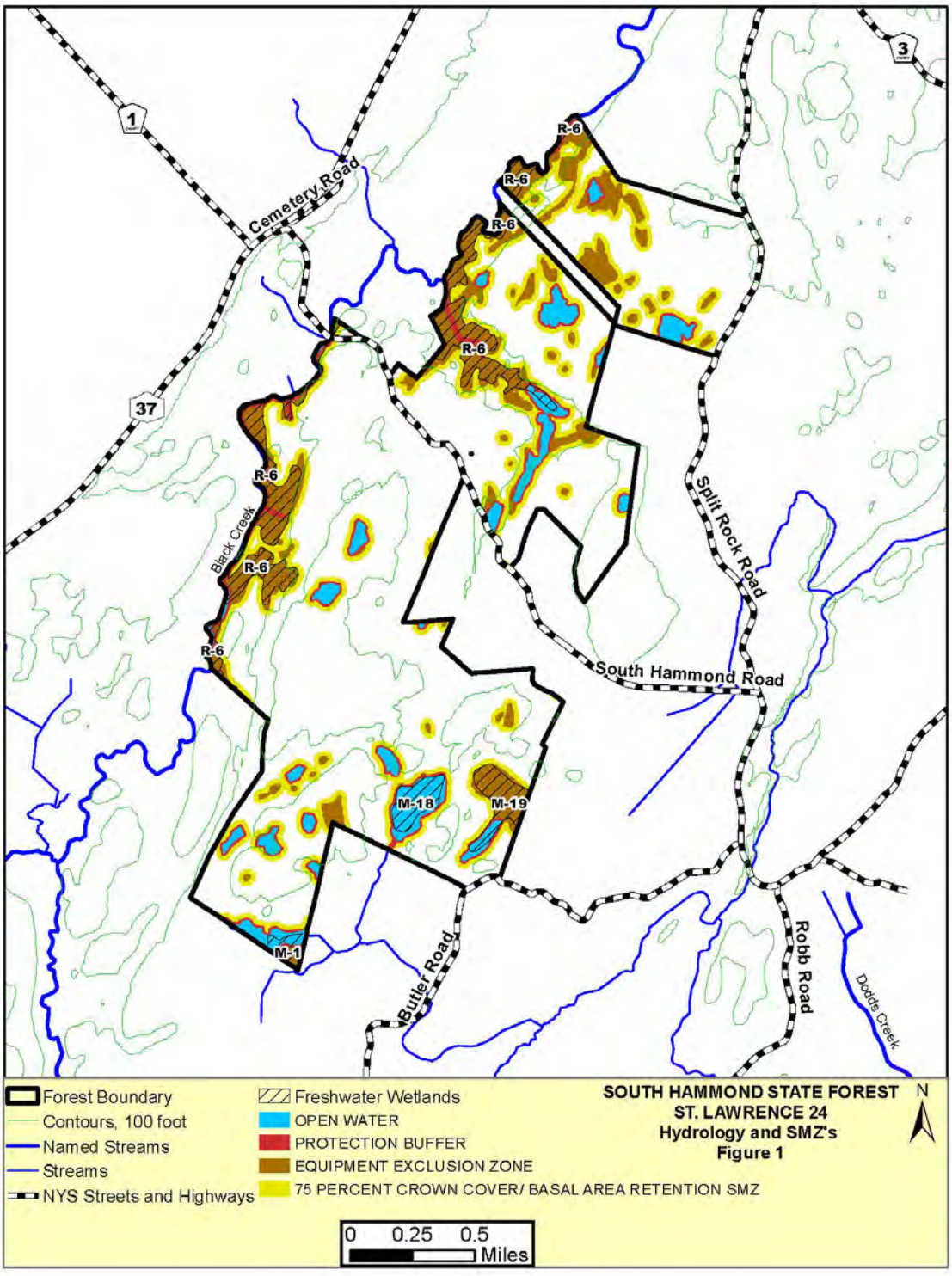
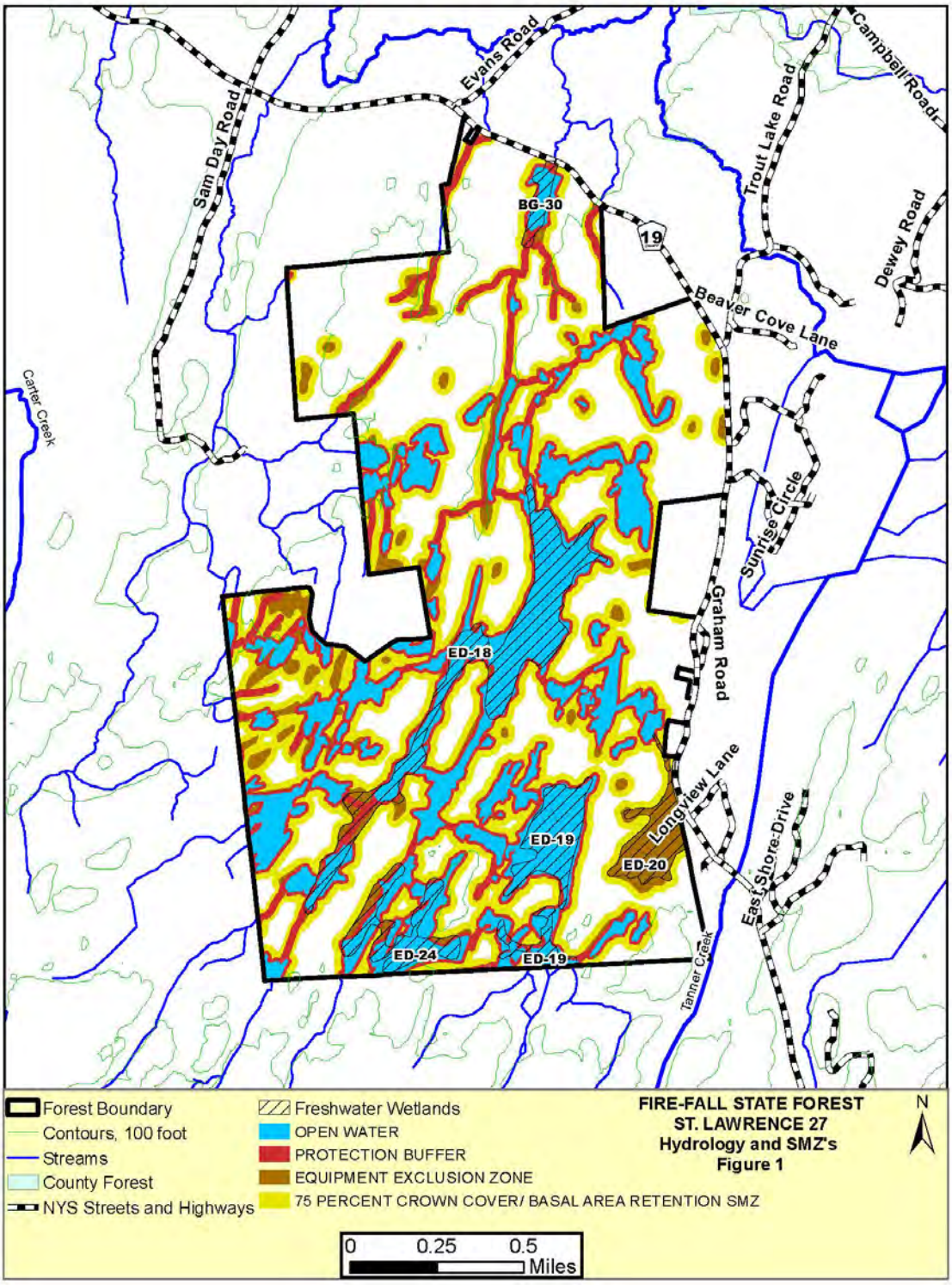
California Road
Sibley Road
Bowman Creek
Hall Creek
Streeter Road
LB-38
LB-3
Ore Bed Road
LB-39
Sawyer Creek
LB-6
LB-40
LB-40
812
LB-12
Black Creek
HV-25
Rockwell Creek
Alpine Road
Bonaparte Creek
Clear Creek
Forest Preserve
Forest Boundary
Contours, 100 foot
Protected Stream
Named Streams
Streams
NYS Streets and Highways
Freshwater Wetlands
OPEN WATER
PROTECTION BUFFER
EQUIPMENT EXCLUSION ZONE
75 PERCENT CROWN COVER/ BASAL AREA RETENTION SMZ
0 0.25 0.5
Miles
CALIFORNIA ROAD STATE FOREST
ST. LAWRENCE 21
Hydrology and SMZ's
Figure 1
N


1
3
37
Cemetery Road
Black Creek
Split Rock Road
South Hammond Road
Butler Road
Robb Road
Dodds Creek
R-6
M-18
M-19
M-1
Forest Boundary
Contours, 100 foot
Named Streams
Streams
NYS Streets and Highways
Freshwater Wetlands
OPEN WATER
PROTECTION BUFFER
EQUIPMENT EXCLUSION ZONE
75 PERCENT CROWN COVER/ BASAL AREA RETENTION SMZ
SOUTH HAMMOND STATE FOREST
ST. LAWRENCE 24
Hydrology and SMZ's
Figure 1
N
0 0.25 0.5
Miles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Campbell Road
Sam Day Road
Trout Lake Road
Dewey Road
BG-30
19
Beaver Cove Lane
Carter Creek
Sunrise Circle
Graham Road
ED-18
Longview Lane
East Shore Drive
ED-19
ED-20
ED-24
ED-19
Tanner Creek
Forest Boundary
Contours, 100 foot
Streams
County Forest
NYS Streets and Highways
Freshwater Wetlands
OPEN WATER
PROTECTION BUFFER
EQUIPMENT EXCLUSION ZONE
75 PERCENT CROWN COVER/ BASAL AREA RETENTION SMZ
FIRE-FALL STATE FOREST
ST. LAWRENCE 27
Hydrology and SMZ's
Figure 1
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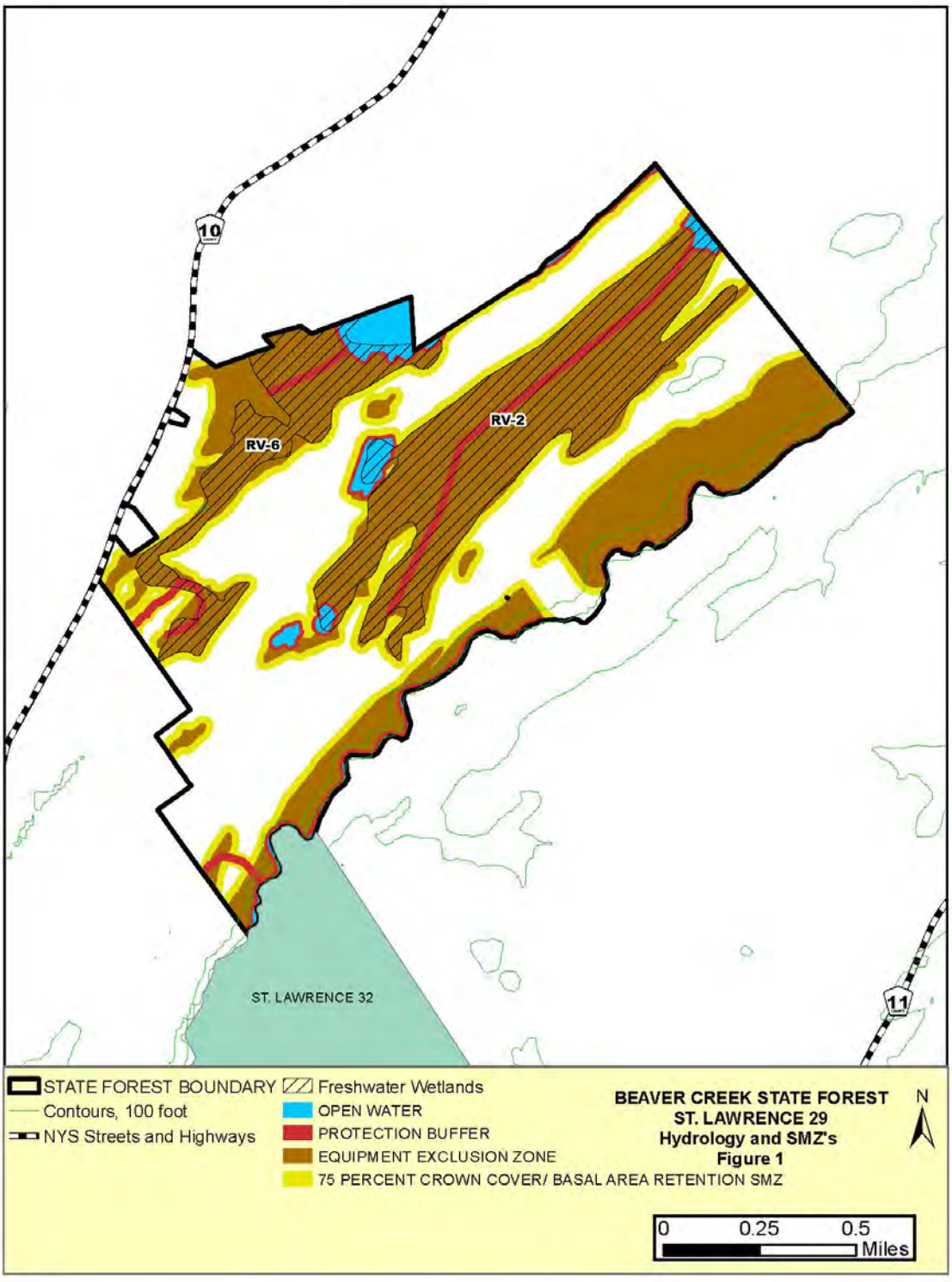
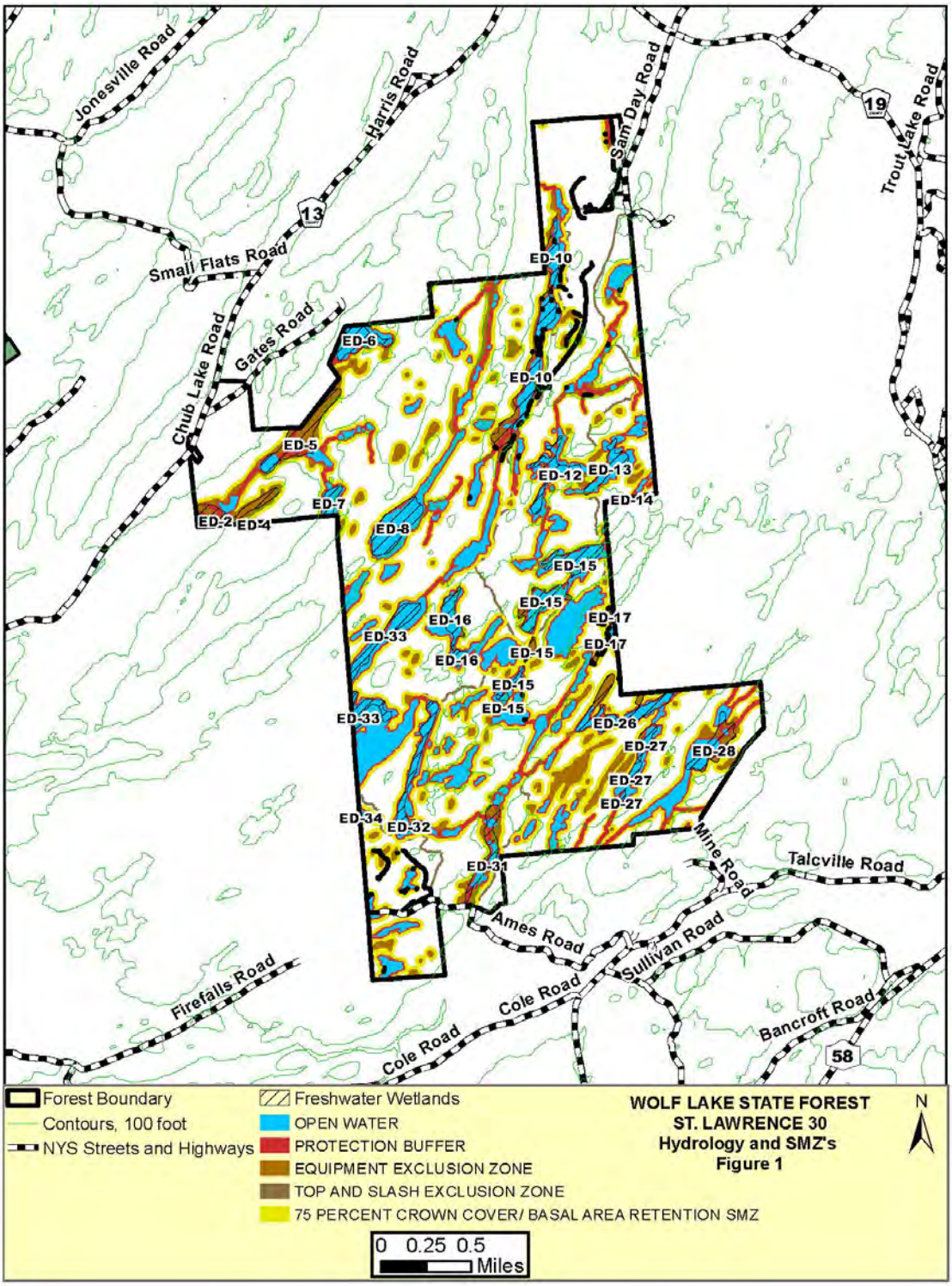
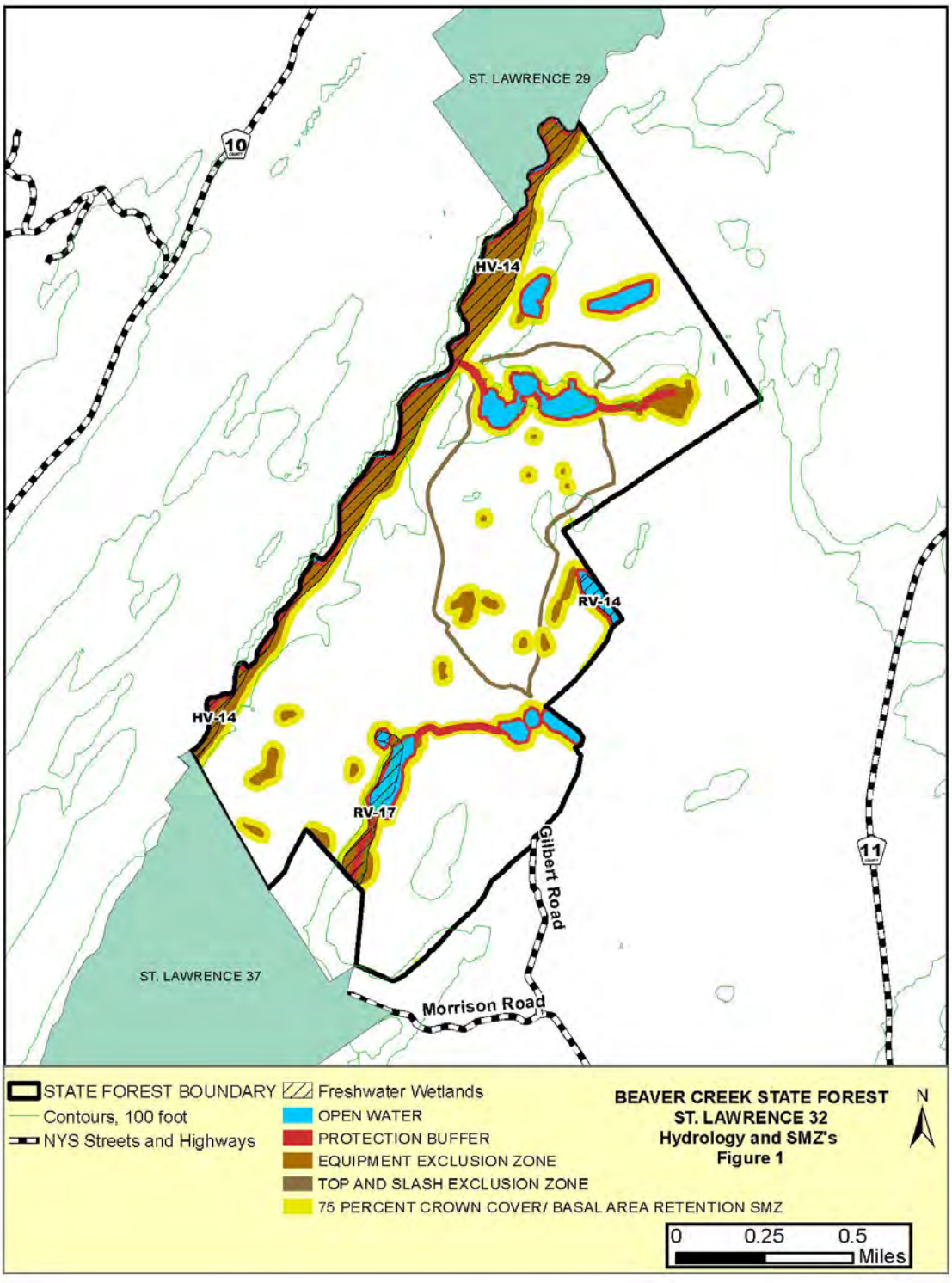
Miles


10
RV-6
RV-2
ST. LAWRENCE 32
11
STATE FOREST BOUNDARY
Contours, 100 foot
NYS Streets and Highways
Freshwater Wetlands
OPEN WATER
PROTECTION BUFFER
EQUIPMENT EXCLUSION ZONE
75 PERCENT CROWN COVER/ BASAL AREA RETENTION SMZ
BEAVER CREEK STATE FOREST
ST. LAWRENCE 29
Hydrology and SMZ's
Figure 1
N
0
0.25
0.5
Miles


Jonesville Road
Harris Road
Sam Day Road
Trout Lake Road
19
13
Small Flats Road
Chub Lake Road
Gates Road
ED-10
ED-6
ED-10
ED-5
ED-12
ED-13
ED-14
ED-7
ED-2
ED-4
ED-8
ED-15
ED-15
ED-16
ED-17
ED-33
ED-17
ED-16
ED-15
ED-15
ED-33
ED-15
ED-26
ED-27
ED-28
ED-27
ED-27
ED-34
ED-32
Mine Road
Talcville Road
ED-31
Ames Road
Sullivan Road
Firefalls Road
Cole Road
Cole Road
Bancroft Road
58
Forest Boundary
Contours, 100 foot
NYS Streets and Highways
Freshwater Wetlands
OPEN WATER
PROTECTION BUFFER
EQUIPMENT EXCLUSION ZONE
TOP AND SLASH EXCLUSION ZONE
75 PERCENT CROWN COVER/ BASAL AREA RETENTION SMZ
WOLF LAKE STATE FOREST
ST. LAWRENCE 30
Hydrology and SMZ's
Figure 1
N
0 0.25 0.5
Miles


ST. LAWRENCE 29
10
HV-14
RV-14
HV-14
RV-17
Gilbert Road
11
ST. LAWRENCE 37
Morrison Road
STATE FOREST BOUNDARY
Contours, 100 foot
NYS Streets and Highways
Freshwater Wetlands
OPEN WATER
PROTECTION BUFFER
EQUIPMENT EXCLUSION ZONE
TOP AND SLASH EXCLUSION ZONE
75 PERCENT CROWN COVER/ BASAL AREA RETENTION SMZ
BEAVER CREEK STATE FOREST
ST. LAWRENCE 32
Hydrology and SMZ's
Figure 1
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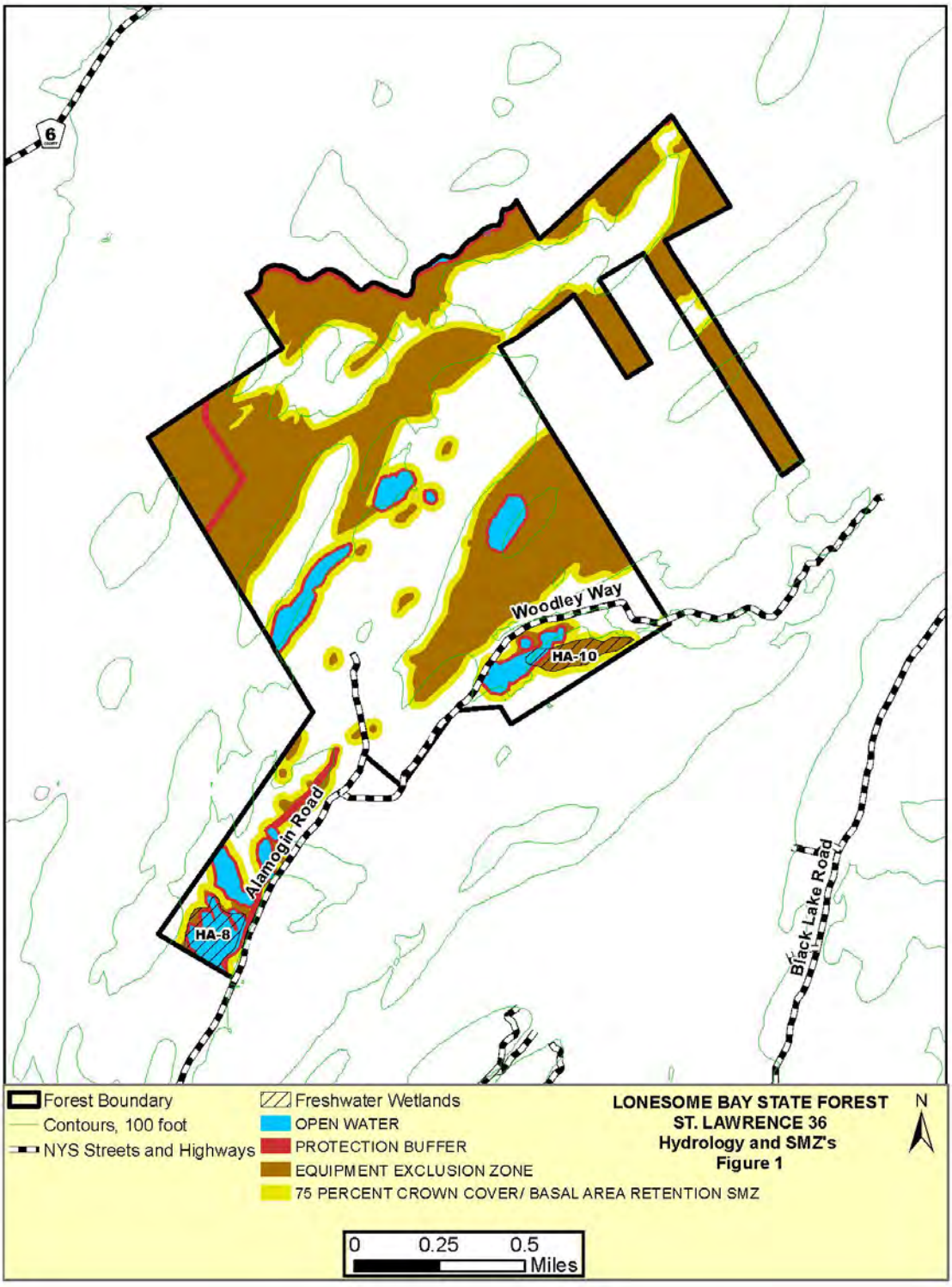
Miles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HA-10
Alamogin Road
HA-8
Black Lake Road
Forest Boundary
Contours, 100 foot
NYS Streets and Highways
Freshwater Wetlands
OPEN WATER
PROTECTION BUFFER
EQUIPMENT EXCLUSION ZONE
75 PERCENT CROWN COVER/ BASAL AREA RETENTION SMZ
LONESOME BAY STATE FOREST
ST. LAWRENCE 36
Hydrology and SMZ's
Figure 1
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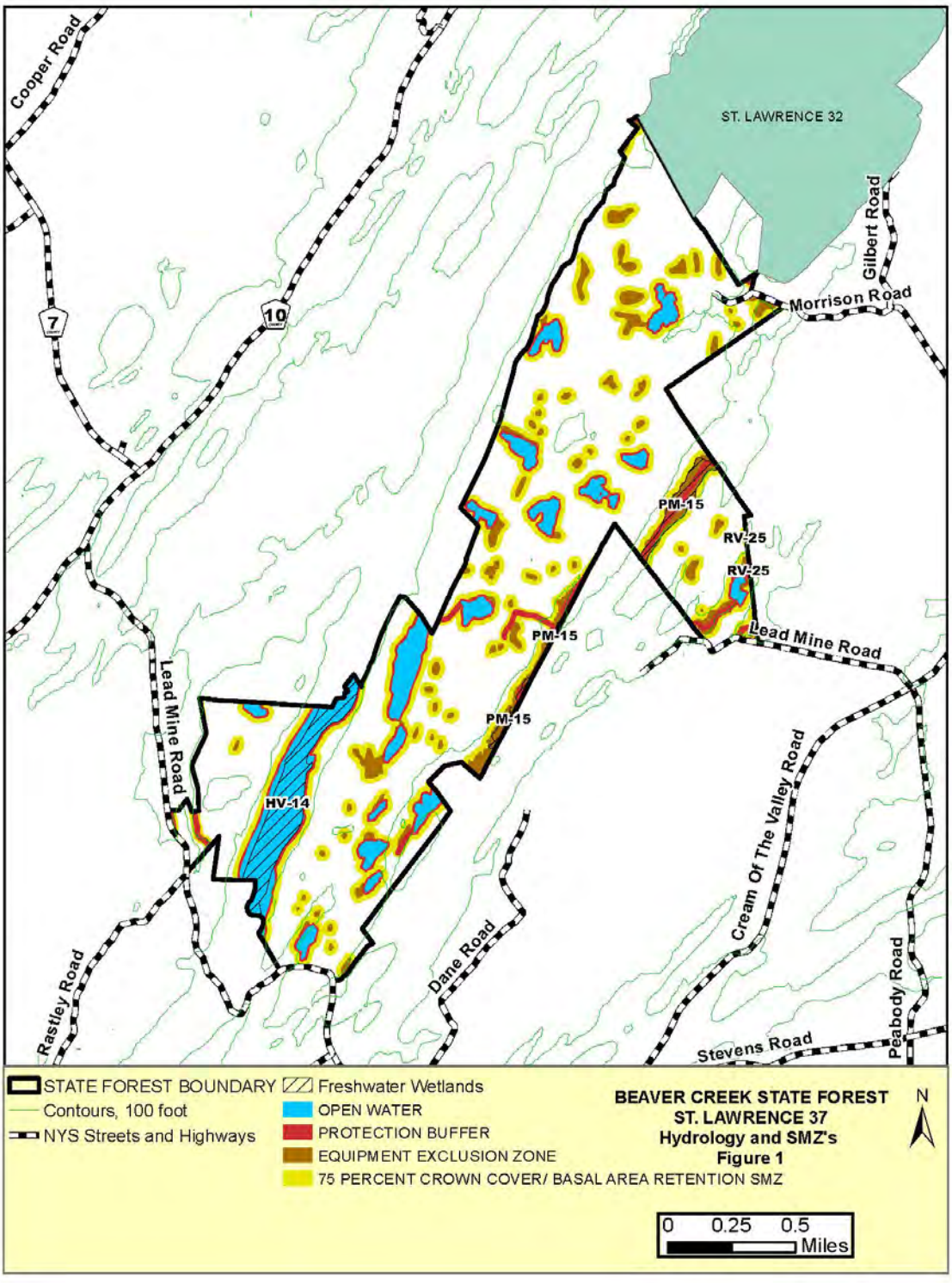
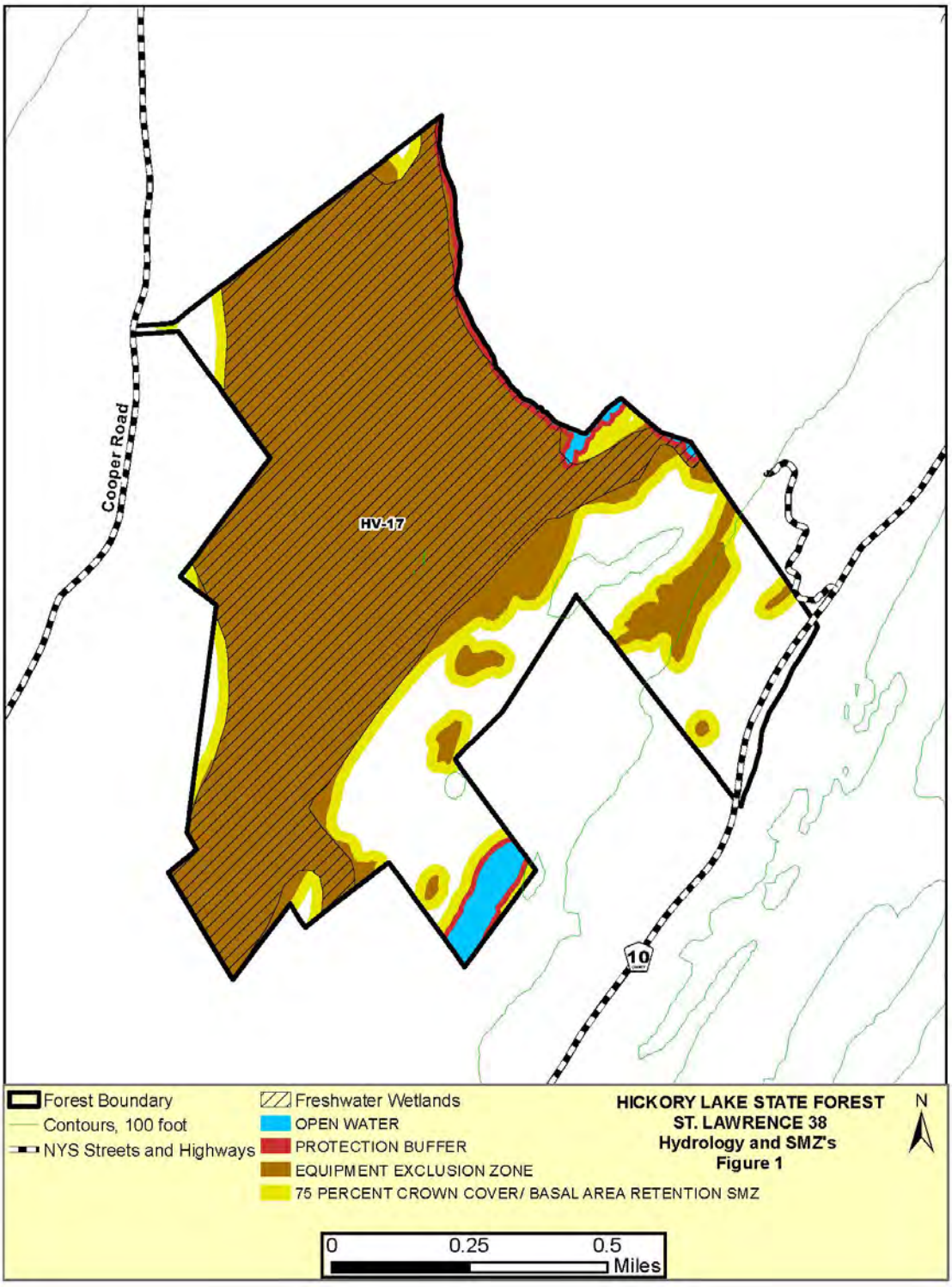
Miles


Cooper Road
ST. LAWRENCE 32
Gilbert Road
Morrison Road
7
10
PM-15
RV-25
RV-25
PM-15
Lead Mine Road
Lead Mine Road
PM-15
HV-14
Cream Of The Valley Road
Rastley Road
Dane Road
Peabody Road
Stevens Road
STATE FOREST BOUNDARY
Contours, 100 foot
NYS Streets and Highways
Freshwater Wetlands
OPEN WATER
PROTECTION BUFFER
EQUIPMENT EXCLUSION ZONE
75 PERCENT CROWN COVER/ BASAL AREA RETENTION SMZ
BEAVER CREEK STATE FOREST
ST. LAWRENCE 37
Hydrology and SMZ's
Figure 1
N
0 0.25 0.5
Miles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HV-17
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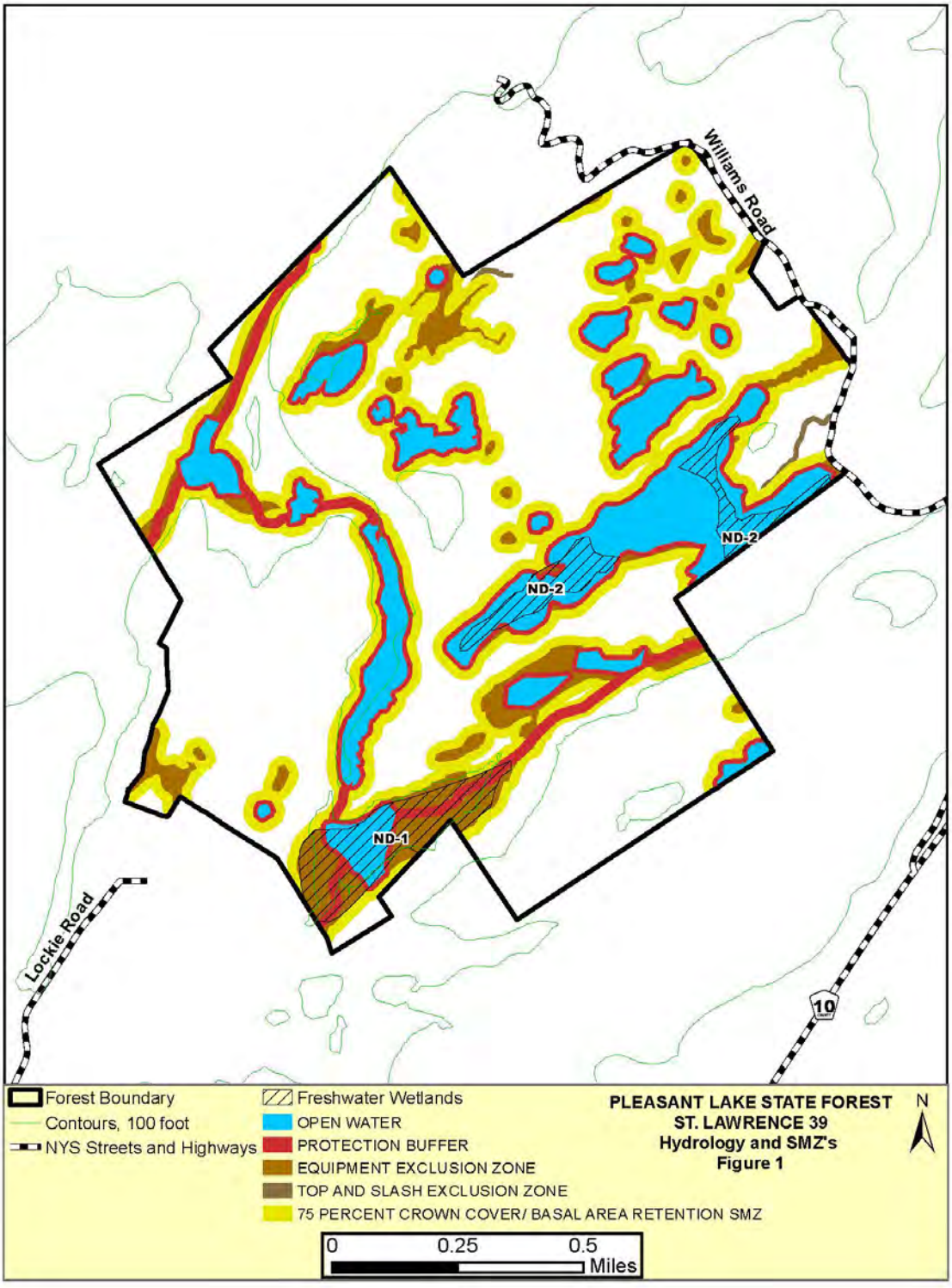
Forest Boundary
Contours, 100 foot
NYS Streets and Highways
Freshwater Wetlands
OPEN WATER
PROTECTION BUFFER
EQUIPMENT EXCLUSION ZONE
75 PERCENT CROWN COVER/ BASAL AREA RETENTION SMZ
HICKORY LAKE STATE FOREST
ST. LAWRENCE 38
Hydrology and SMZ's
Figure 1
N
0
0.25
0.5
Miles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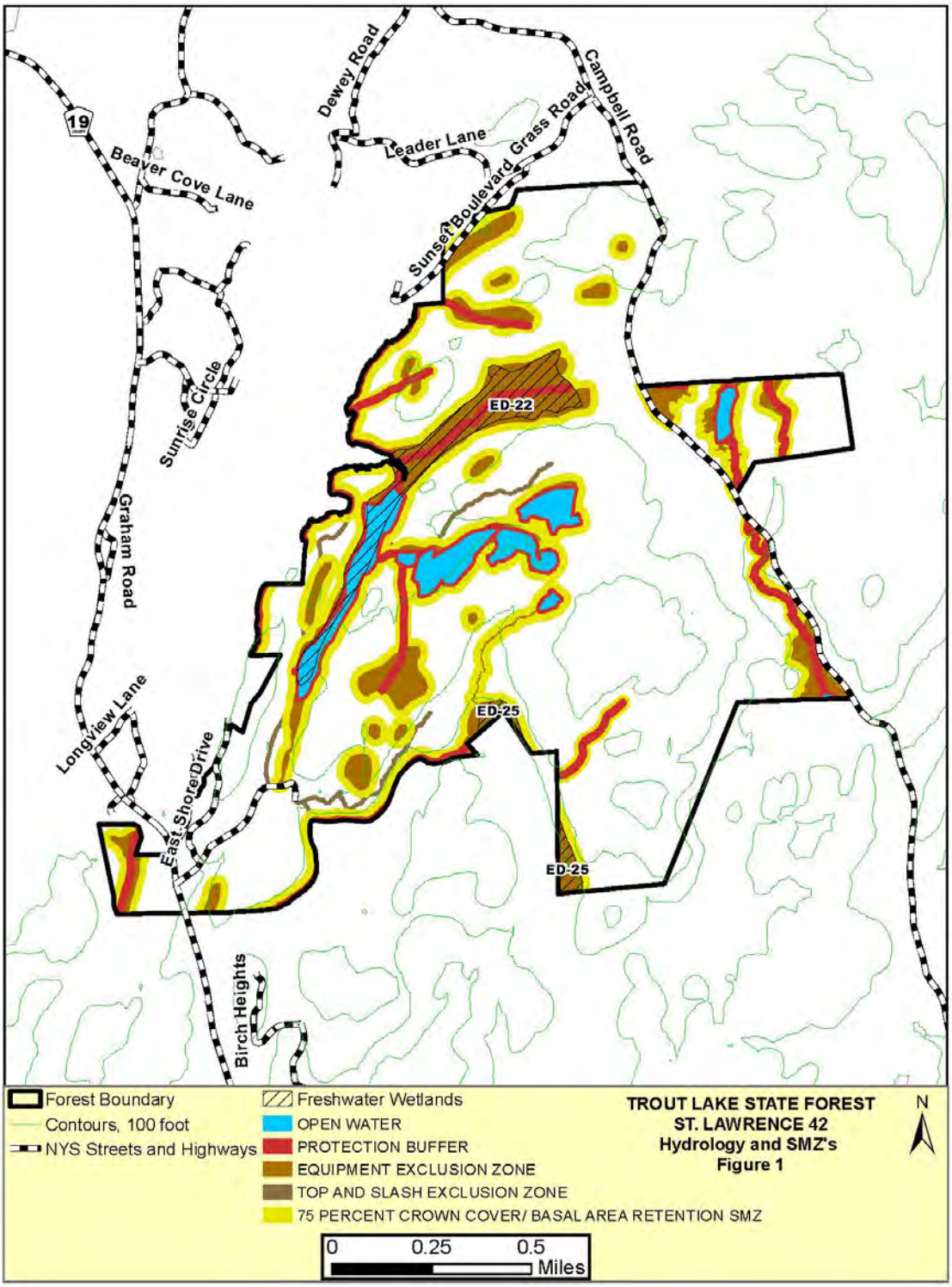
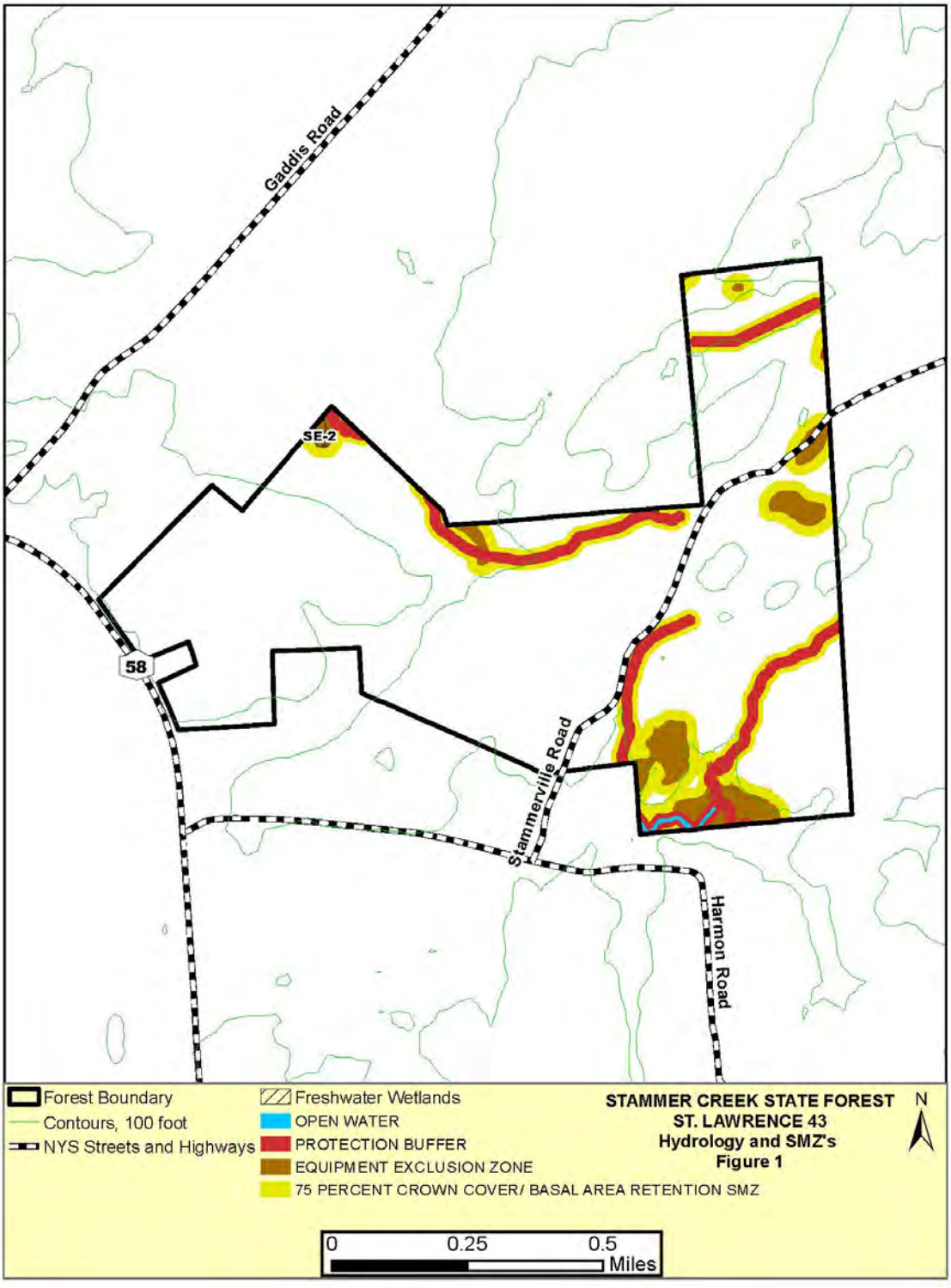
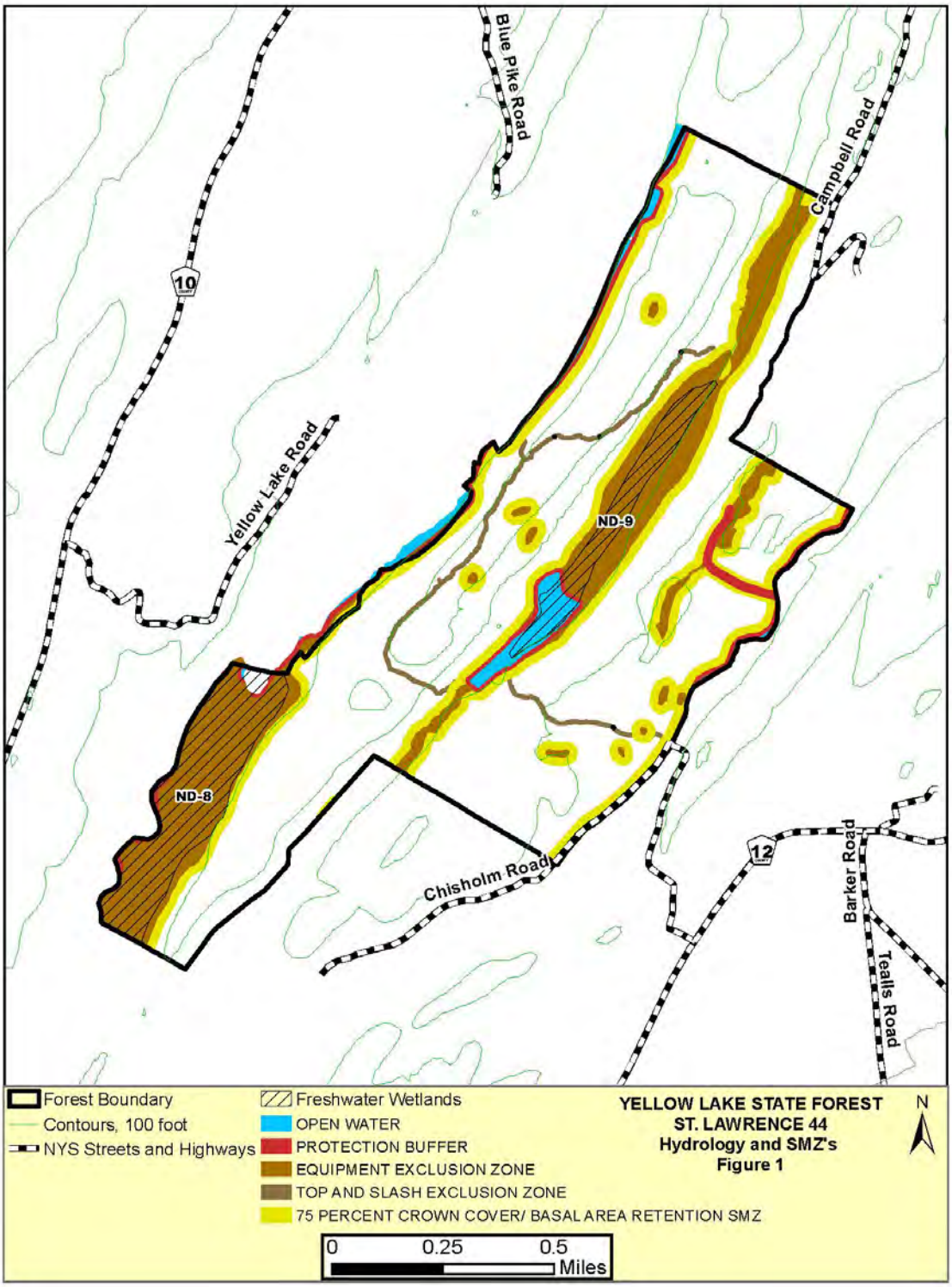
ND-2
ND-2
ND-1
Lockie Road
10
Forest Boundary
Contours, 100 foot
NYS Streets and Highways
Freshwater Wetlands
OPEN WATER
PROTECTION BUFFER
EQUIPMENT EXCLUSION ZONE
TOP AND SLASH EXCLUSION ZONE
75 PERCENT CROWN COVER/ BASAL AREA RETENTION SMZ
PLEASANT LAKE STATE FOREST
ST. LAWRENCE 39
Hydrology and SMZ's
Figure 1
N
0
0.25
0.5
Miles


Dewey Road
Campbell Road
19
Leader Lane
Grass Road
Beaver Cove Lane
Sunset Boulevard
Sunrise Circle
ED-22
Graham Road
LongView Lane
ED-25
East Shore Drive
ED-25
Birch Heights
Forest Boundary
Contours, 100 foot
NYS Streets and Highways
Freshwater Wetlands
OPEN WATER
PROTECTION BUFFER
EQUIPMENT EXCLUSION ZONE
TOP AND SLASH EXCLUSION ZONE
75 PERCENT CROWN COVER/ BASAL AREA RETENTION SMZ
TROUT LAKE STATE FOREST
ST. LAWRENCE 42
Hydrology and SMZ's
Figure 1
N
0
0.25
0.5
Miles


Gaddis Road
SE-2
58
Stammerville Road
Harmon Road
Forest Boundary
Contours, 100 foot
NYS Streets and Highways
Freshwater Wetlands
OPEN WATER
PROTECTION BUFFER
EQUIPMENT EXCLUSION ZONE
75 PERCENT CROWN COVER/ BASAL AREA RETENTION SMZ
STAMMER CREEK STATE FOREST
ST. LAWRENCE 43
Hydrology and SMZ's
Figure 1
N
0
0.25
0.5
Miles


Blue Pike Road
Campbell Road
10
Yellow Lake Road
ND-9
ND-8
Chisholm Road
12
Barker Road
Tealls Road
Forest Boundary
Contours, 100 foot
NYS Streets and Highways
Freshwater Wetlands
OPEN WATER
PROTECTION BUFFER
EQUIPMENT EXCLUSION ZONE
TOP AND SLASH EXCLUSION ZONE
75 PERCENT CROWN COVER/ BASAL AREA RETENTION SMZ
YELLOW LAKE STATE FOREST
ST. LAWRENCE 44
Hydrology and SMZ's
Figure 1
N
0
0.25
0.5
Miles

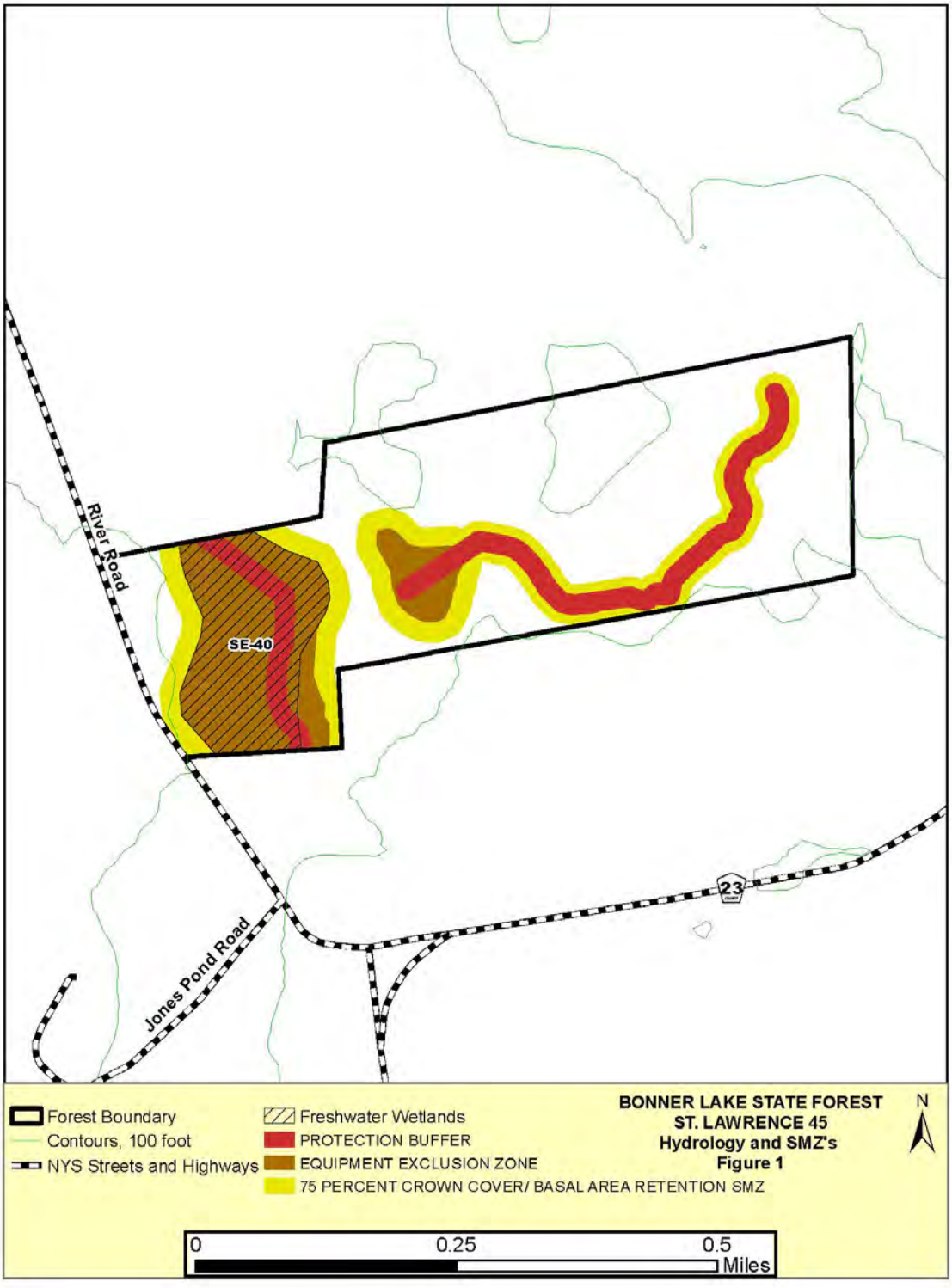

River Road
SE-40
23
Jones Pond Road
Forest Boundary
Contours, 100 foot
NYS Streets and Highways
Freshwater Wetlands
PROTECTION BUFFER
EQUIPMENT EXCLUSION ZONE
75 PERCENT CROWN COVER/ BASAL AREA RETENTION SMZ
BONNER LAKE STATE FOREST
ST. LAWRENCE 45
Hydrology and SMZ's
Figure 1
N
0
0.25
0.5
Miles

Figure 2. – Infrastructure and Recreation Maps

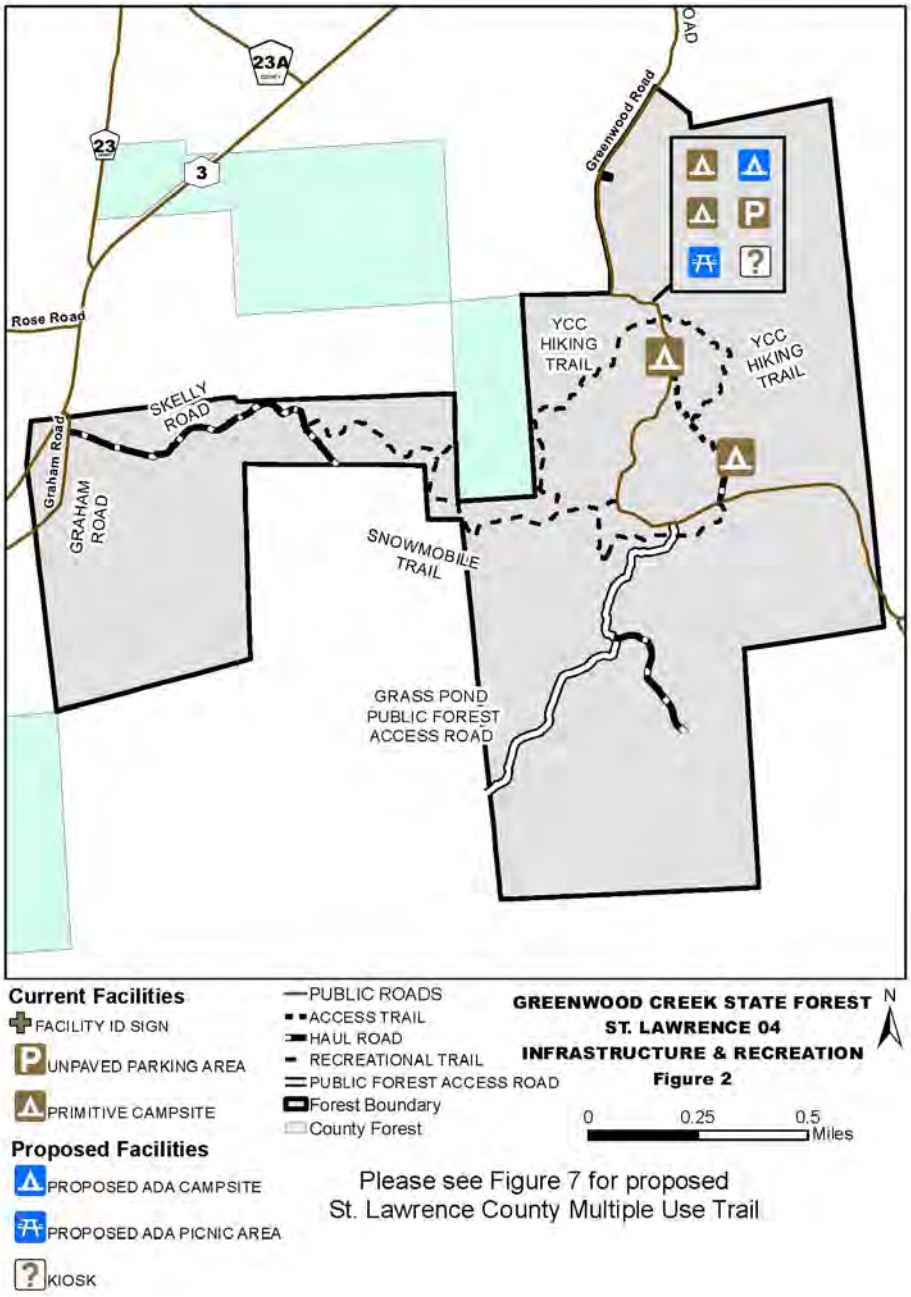


FIGURE 2. – INFRASTRUCTURE AND RECREATION MAPS

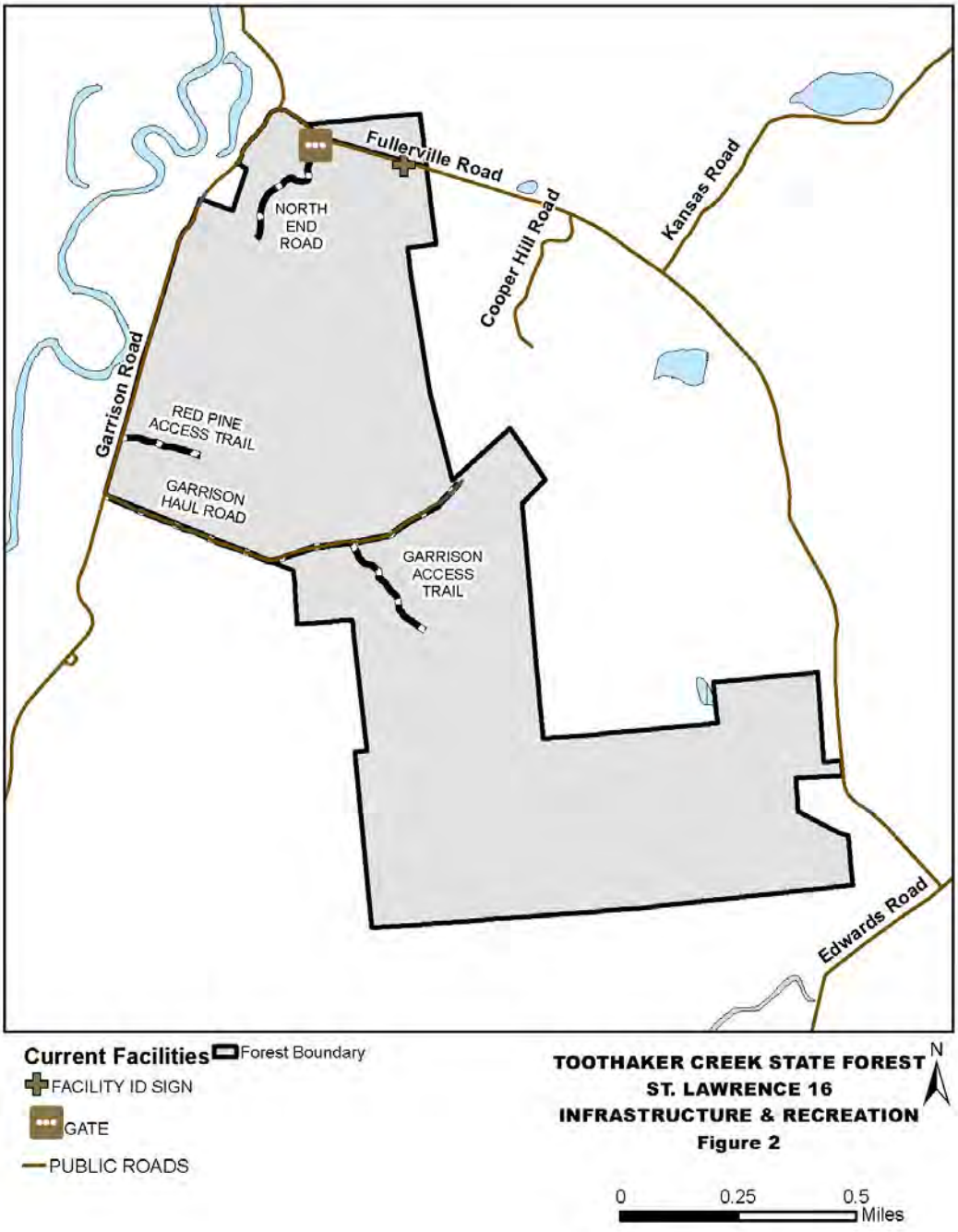


FIGURE 2. – INFRASTRUCTURE AND RECREATION MAPS

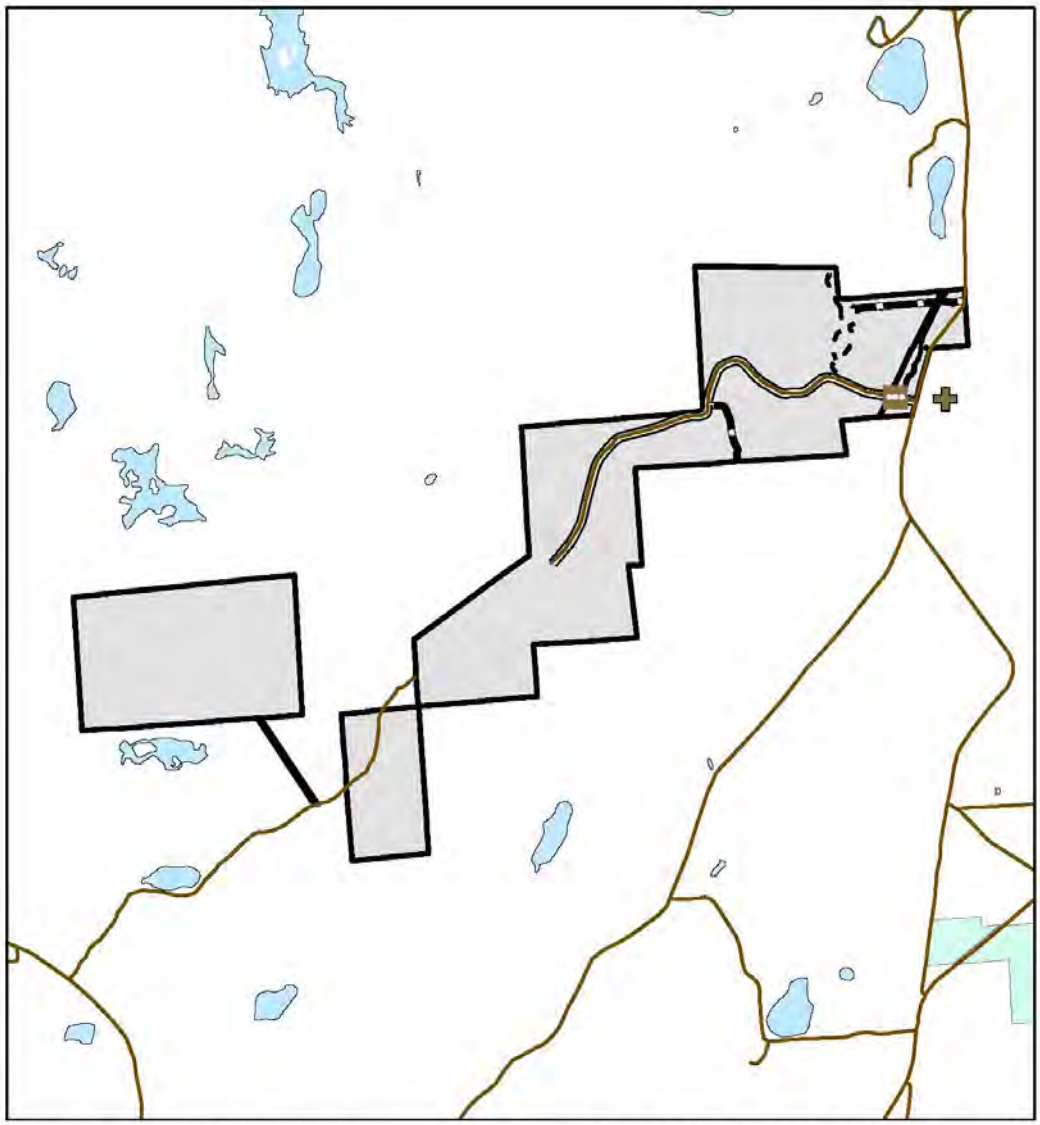
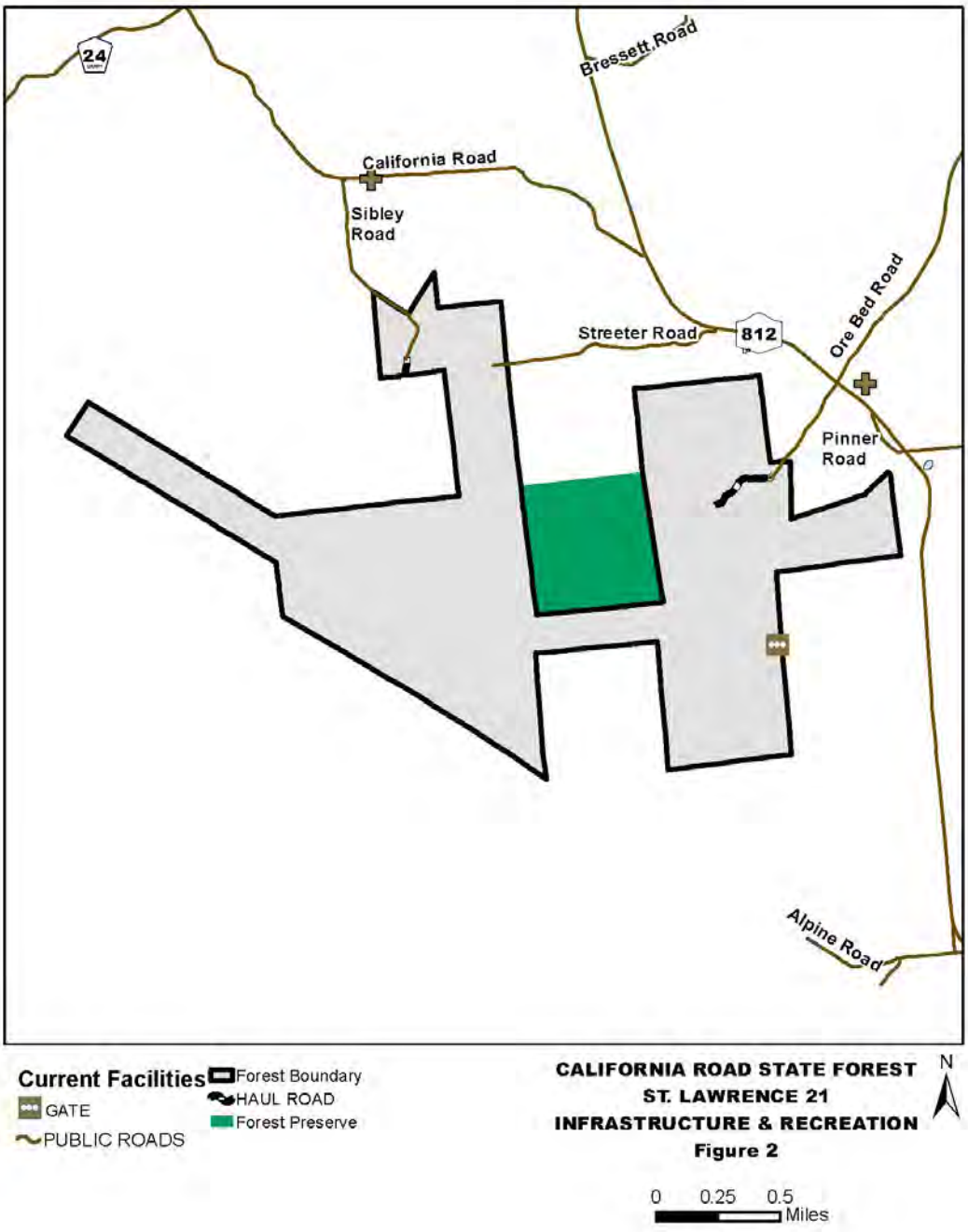


FIGURE 2. – INFRASTRUCTURE AND RECREATION MAPS



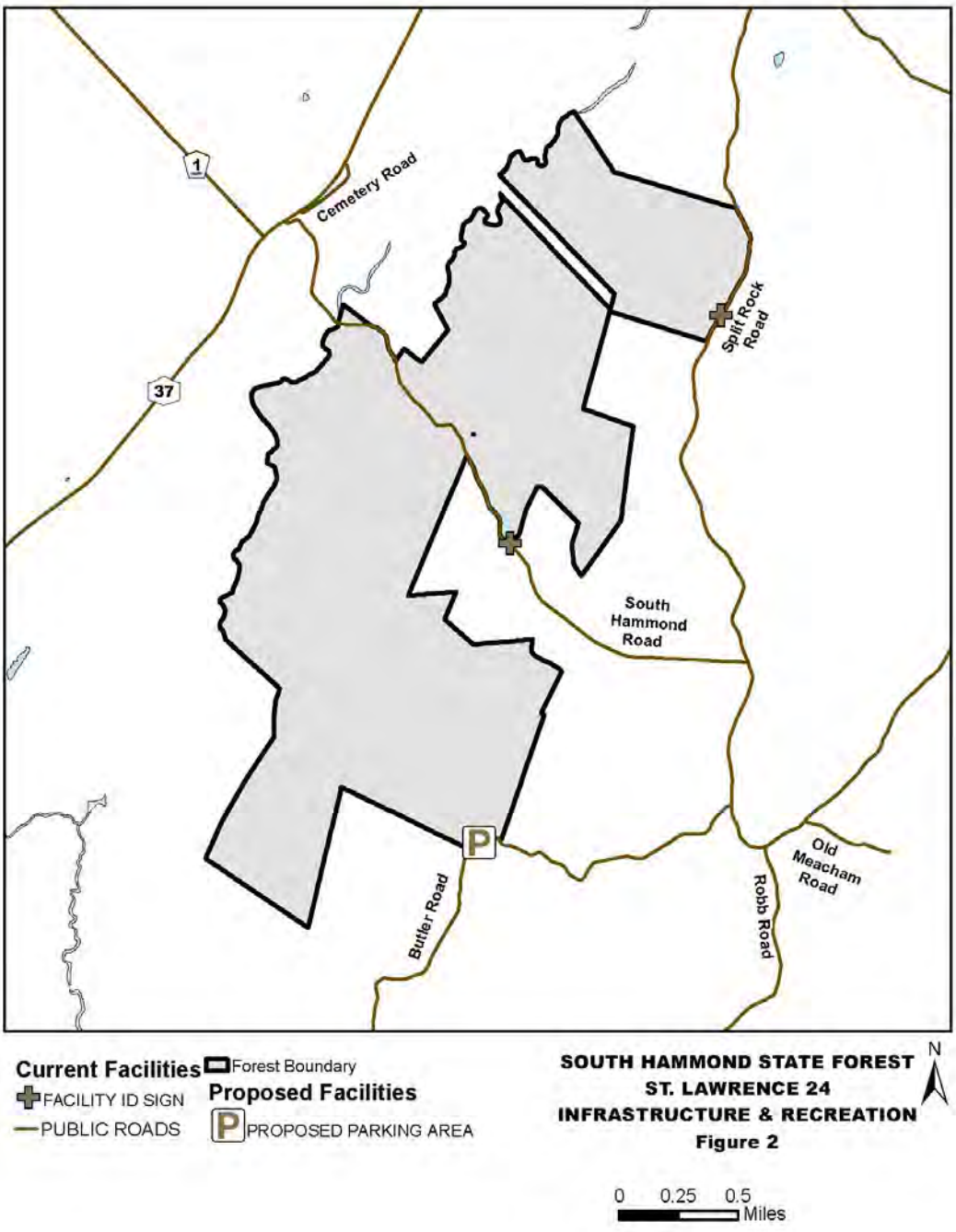
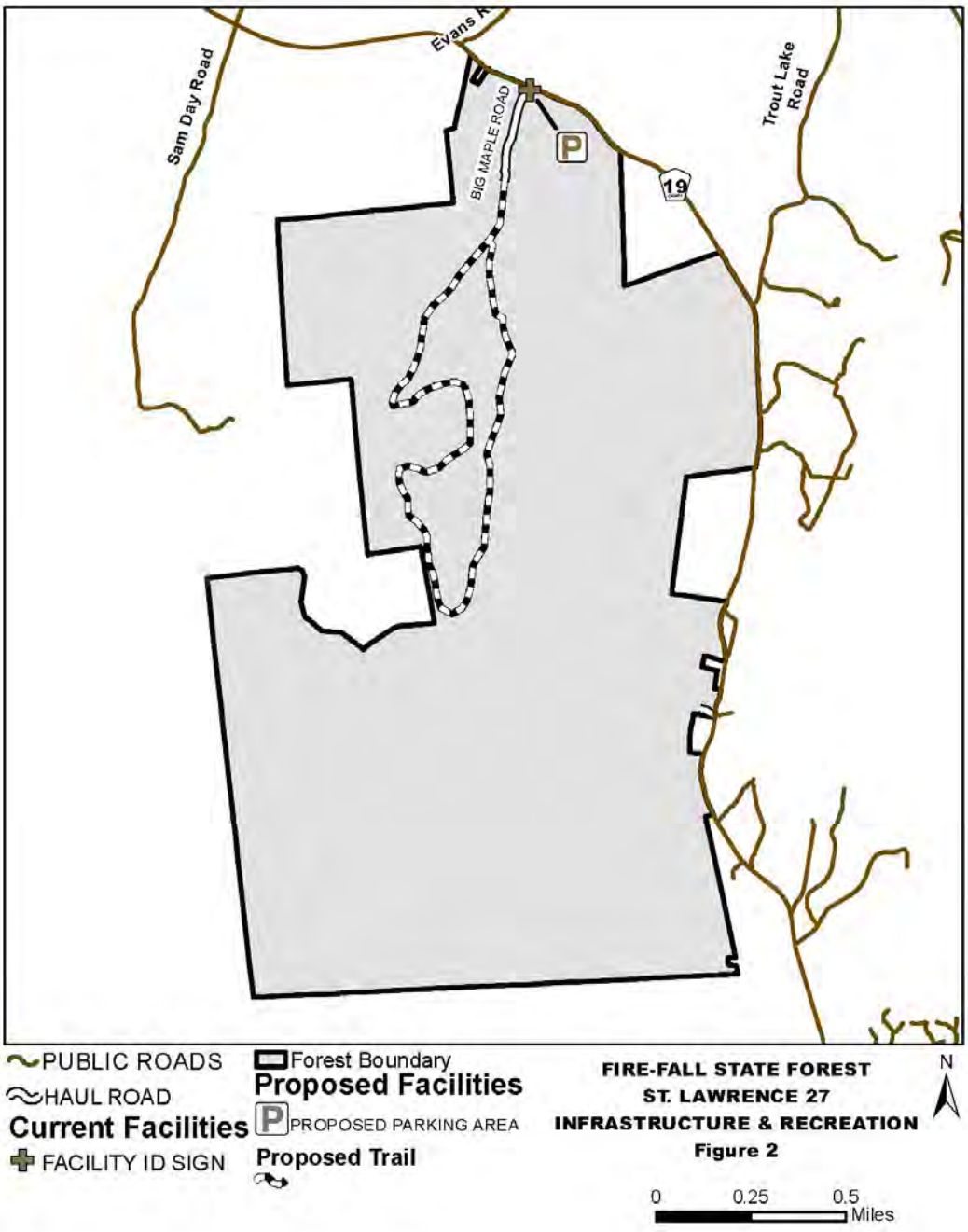

1
37
Cemetery Road
Split Rock Road
South Hammond Road
Old Meacham Road
Robb Road
Butler Road
P
Current Facilities
Forest Boundary
FACILITY ID SIGN
Proposed Facilities
PUBLIC ROADS
PROPOSED PARKING AREA
SOUTH HAMMOND STATE FOREST
ST. LAWRENCE 24
INFRASTRUCTURE & RECREATION
Figure 2
N
0 0.25 0.5
Miles

FIGURE 2. – INFRASTRUCTURE AND RECREATION MAPS



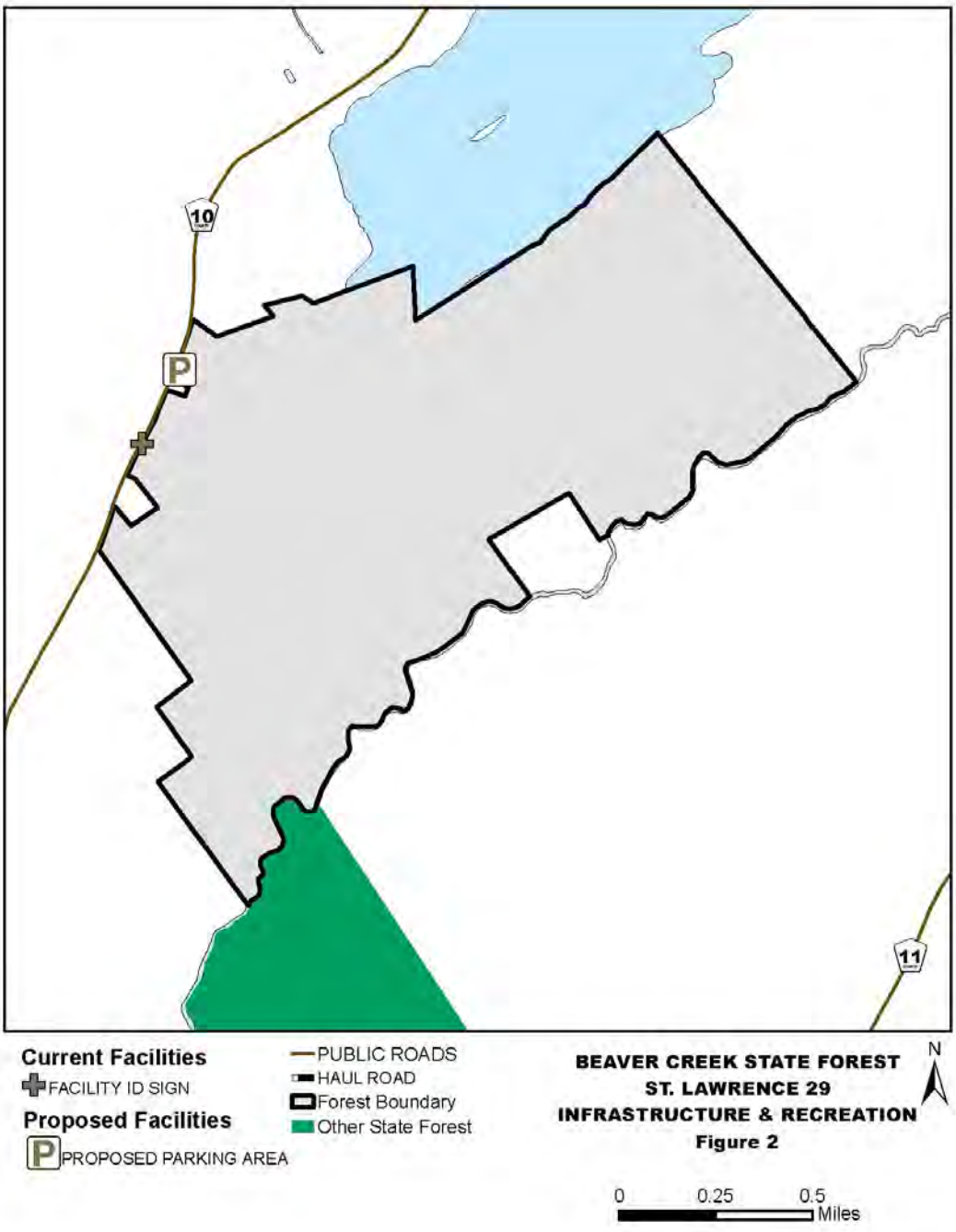

10
P
11
Current Facilities
FACILITY ID SIGN
Proposed Facilities
PROPOSED PARKING AREA
PUBLIC ROADS
HAUL ROAD
Forest Boundary
Other State Forest
BEAVER CREEK STATE FOREST
ST. LAWRENCE 29
INFRASTRUCTURE & RECREATION
Figure 2
N
0
0.25
0.5
Miles

FIGURE 2. – INFRASTRUCTURE AND RECREATION MAPS

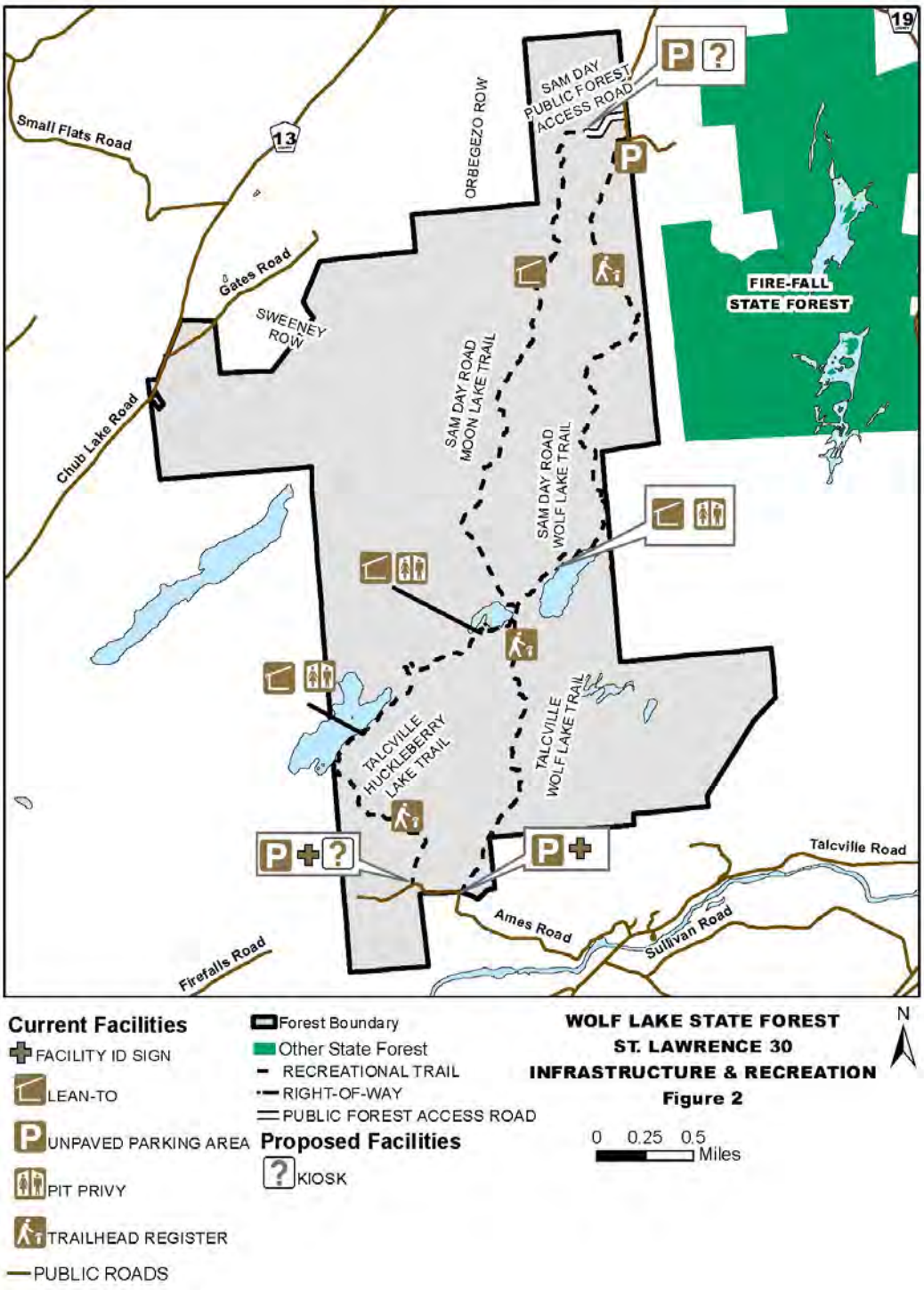


FIGURE 2. – INFRASTRUCTURE AND RECREATION MAPS

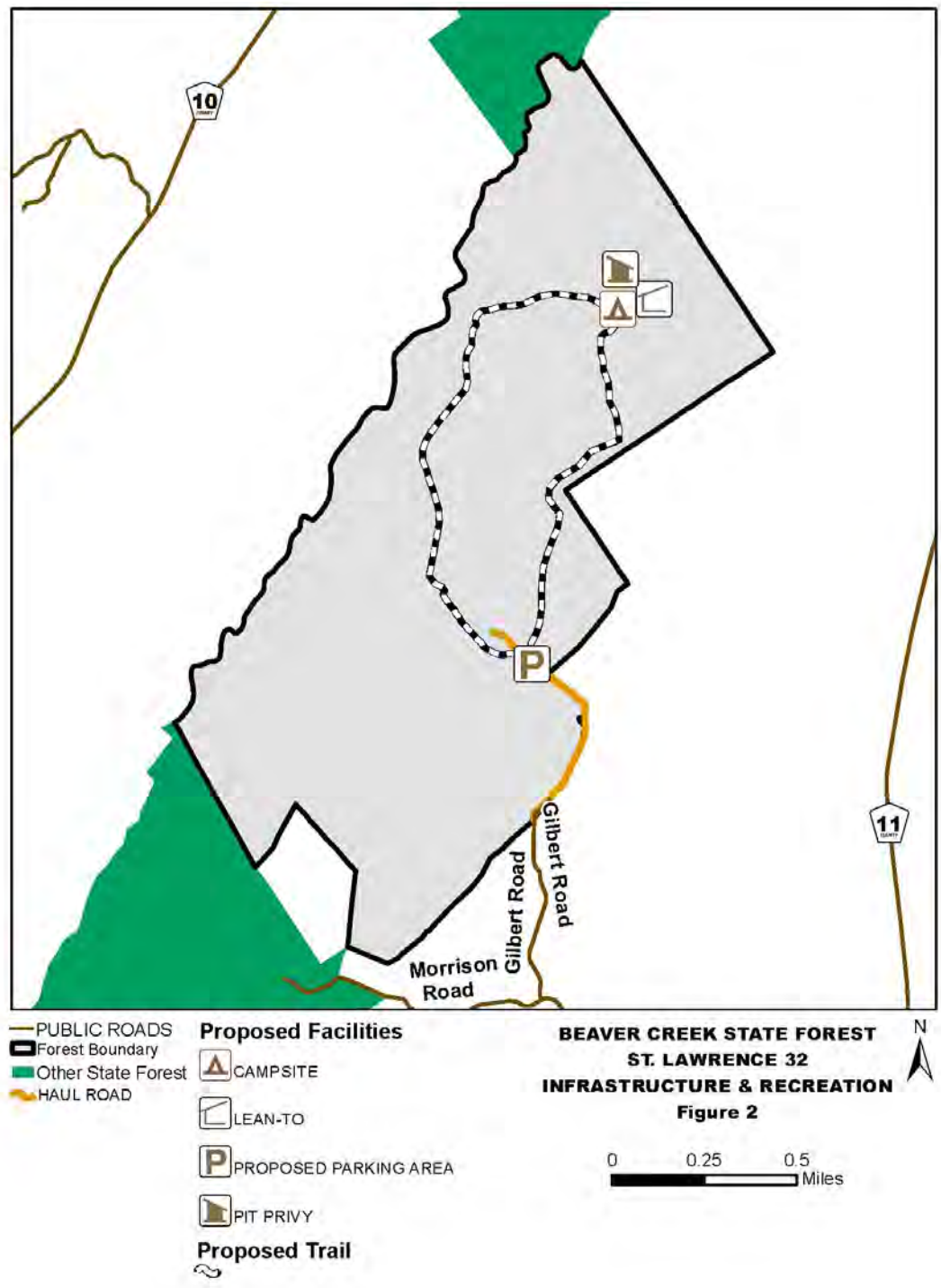


FIGURE 2. – INFRASTRUCTURE AND RECREATION MAPS

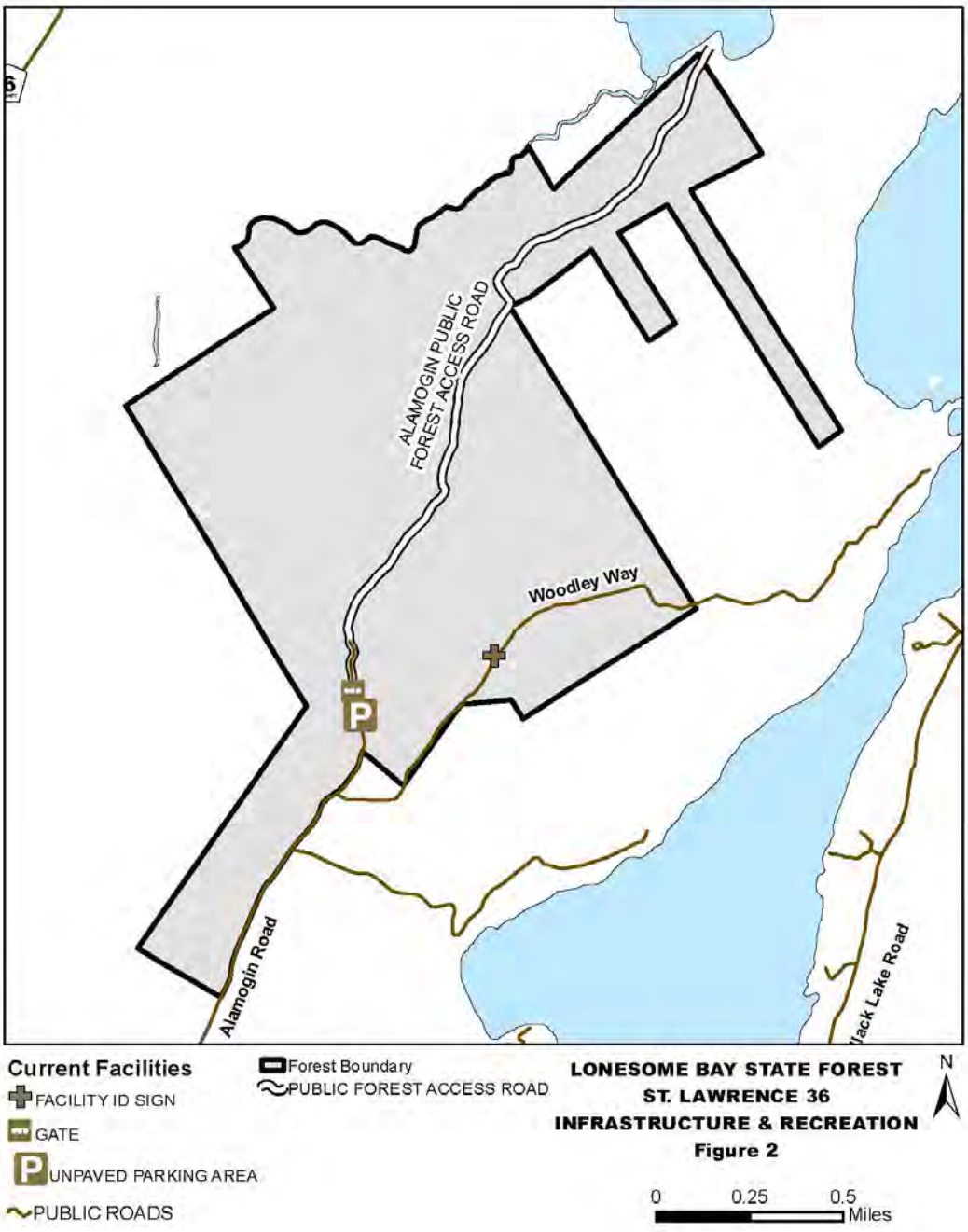


FIGURE 2. – INFRASTRUCTURE AND RECREATION MAPS

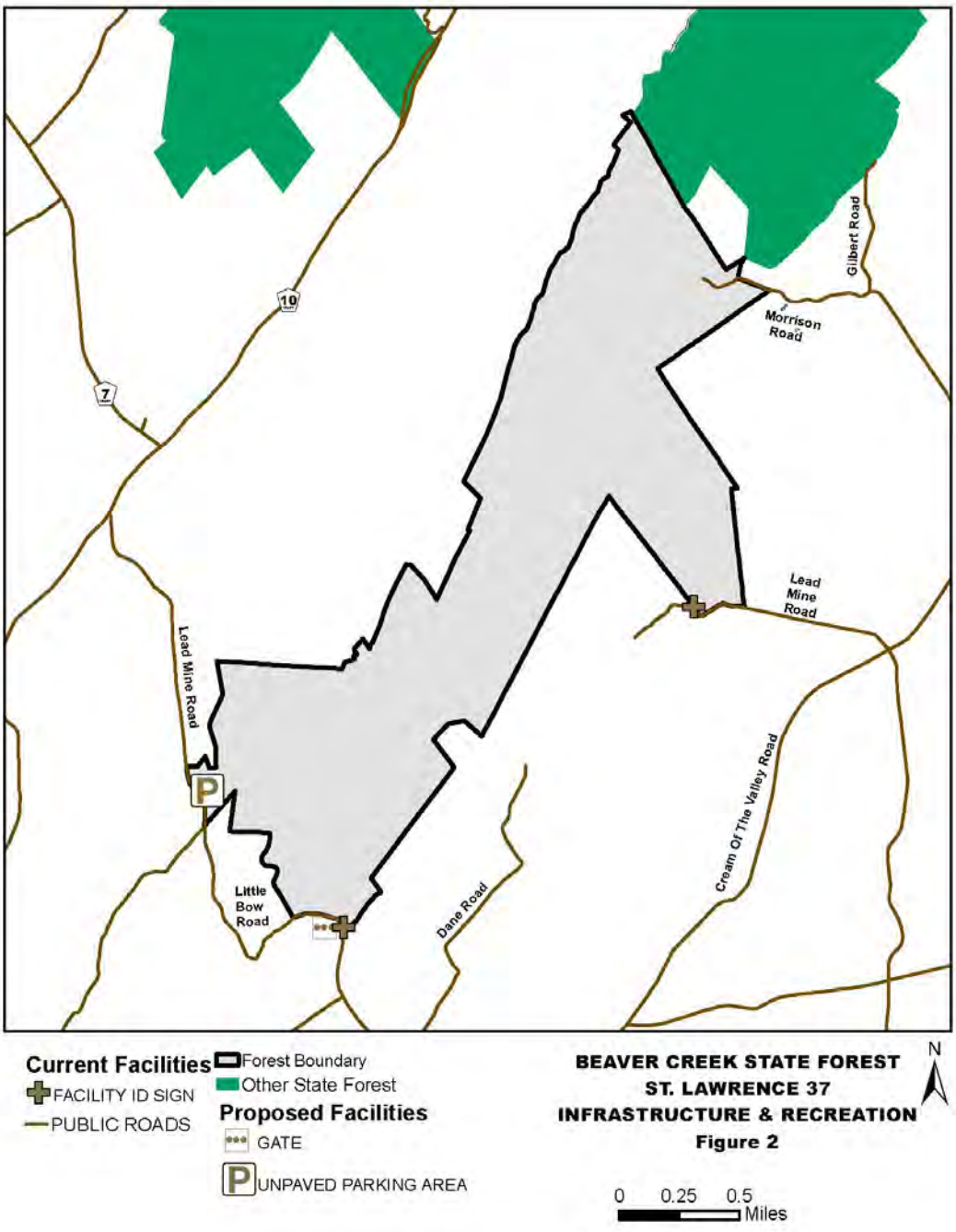
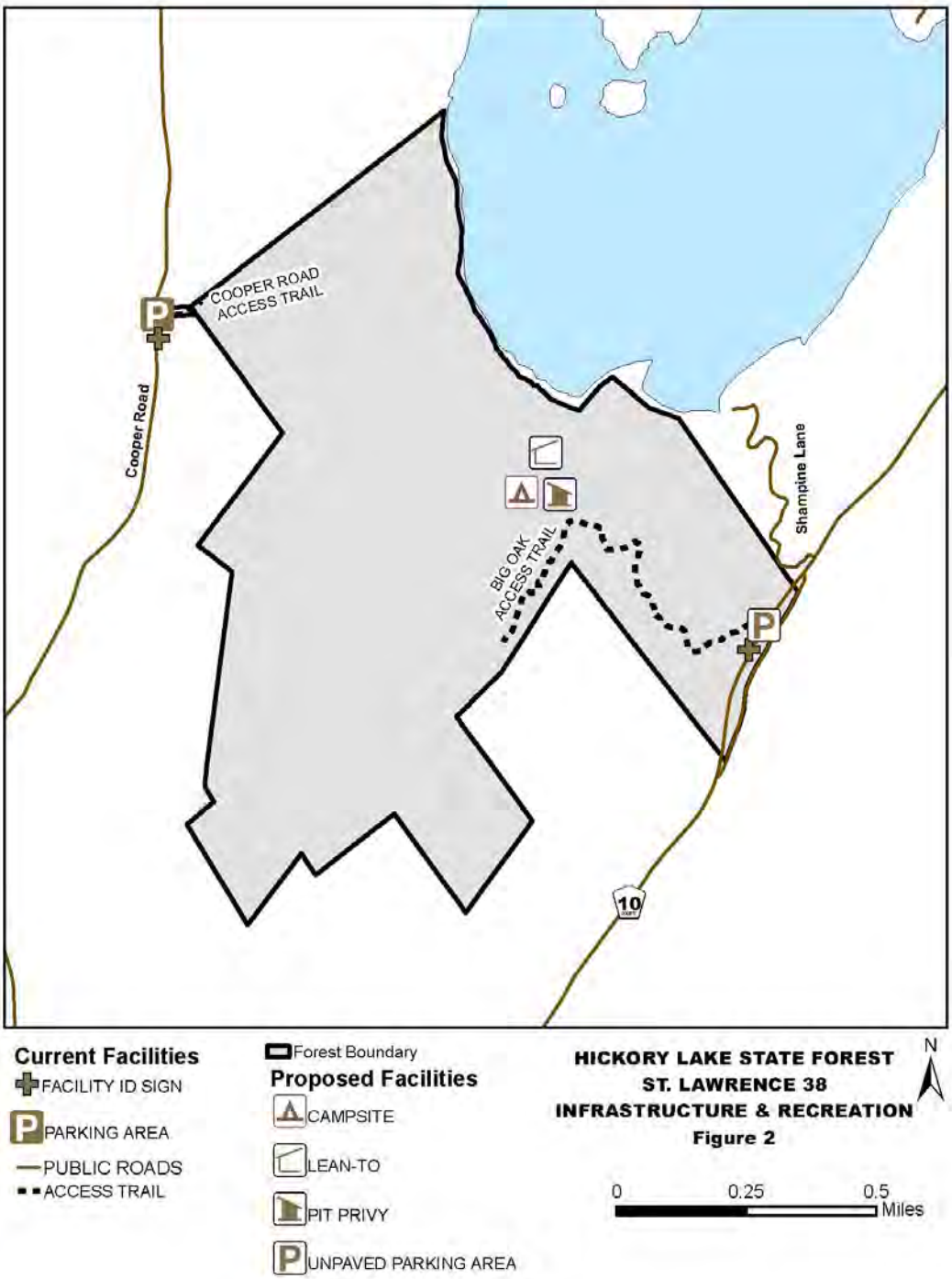


FIGURE 2. – INFRASTRUCTURE AND RECREATION MAPS



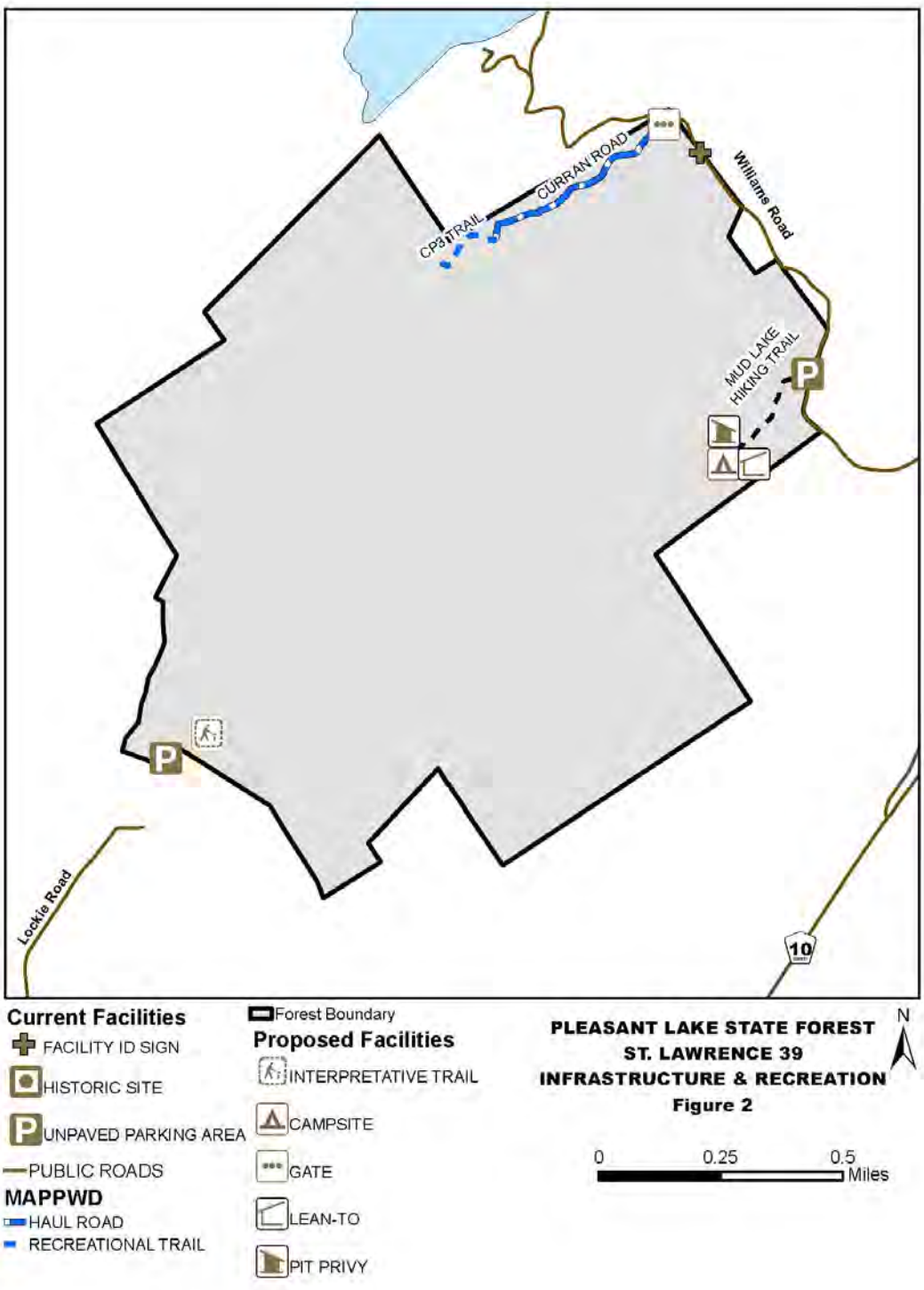
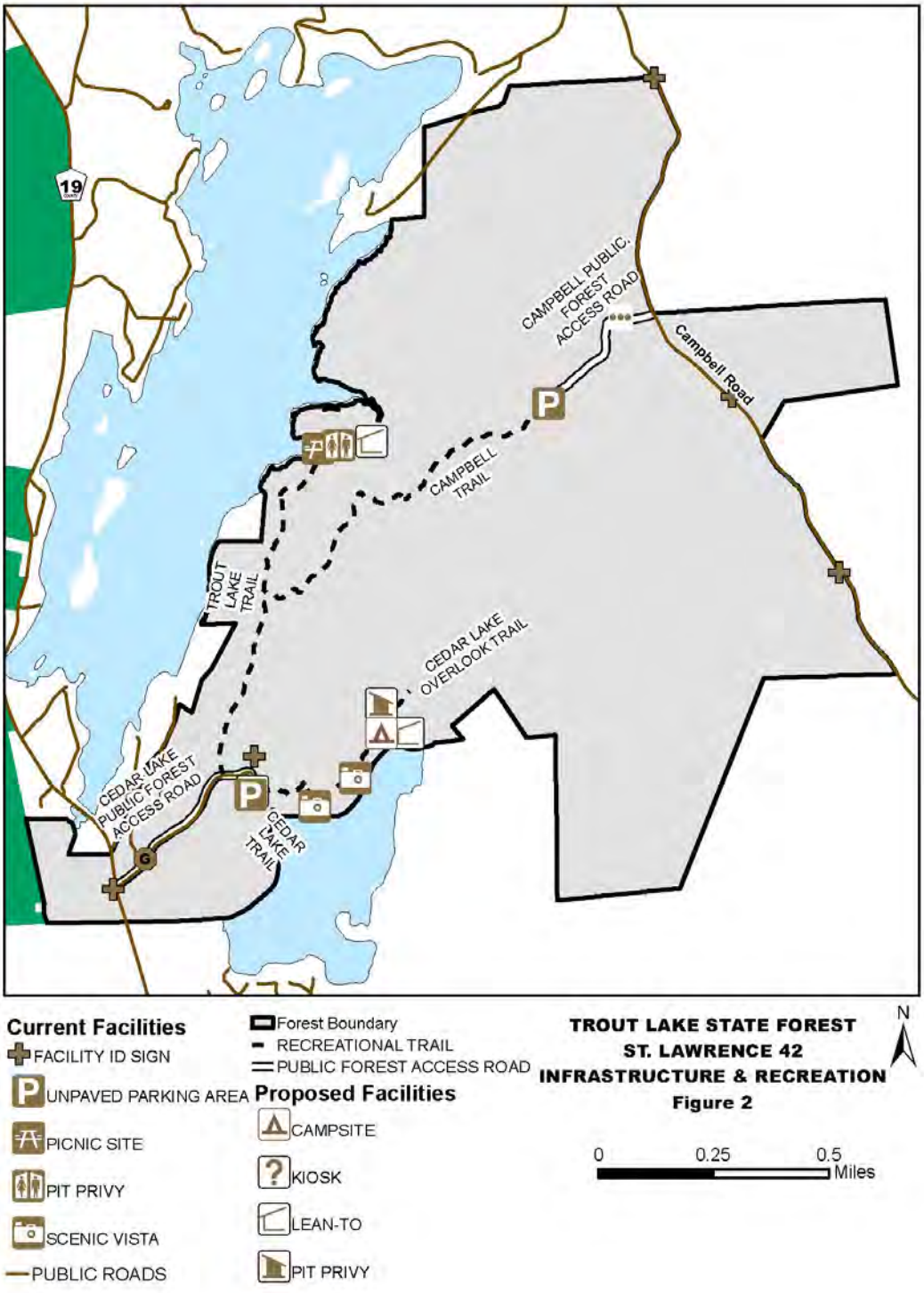

CURRAN ROAD
CP3 TRAIL
Williams Road
MUD LAKE HIKING TRAIL
Lockie Road
10
Current Facilities
FACILITY ID SIGN
HISTORIC SITE
UNPAVED PARKING AREA
PUBLIC ROADS
MAPPWD
HAUL ROAD
RECREATIONAL TRAIL
Forest Boundary
Proposed Facilities
INTERPRETATIVE TRAIL
CAMPSITE
GATE
LEAN-TO
PIT PRIVY
PLEASANT LAKE STATE FOREST
ST. LAWRENCE 39
INFRASTRUCTURE & RECREATION
Figure 2
N
0
0.25
0.5
Miles

FIGURE 2. – INFRASTRUCTURE AND RECREATION MAPS



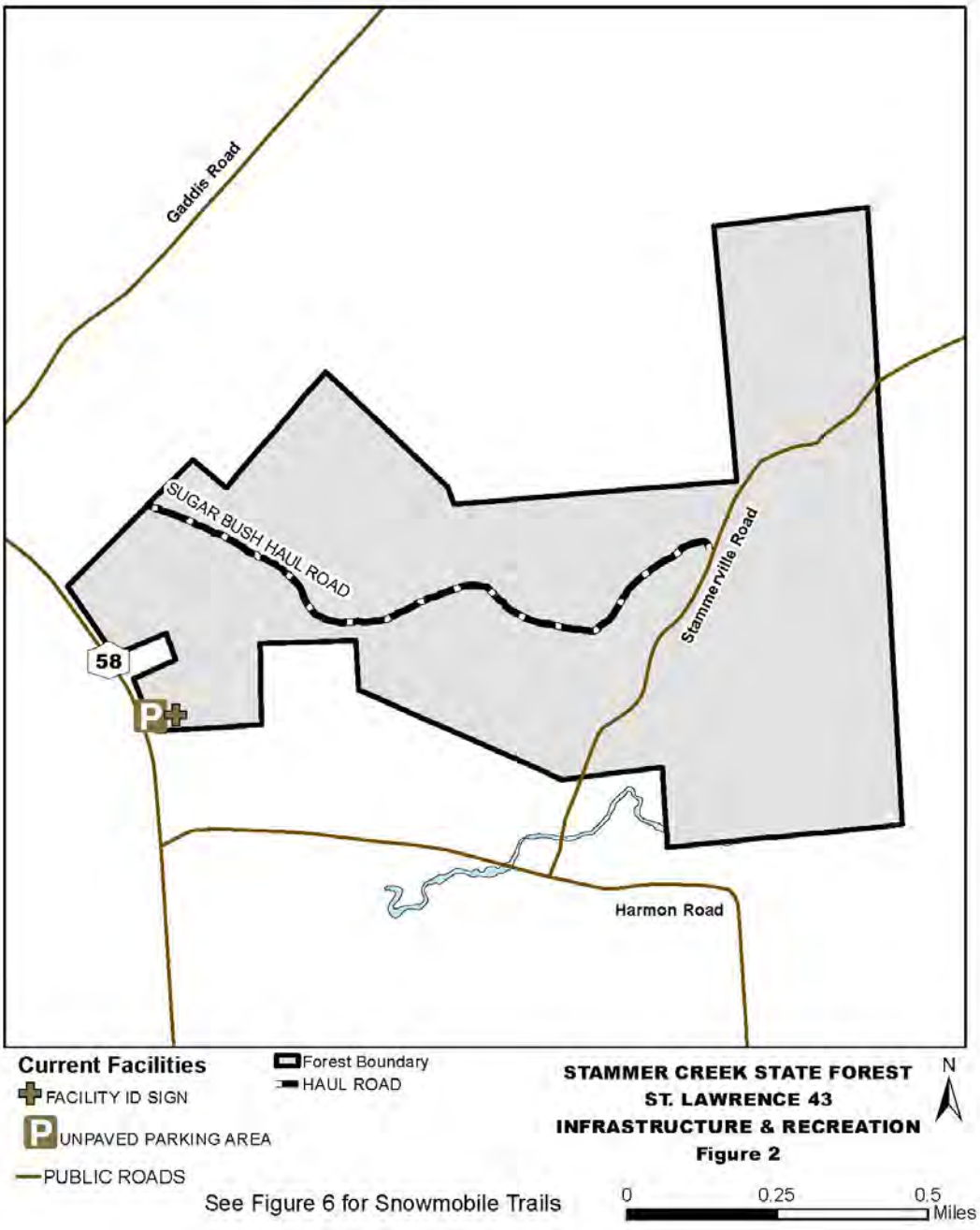
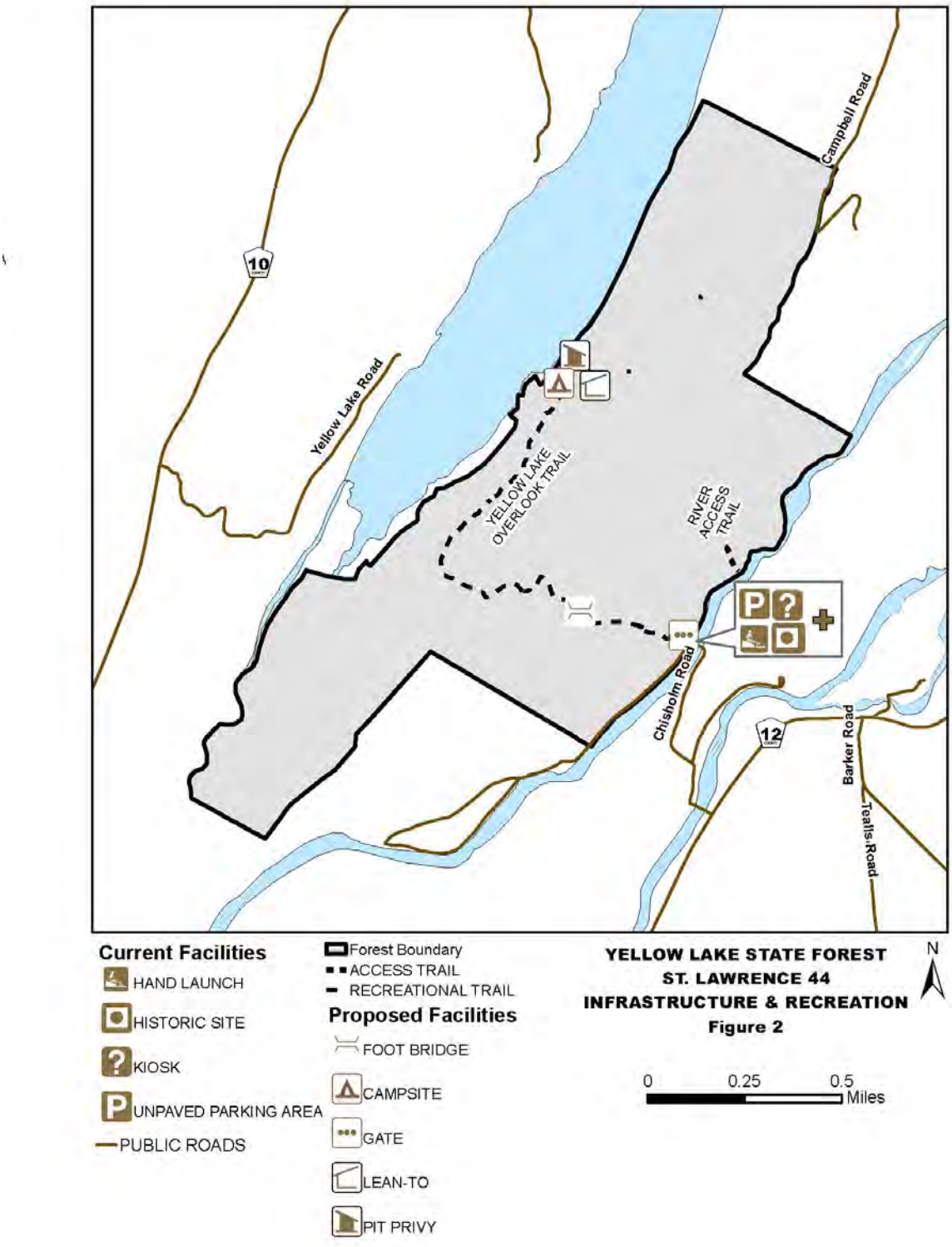

Gaddis Road
SUGAR BUSH HAUL ROAD
Stammerville Road
58
Harmon Road
Current Facilities
FACILITY ID SIGN
UNPAVED PARKING AREA
PUBLIC ROADS
Forest Boundary
HAUL ROAD
STAMMER CREEK STATE FOREST
ST. LAWRENCE 43
INFRASTRUCTURE & RECREATION
Figure 2
N
0
0.25
0.5
Miles
See Figure 6 for Snowmobile Trails

FIGURE 2. – INFRASTRUCTURE AND RECREATION MAPS



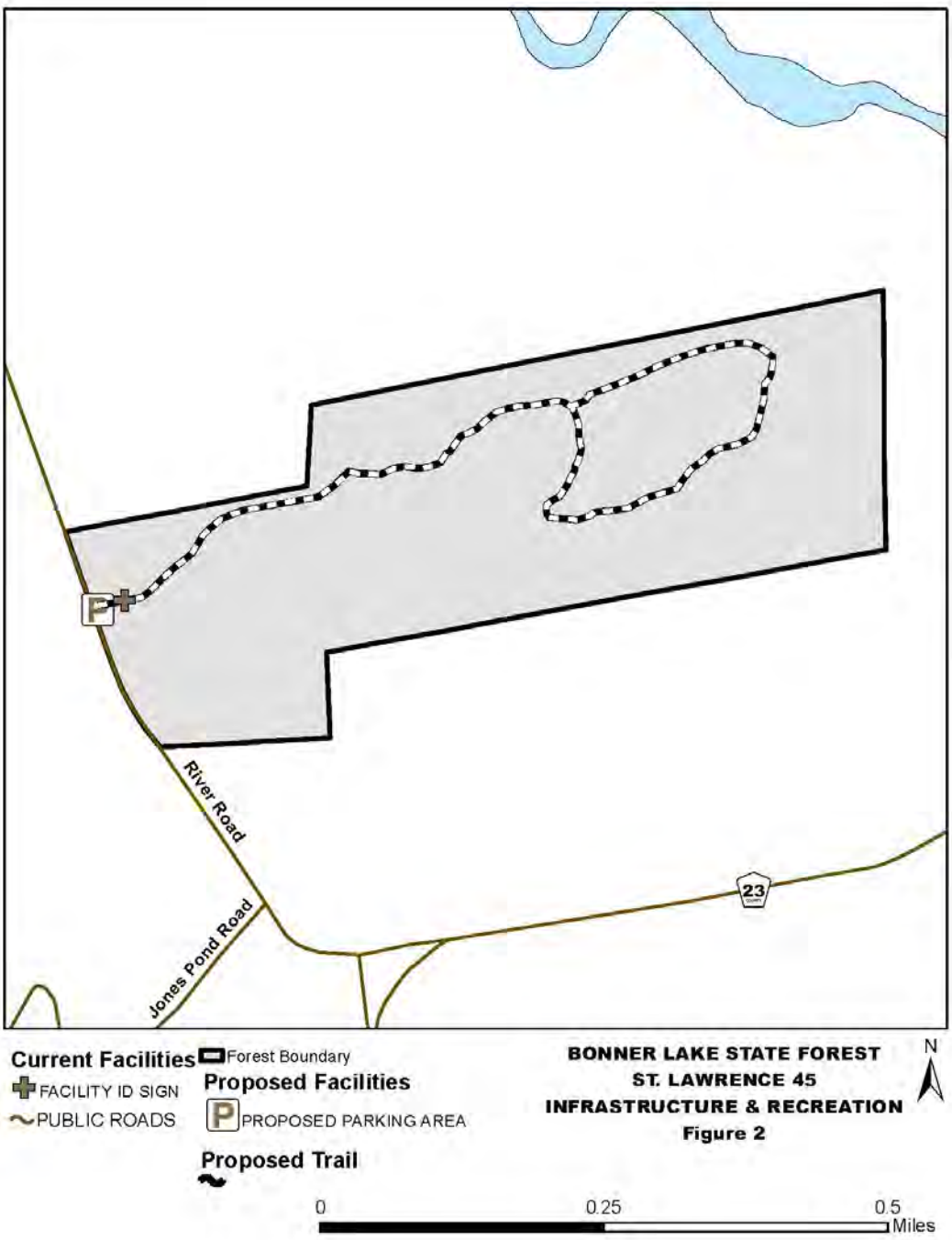

River Road
Jones Pond Road
23
Current Facilities
Forest Boundary
FACILITY ID SIGN
PUBLIC ROADS
Proposed Facilities
PROPOSED PARKING AREA
Proposed Trail
BONNER LAKE STATE FOREST
ST. LAWRENCE 45
INFRASTRUCTURE & RECREATION
Figure 2
N
0
0.25
0.5
Miles

FIGURE 3. – CURRENT FOREST TYPE AND FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS

Figure 3. – Current Forest Type and Forest Stand Identification Number Maps

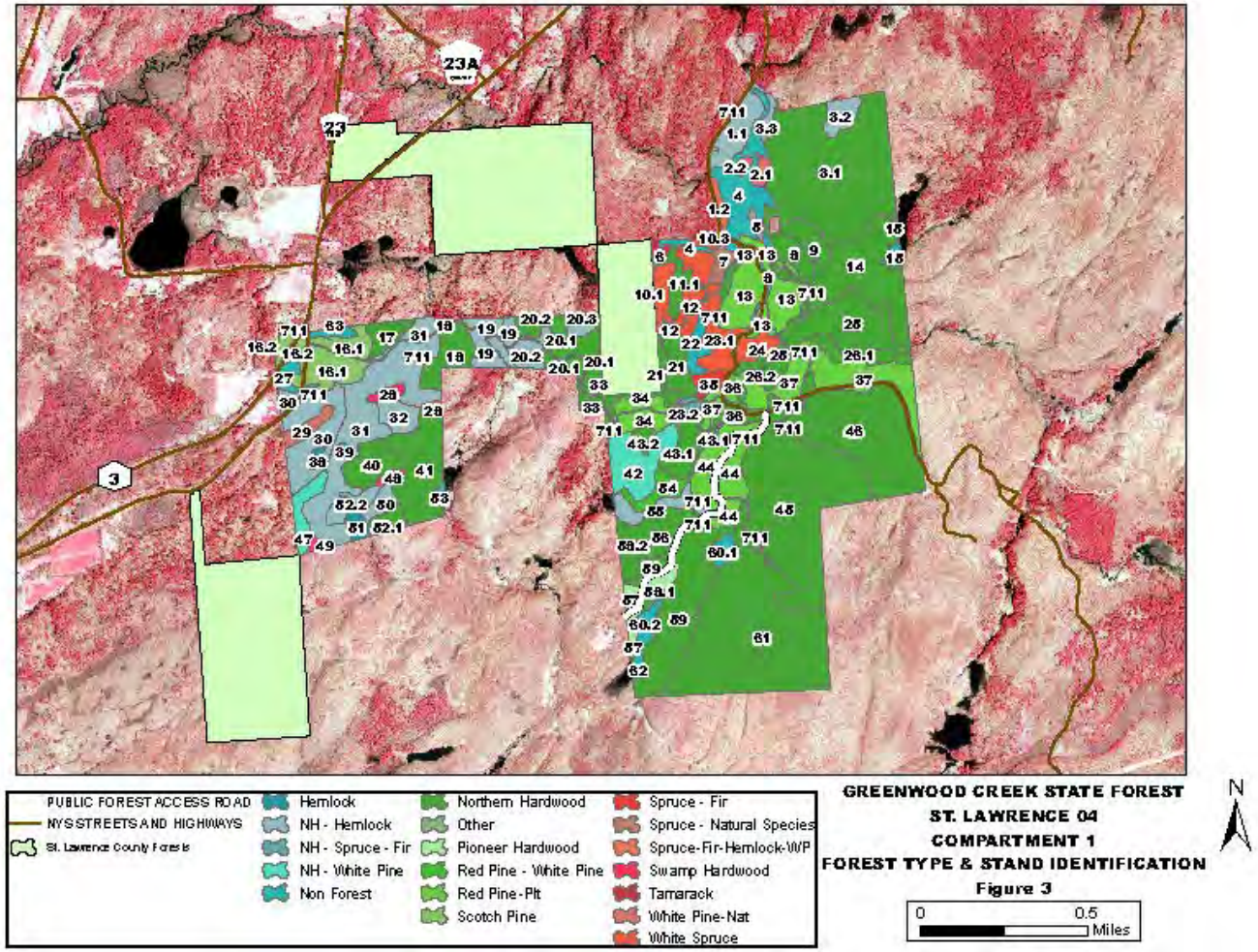


FIGURE 3. – CURRENT FOREST TYPE AND FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS

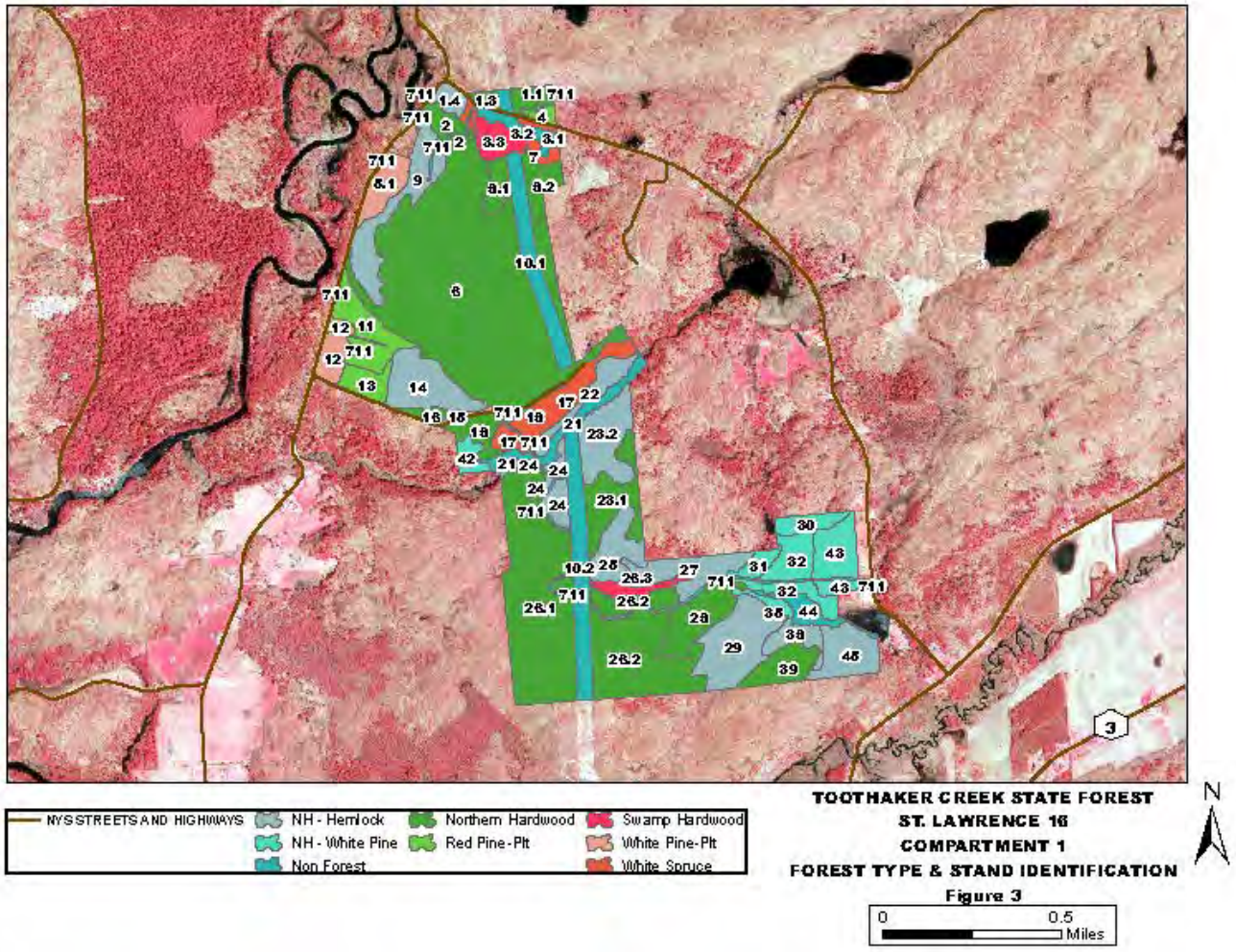


FIGURE 3. – CURRENT FOREST TYPE AND FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS

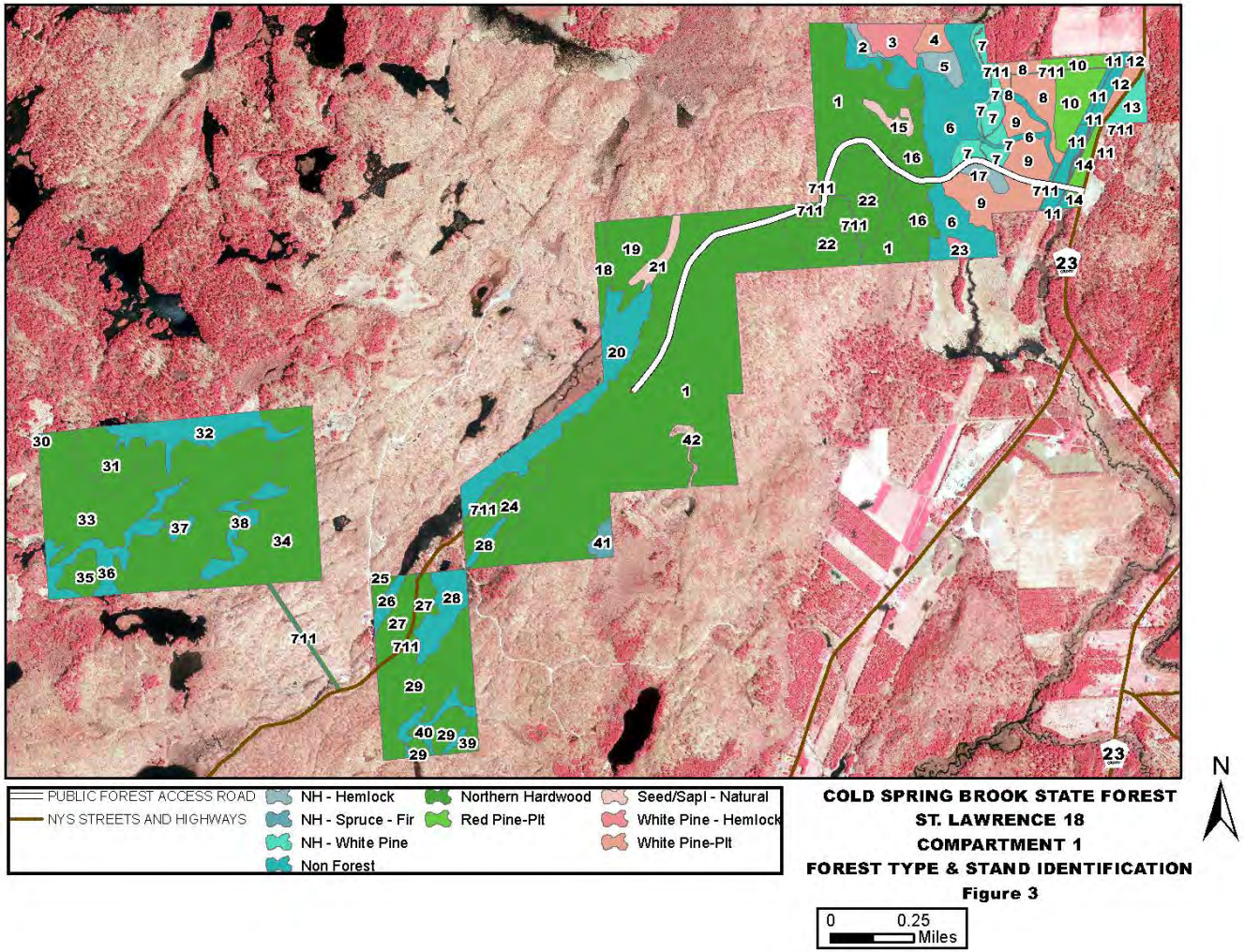


FIGURE 3. – CURRENT FOREST TYPE AND FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS

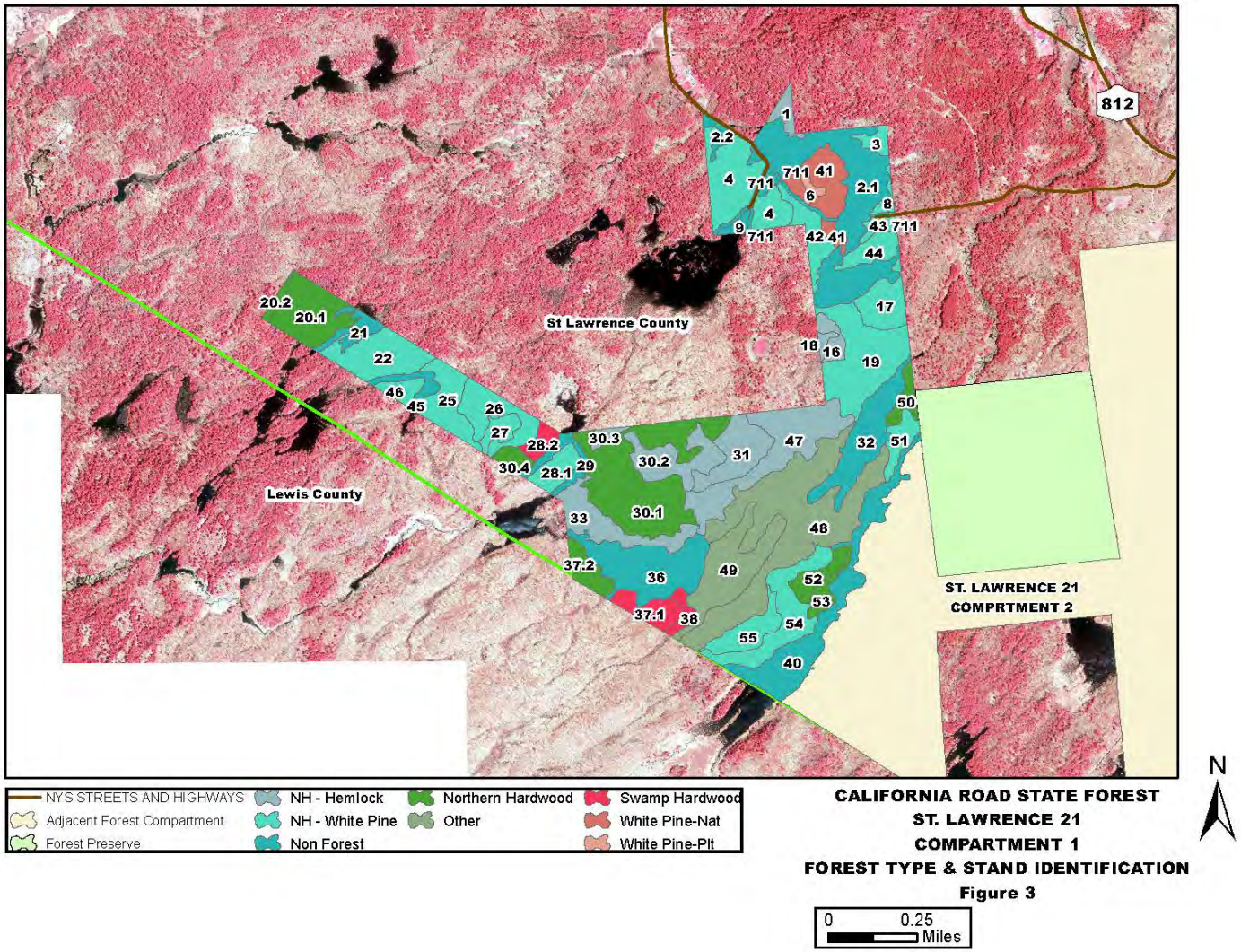


FIGURE 3. – CURRENT FOREST TYPE AND FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS

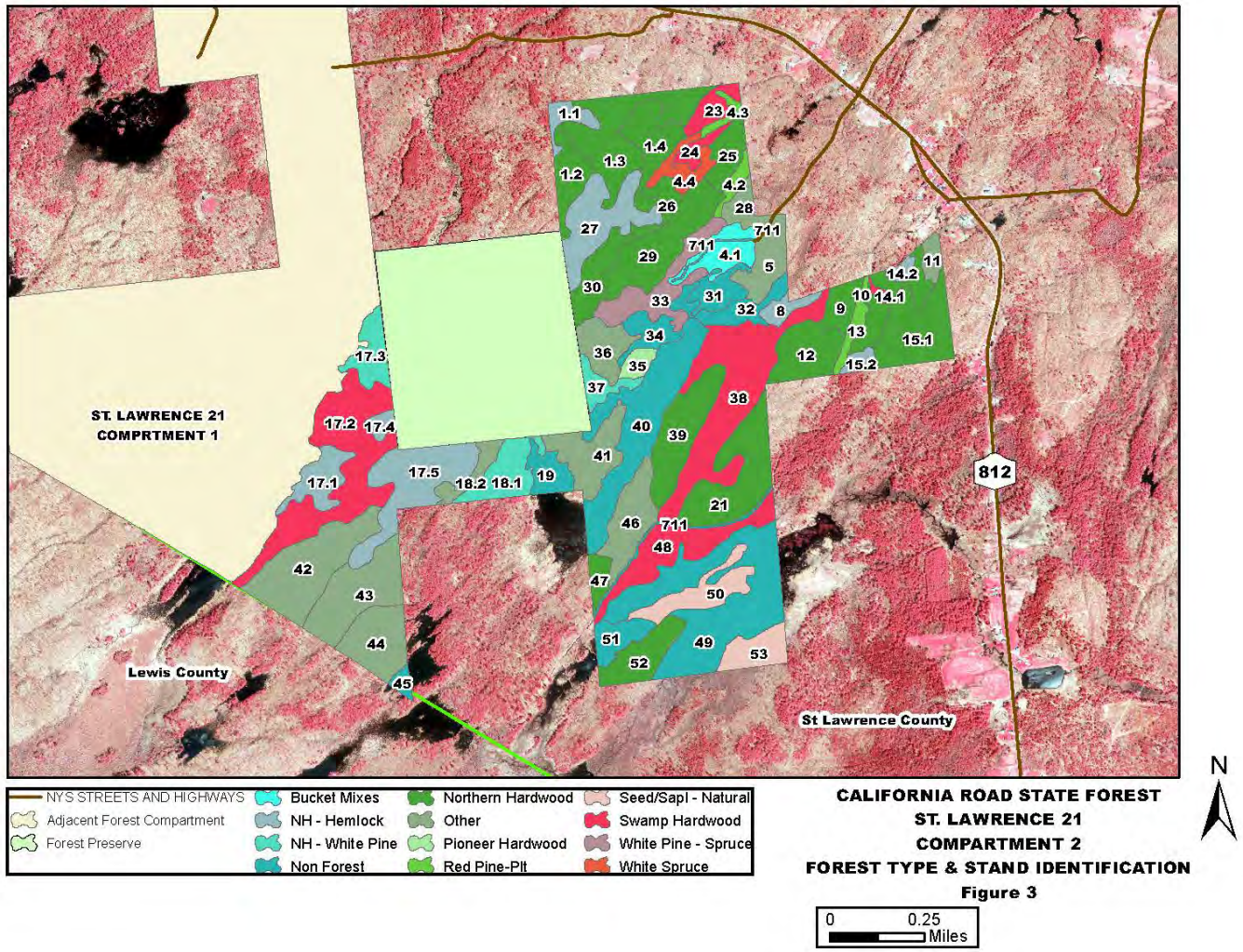


FIGURE 3. – CURRENT FOREST TYPE AND FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS

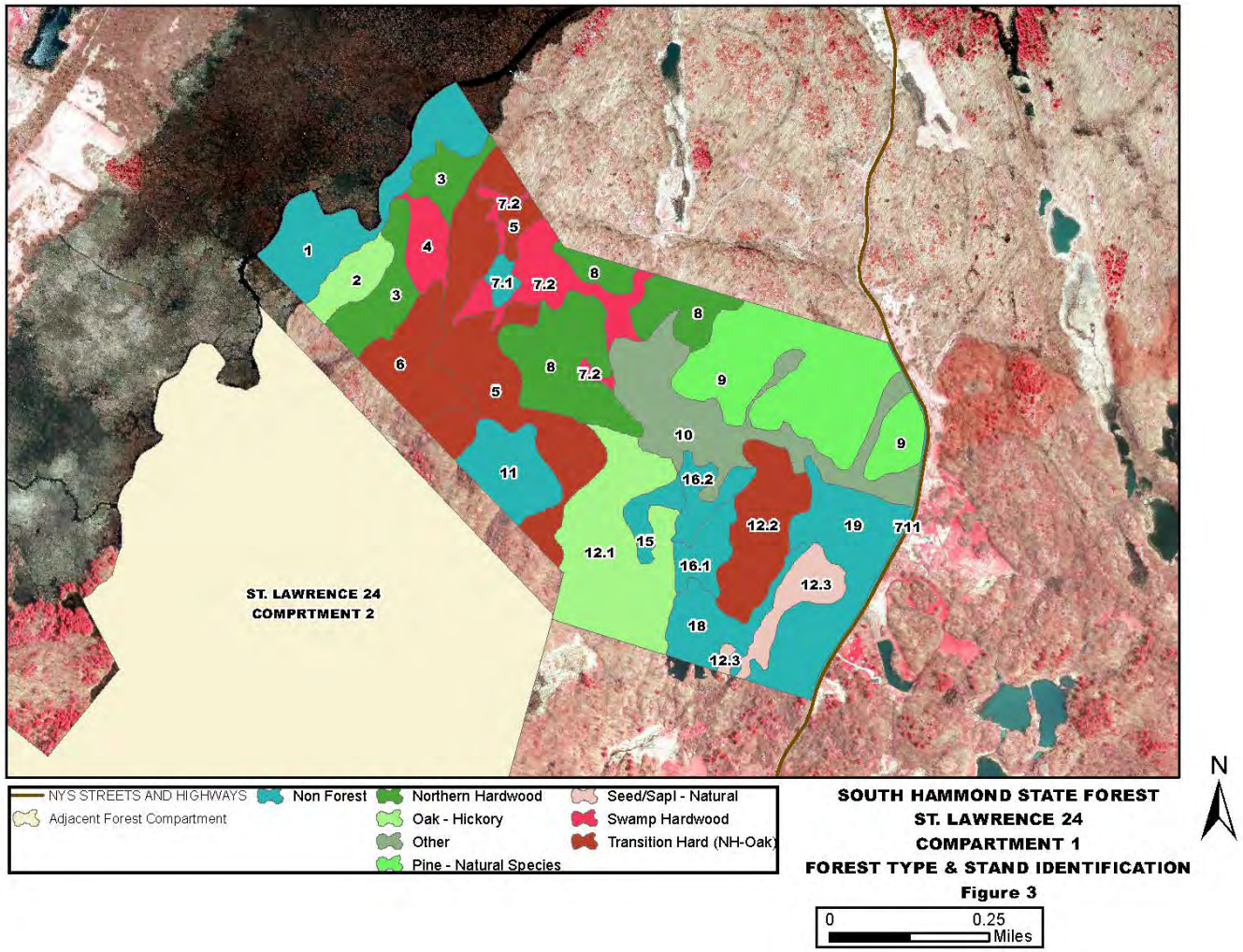


FIGURE 3. – CURRENT FOREST TYPE AND FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS

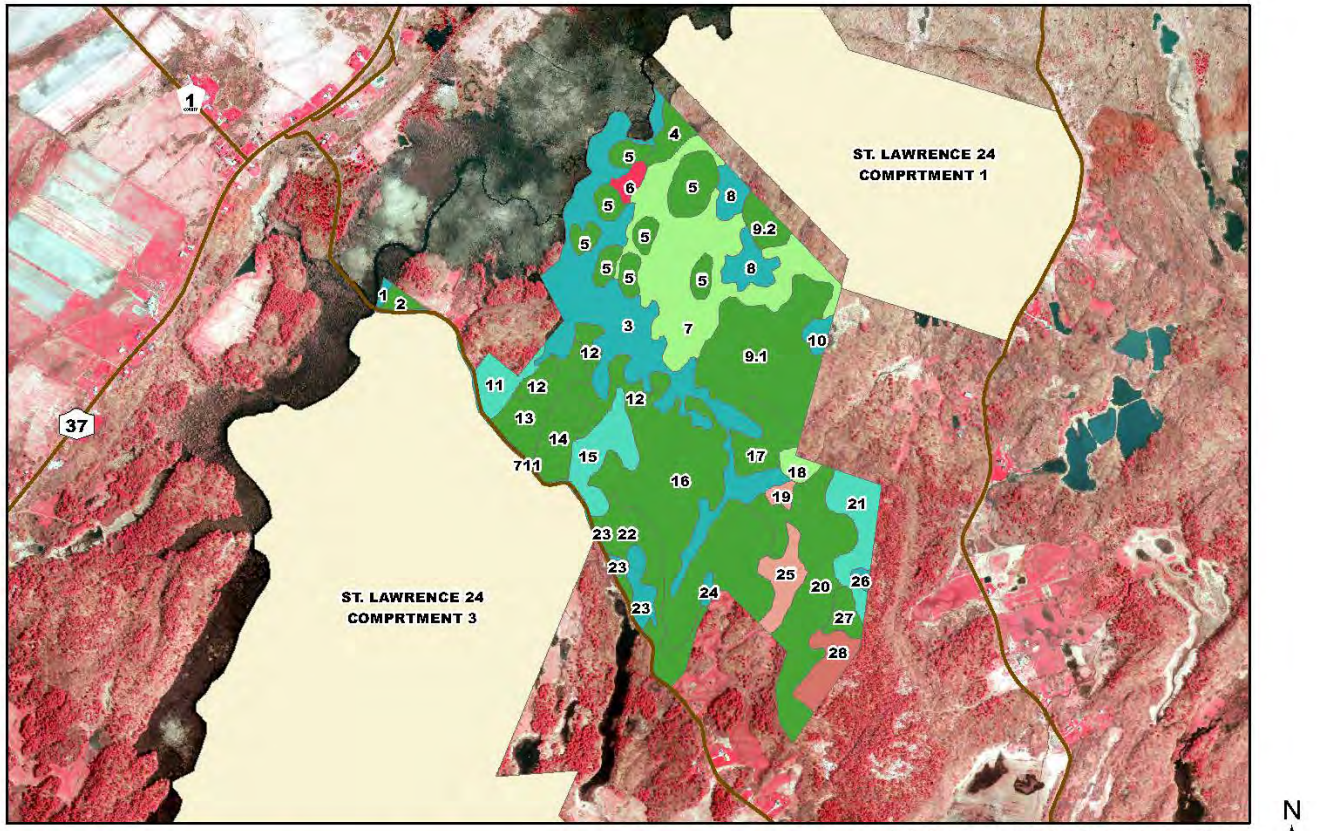


FIGURE 3. – CURRENT FOREST TYPE AND FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS

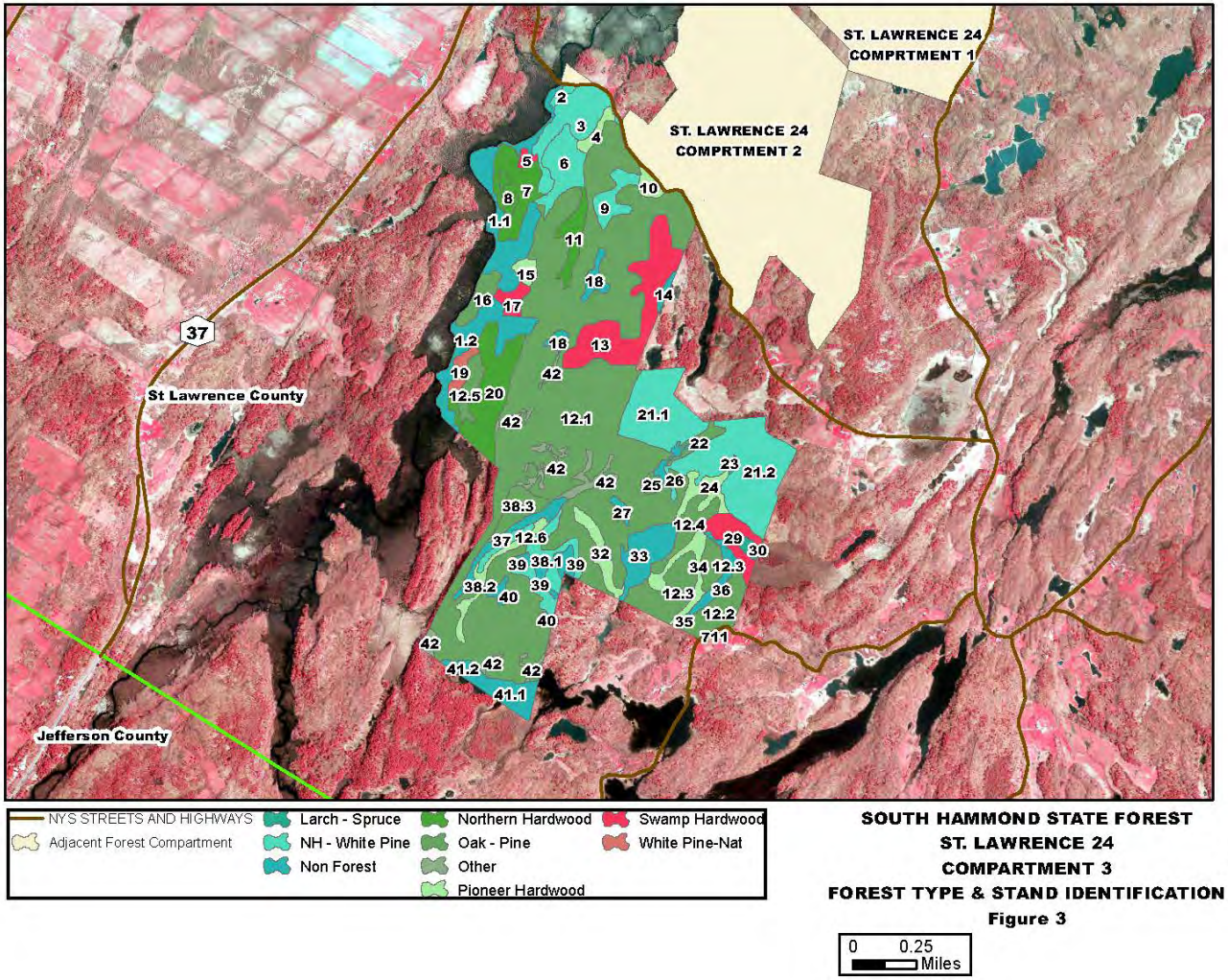


FIGURE 3. – CURRENT FOREST TYPE AND FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS

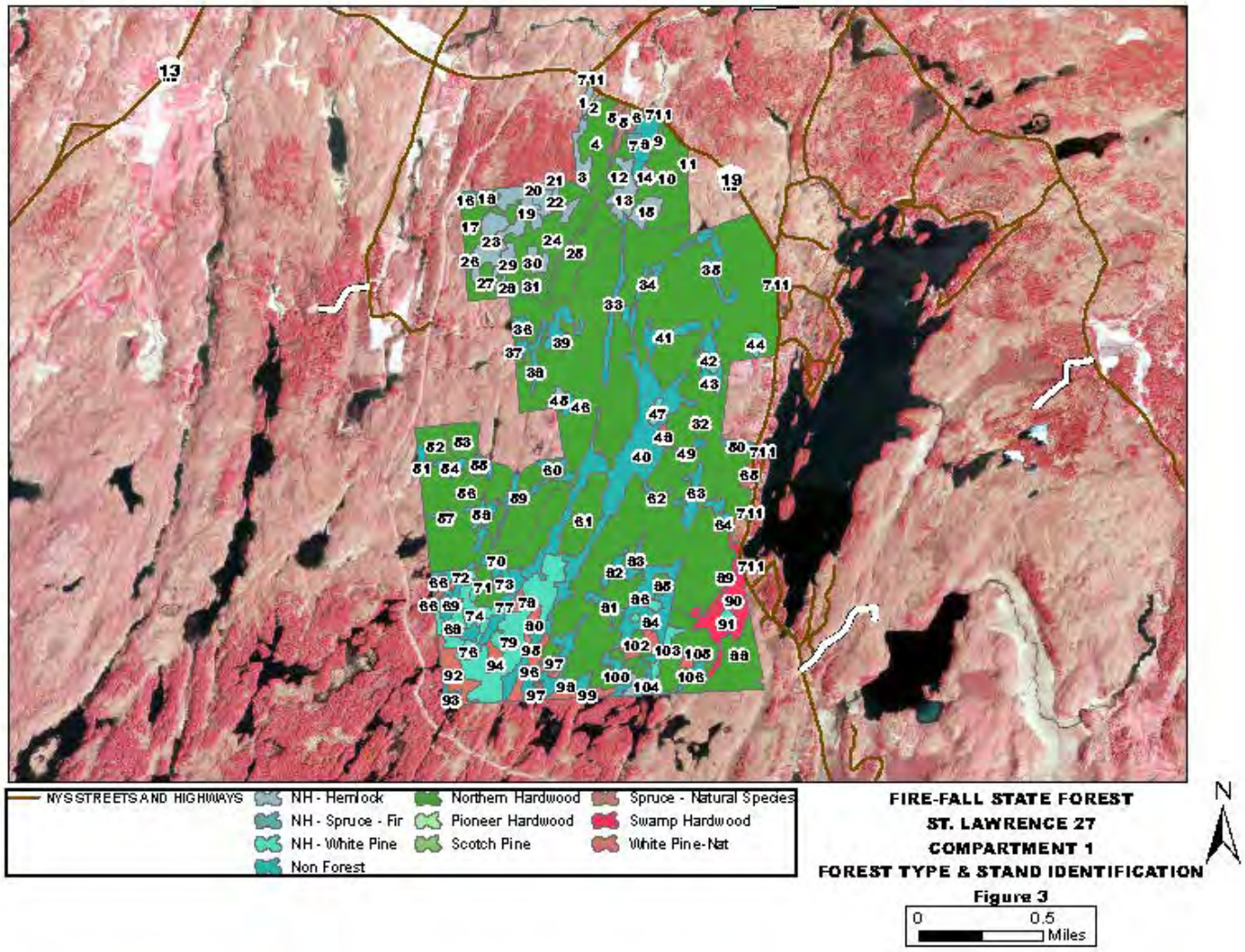


FIGURE 3. – CURRENT FOREST TYPE AND FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS

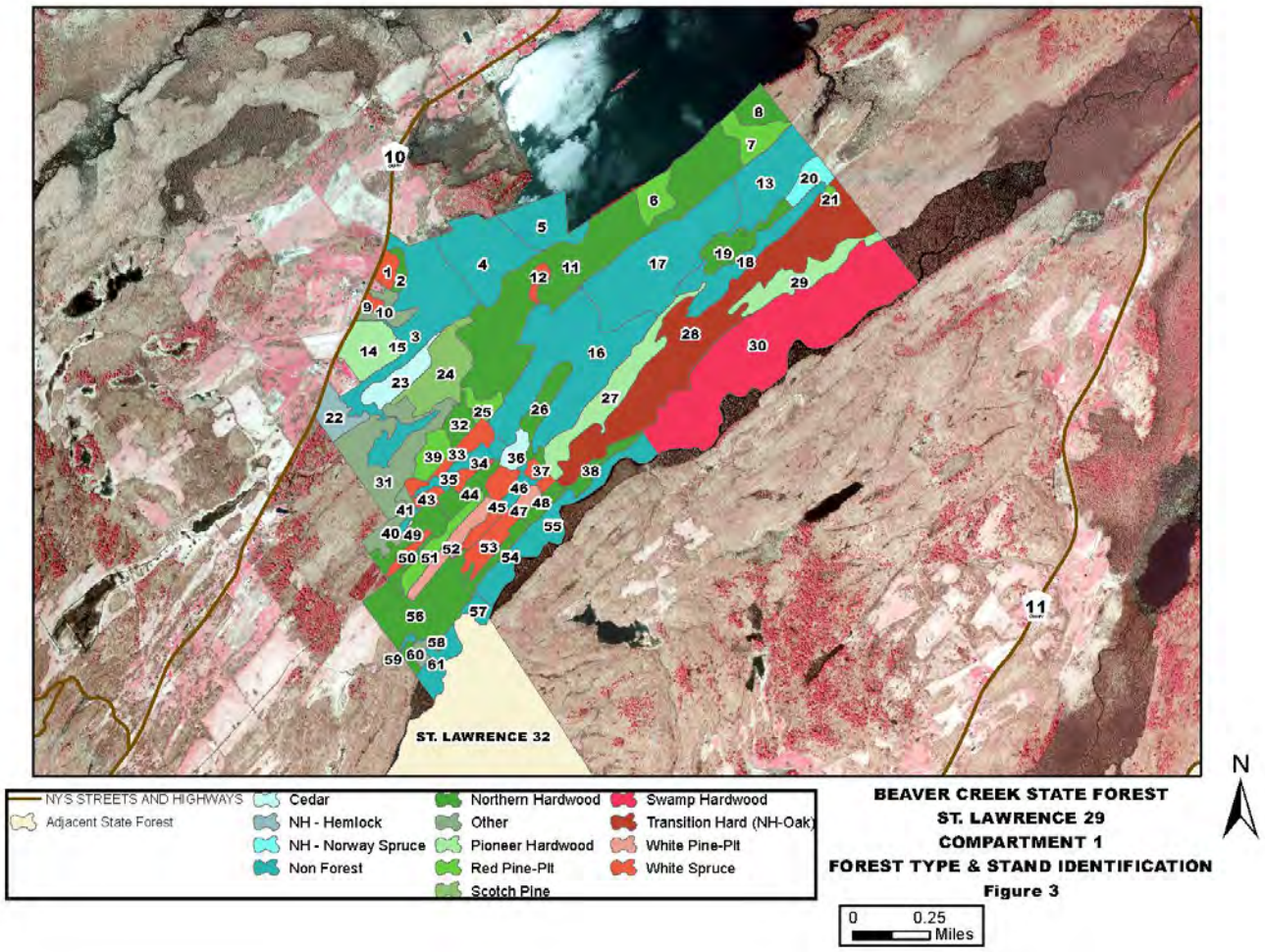


FIGURE 3. – CURRENT FOREST TYPE AND FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS

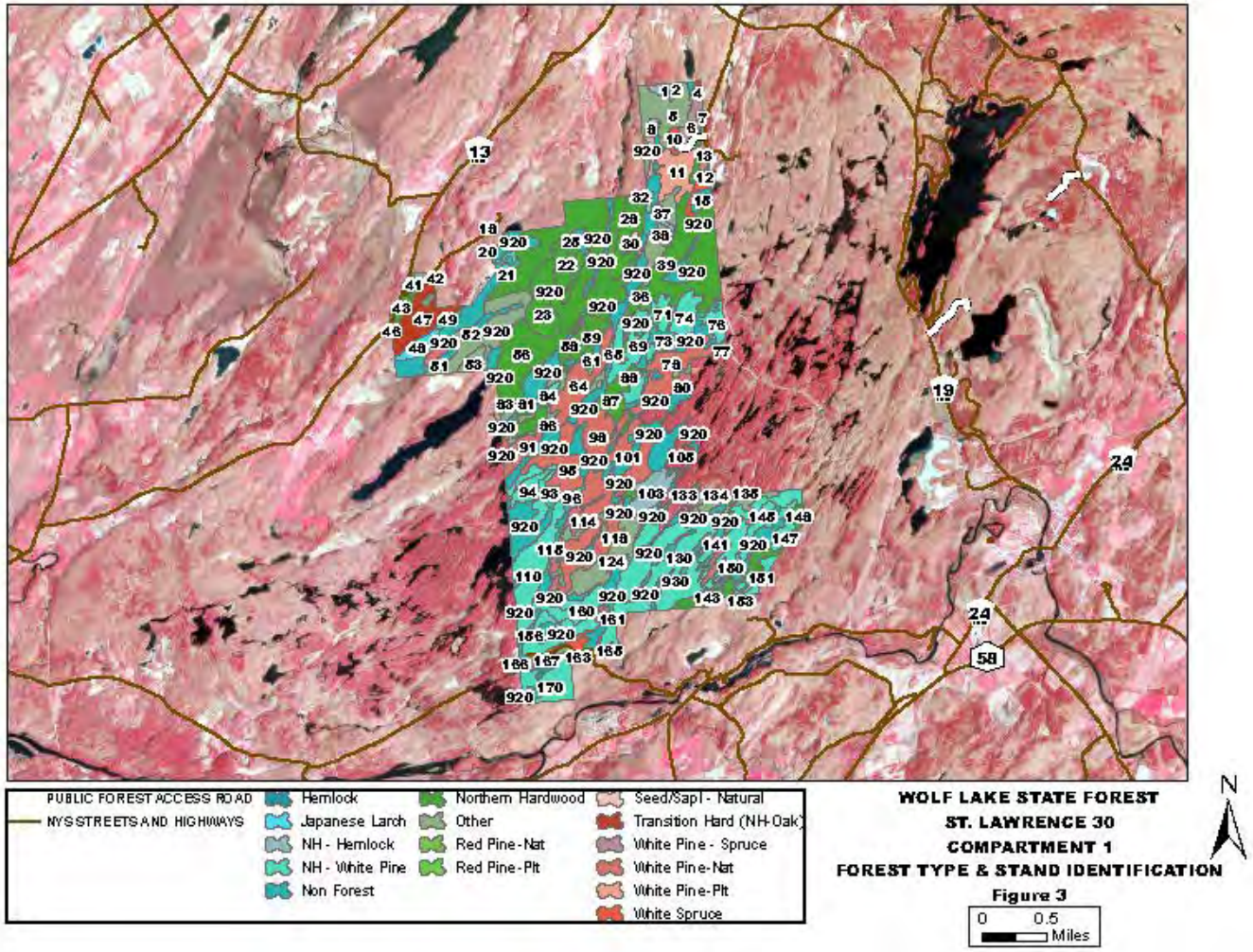


FIGURE 3. – CURRENT FOREST TYPE AND FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS

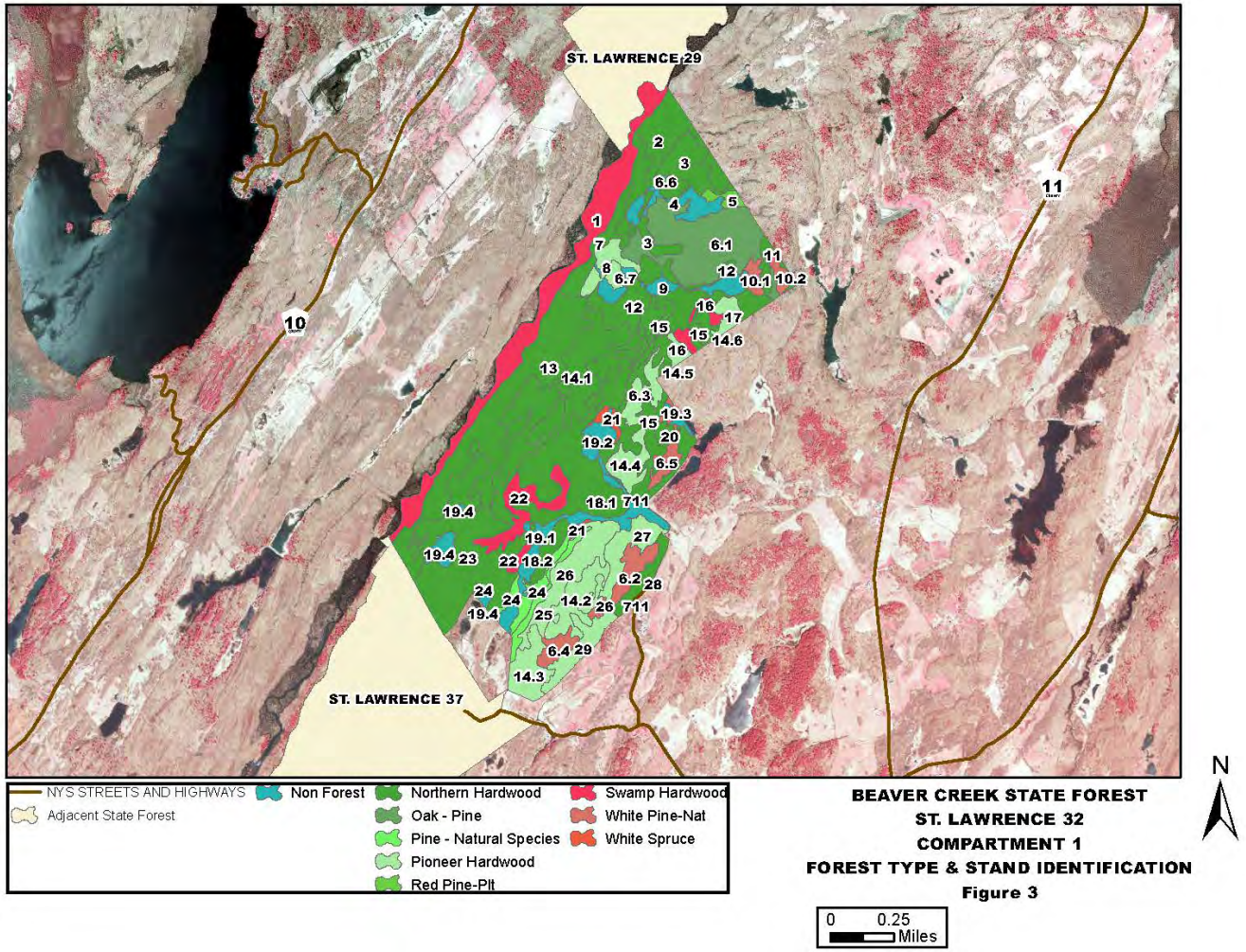


FIGURE 3. – CURRENT FOREST TYPE AND FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS

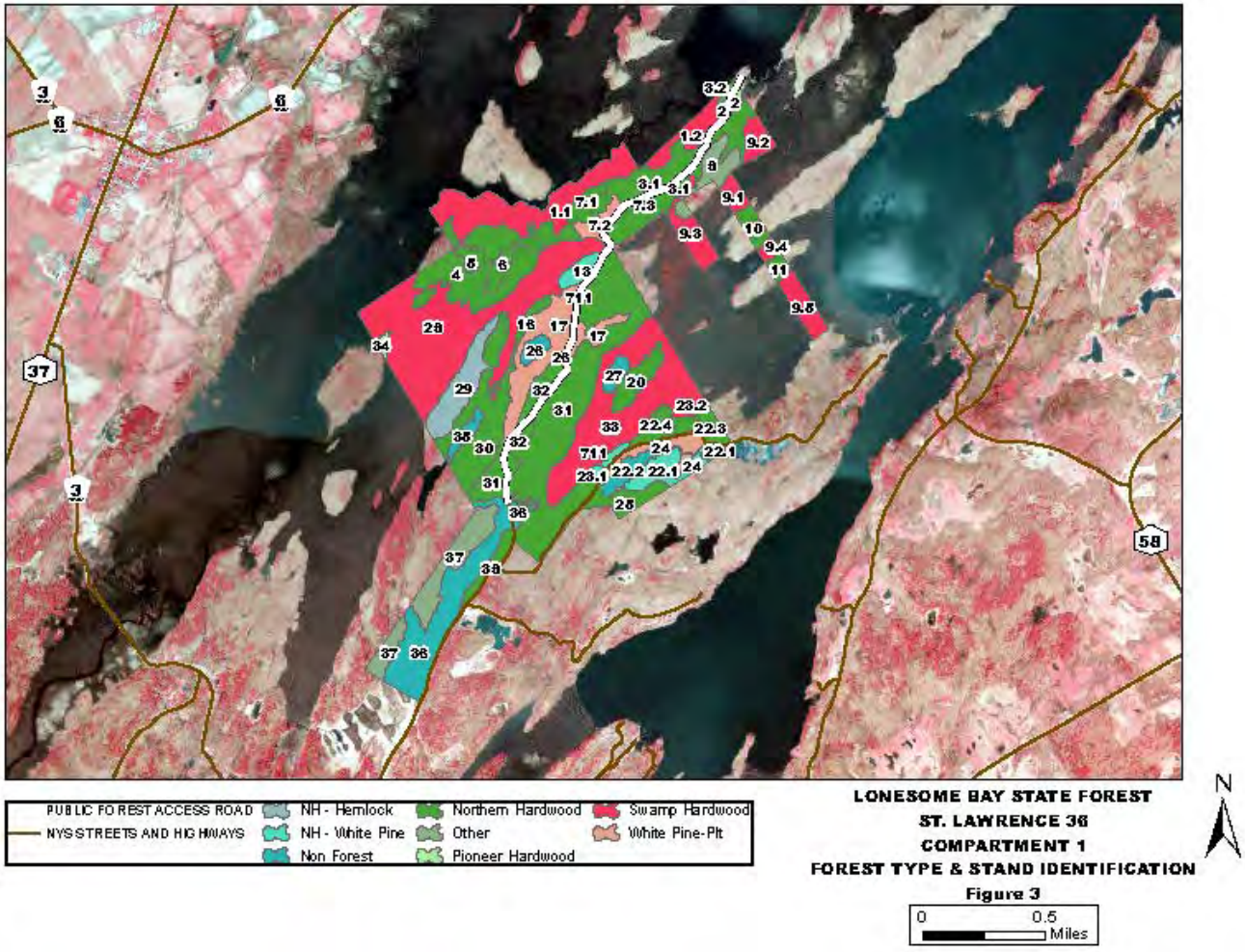


FIGURE 3. – CURRENT FOREST TYPE AND FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS

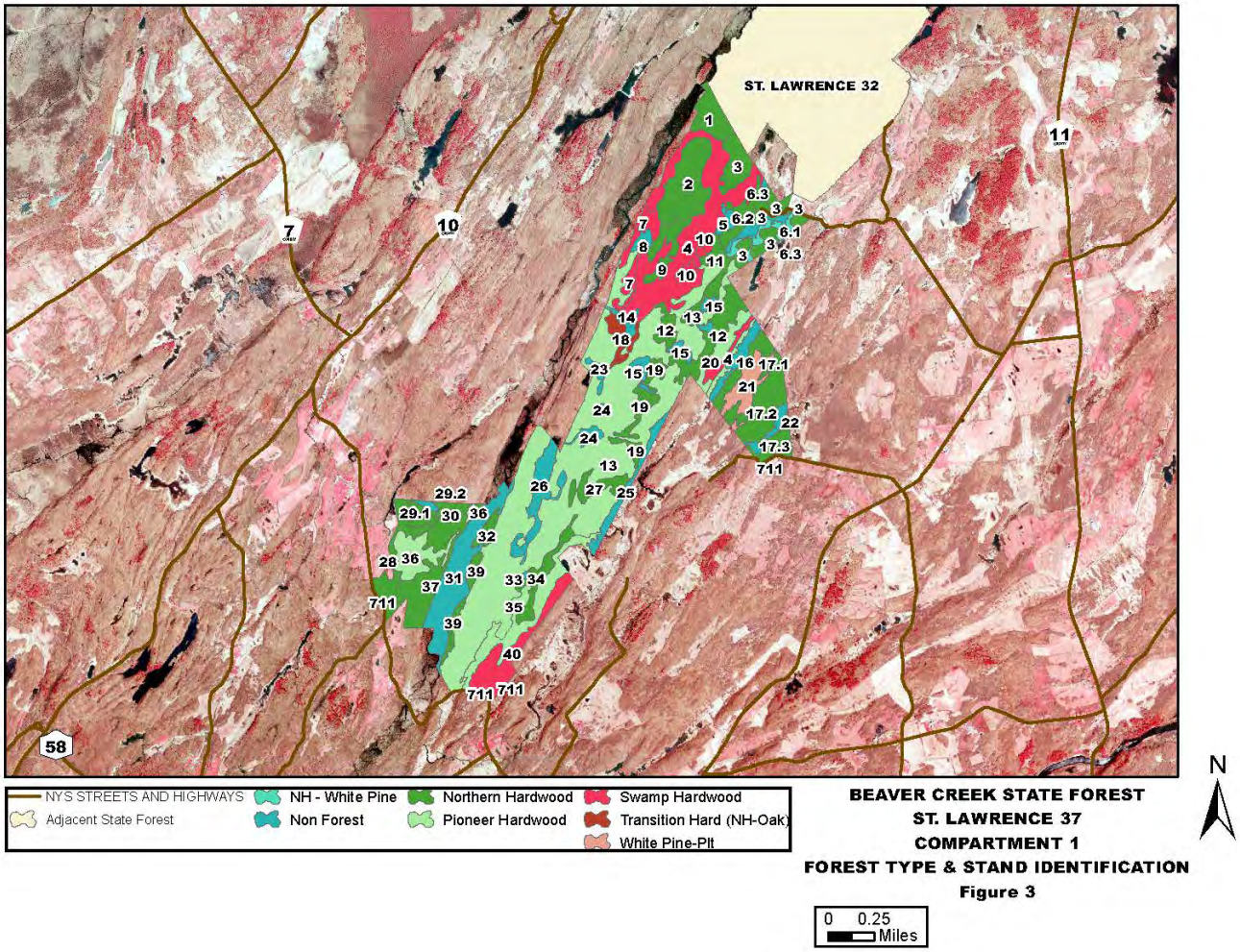


FIGURE 3. – CURRENT FOREST TYPE AND FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS

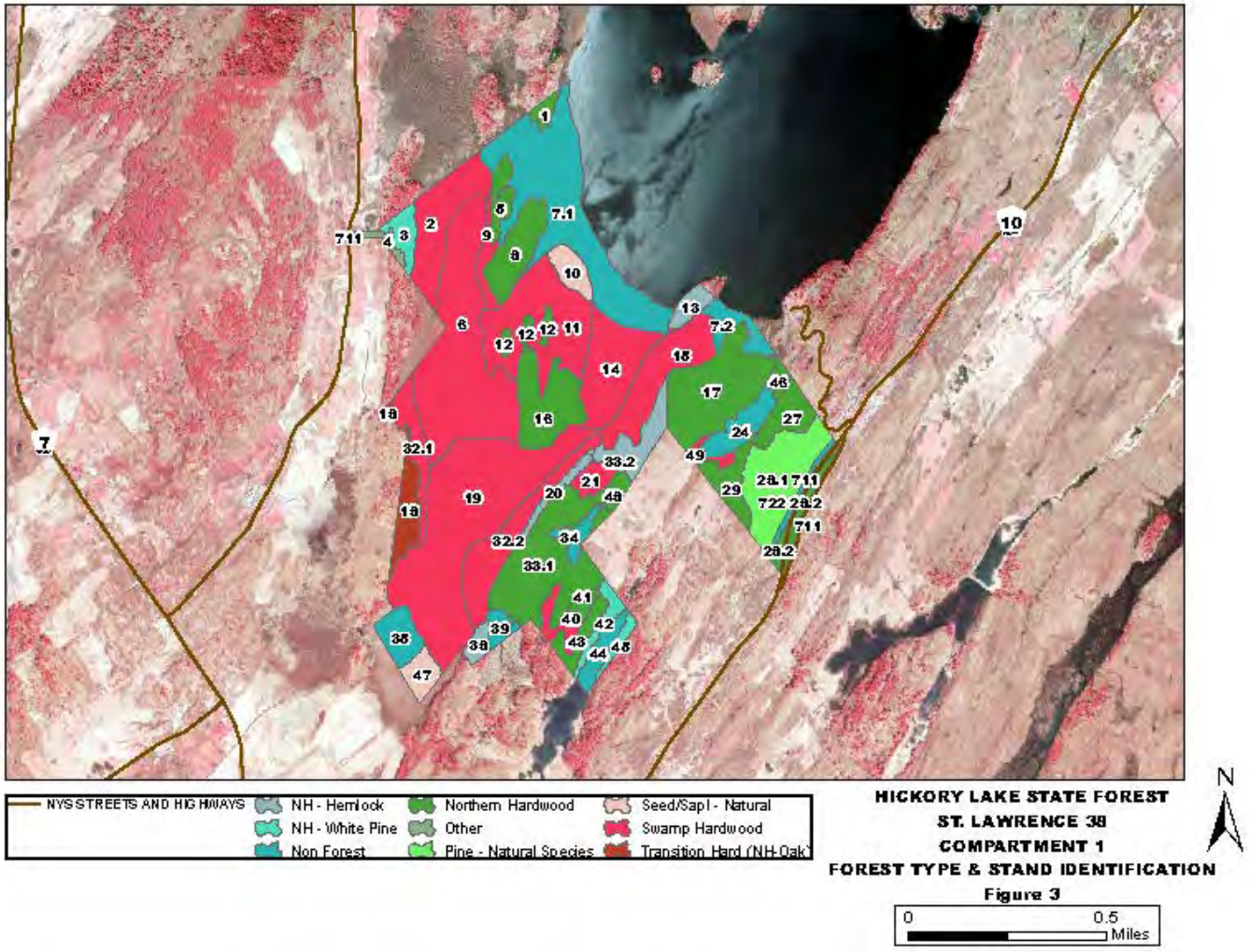


FIGURE 3. – CURRENT FOREST TYPE AND FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS

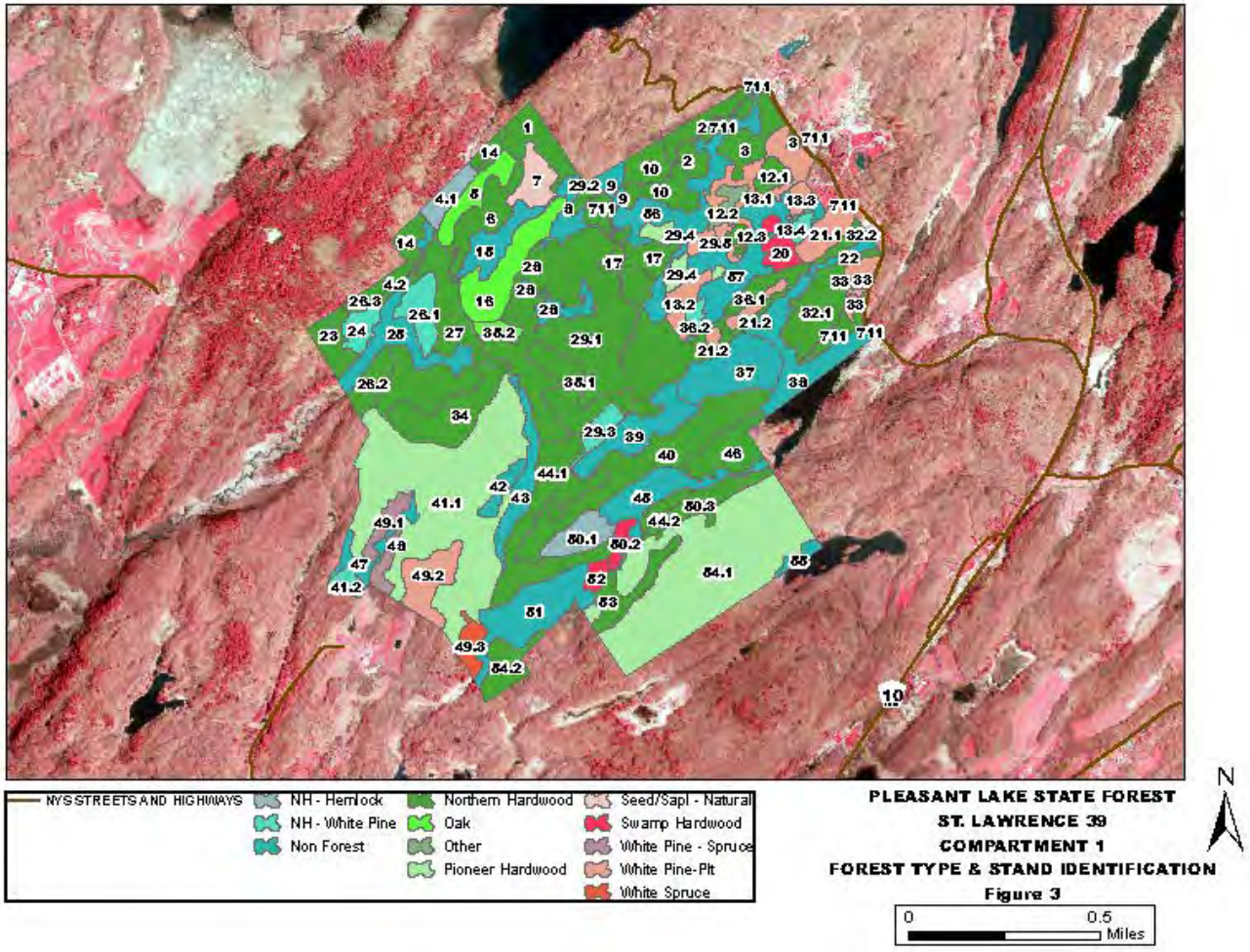


FIGURE 3. – CURRENT FOREST TYPE AND FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS

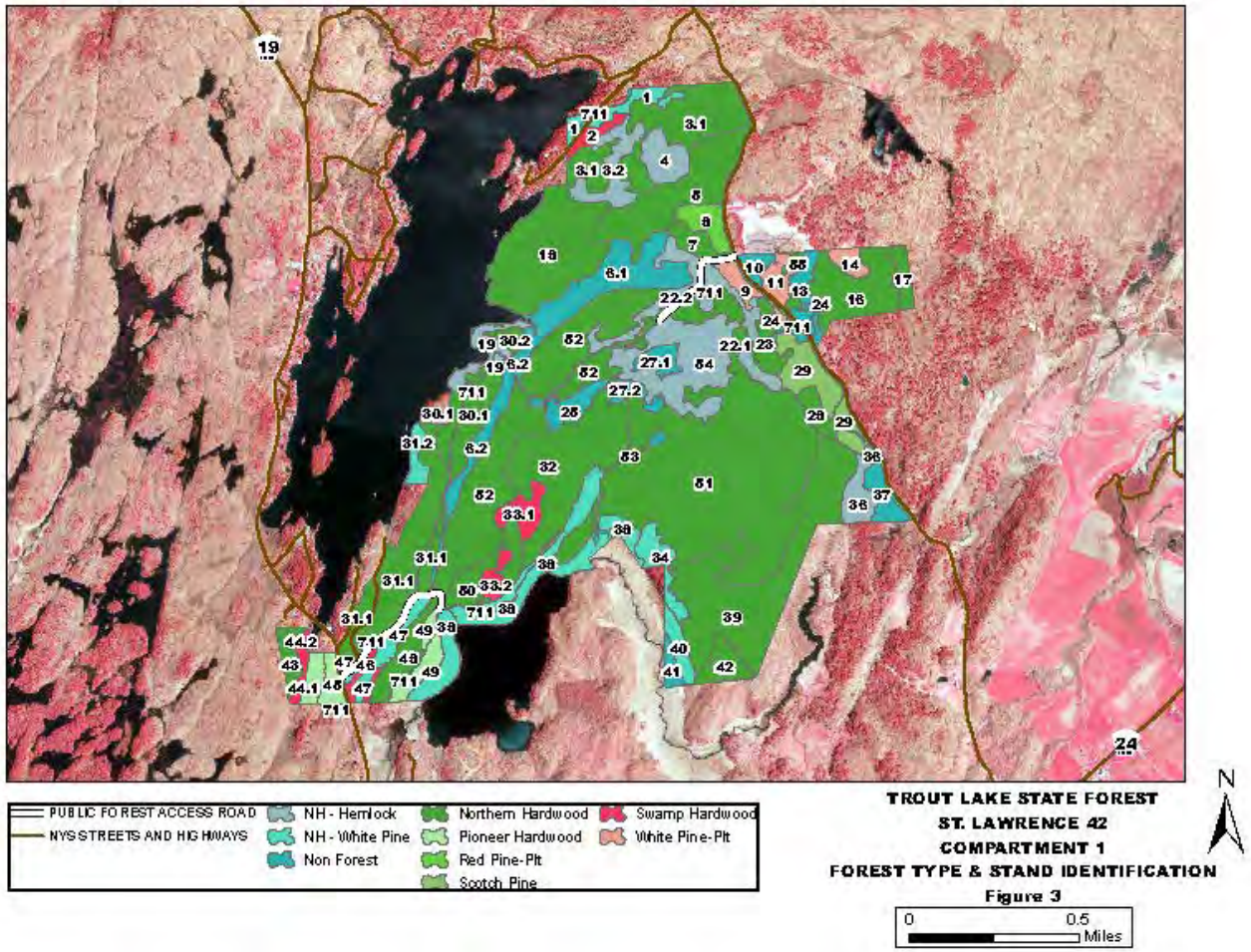


FIGURE 3. – CURRENT FOREST TYPE AND FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS

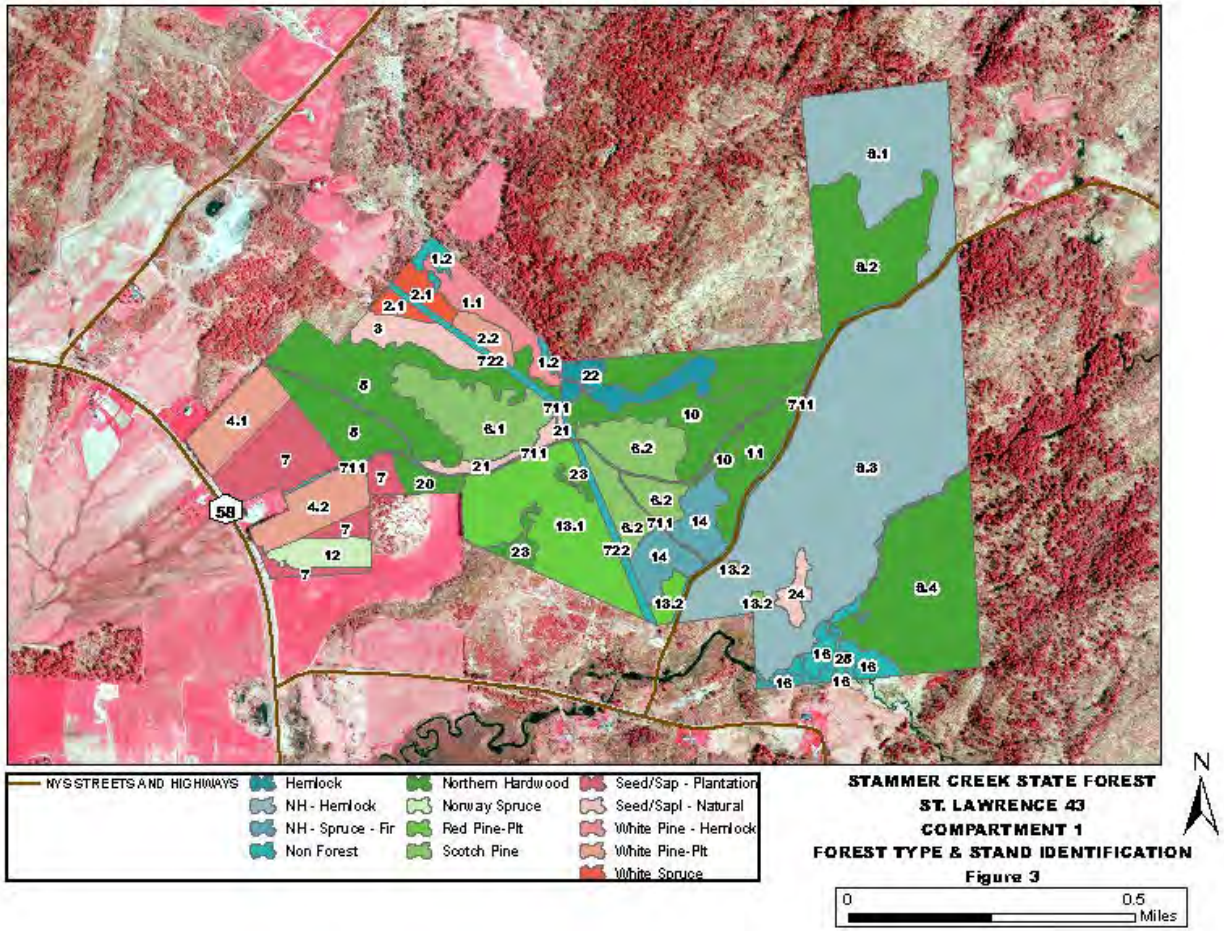


FIGURE 3. – CURRENT FOREST TYPE AND FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS

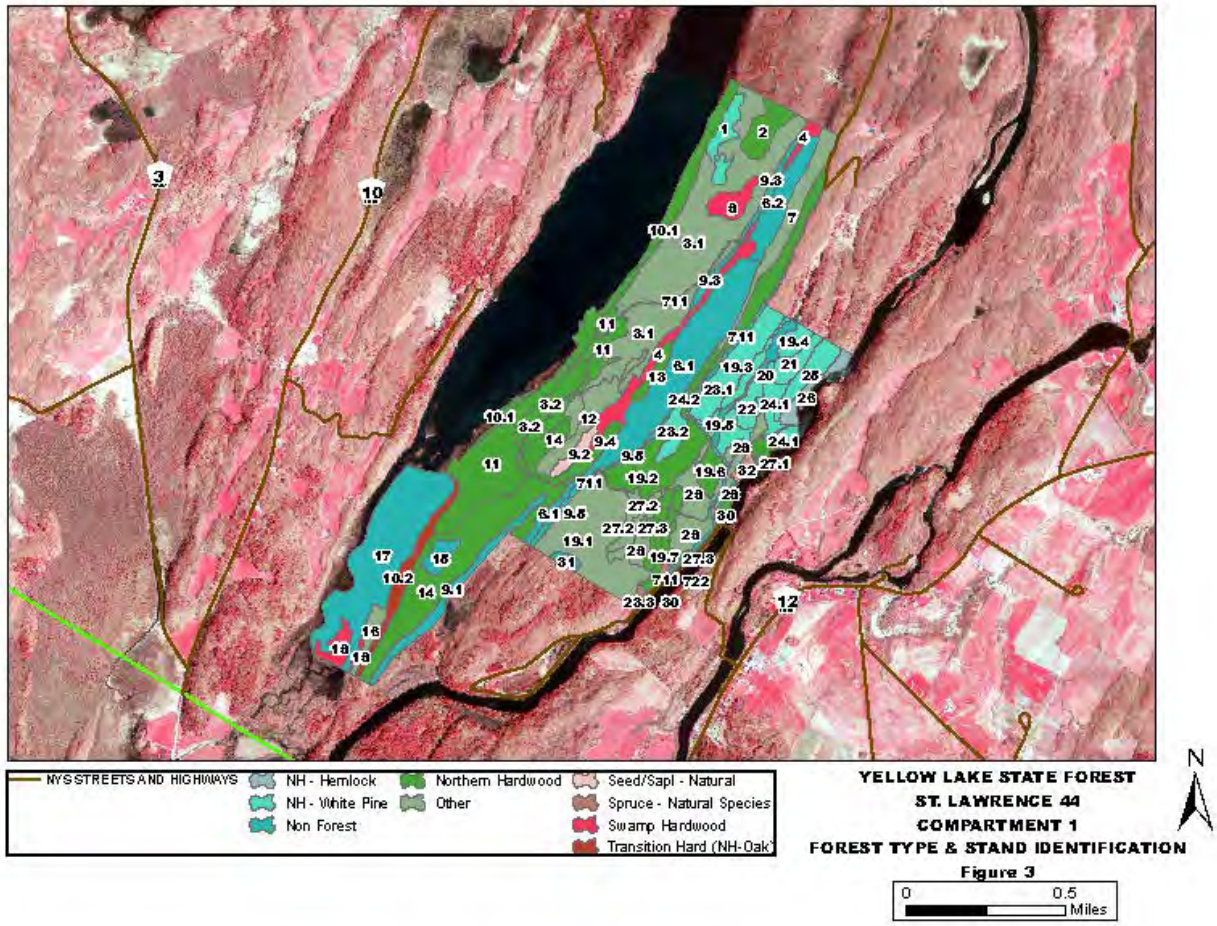


FIGURE 3. – CURRENT FOREST TYPE AND FOREST STAND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER MAPS

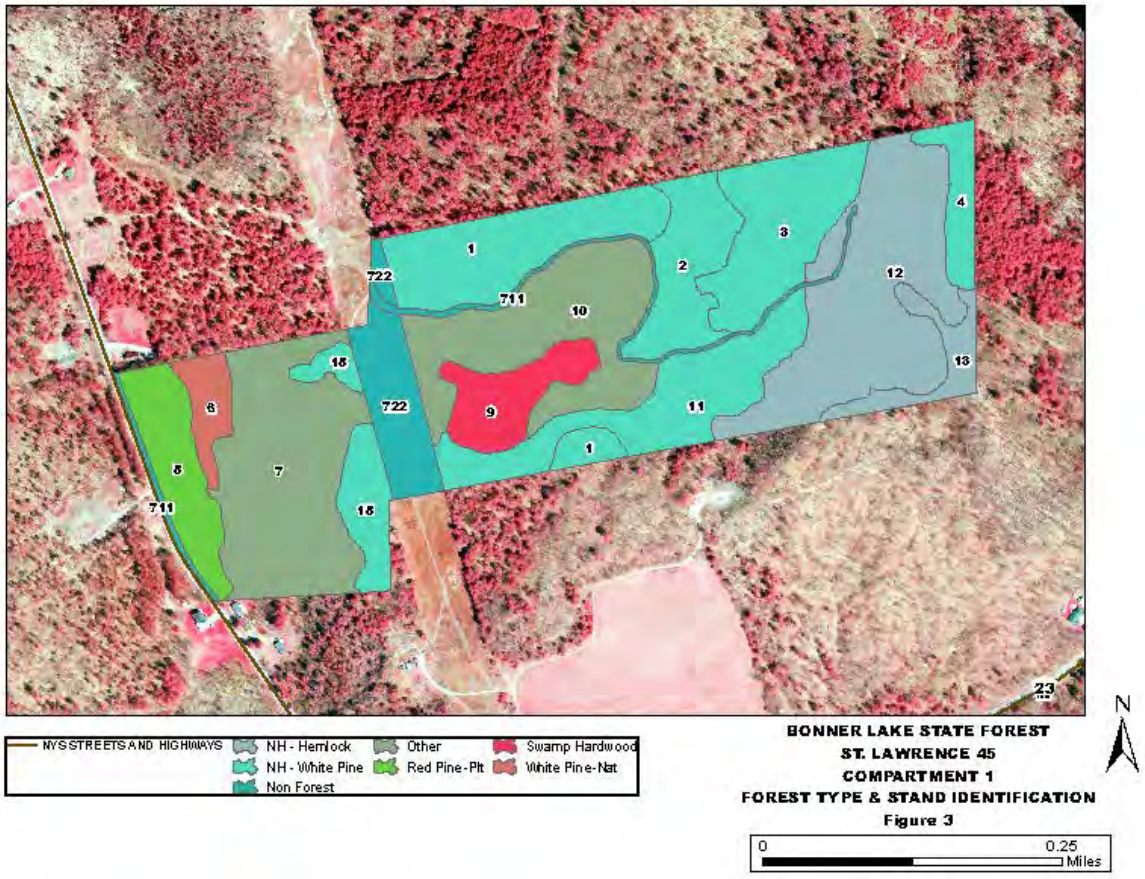


FIGURE 4. – FOREST MATRIX BLOCK AND CONNECTIVITY

Figure 4. – Forest Matrix Block and Connectivity

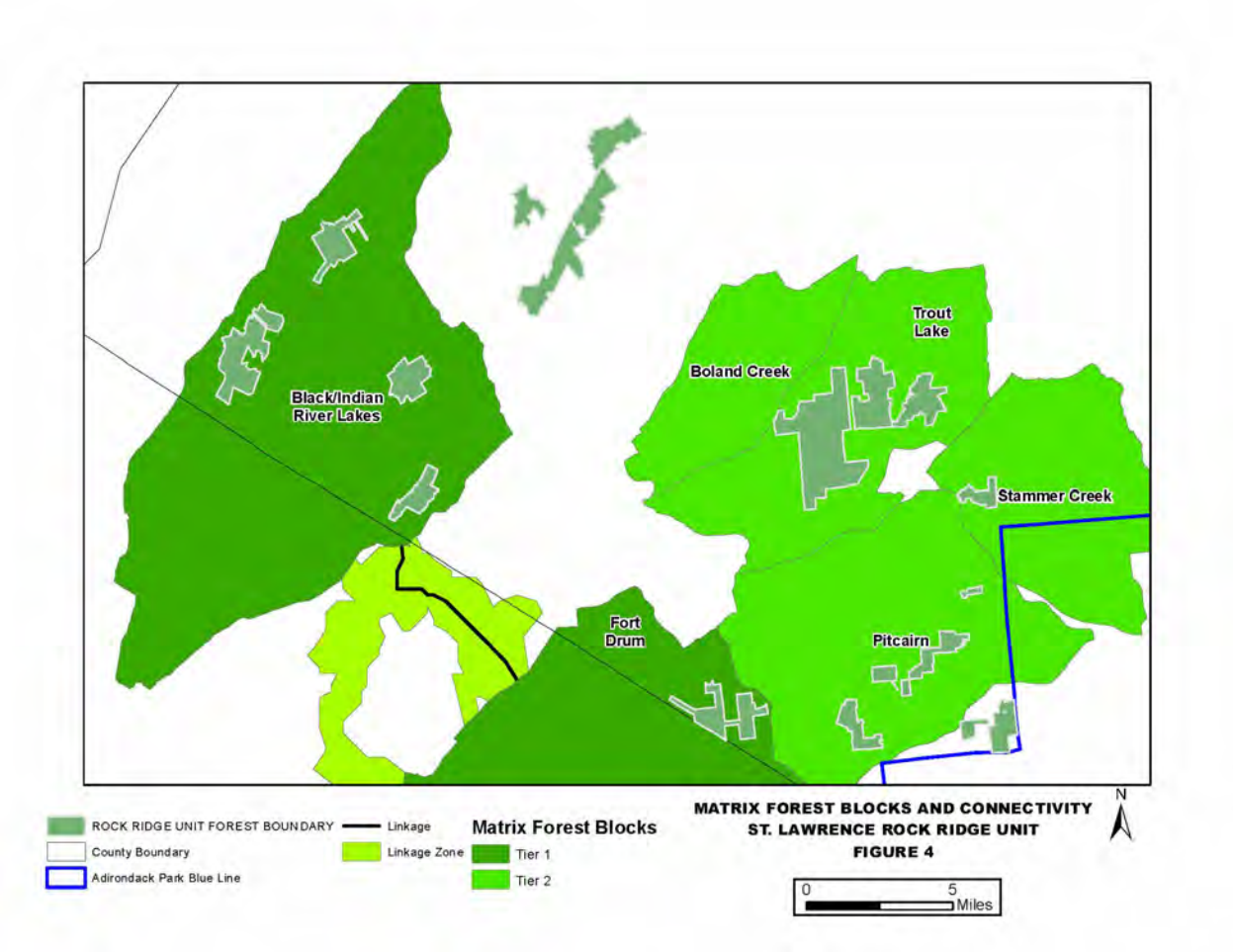


Figure 5. – Representative Sample Area Maps

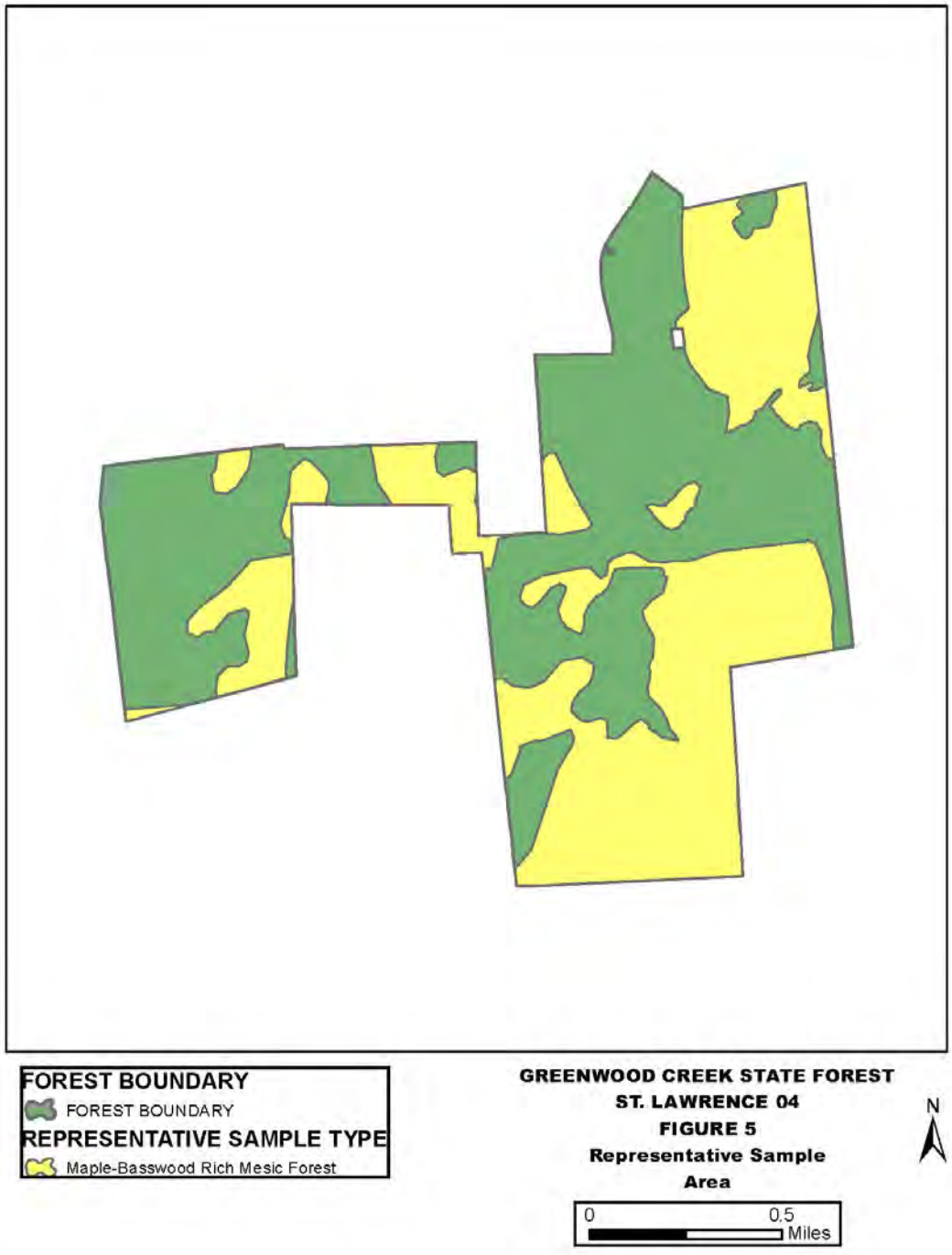


FIGURE 5. – REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE AREA MAPS

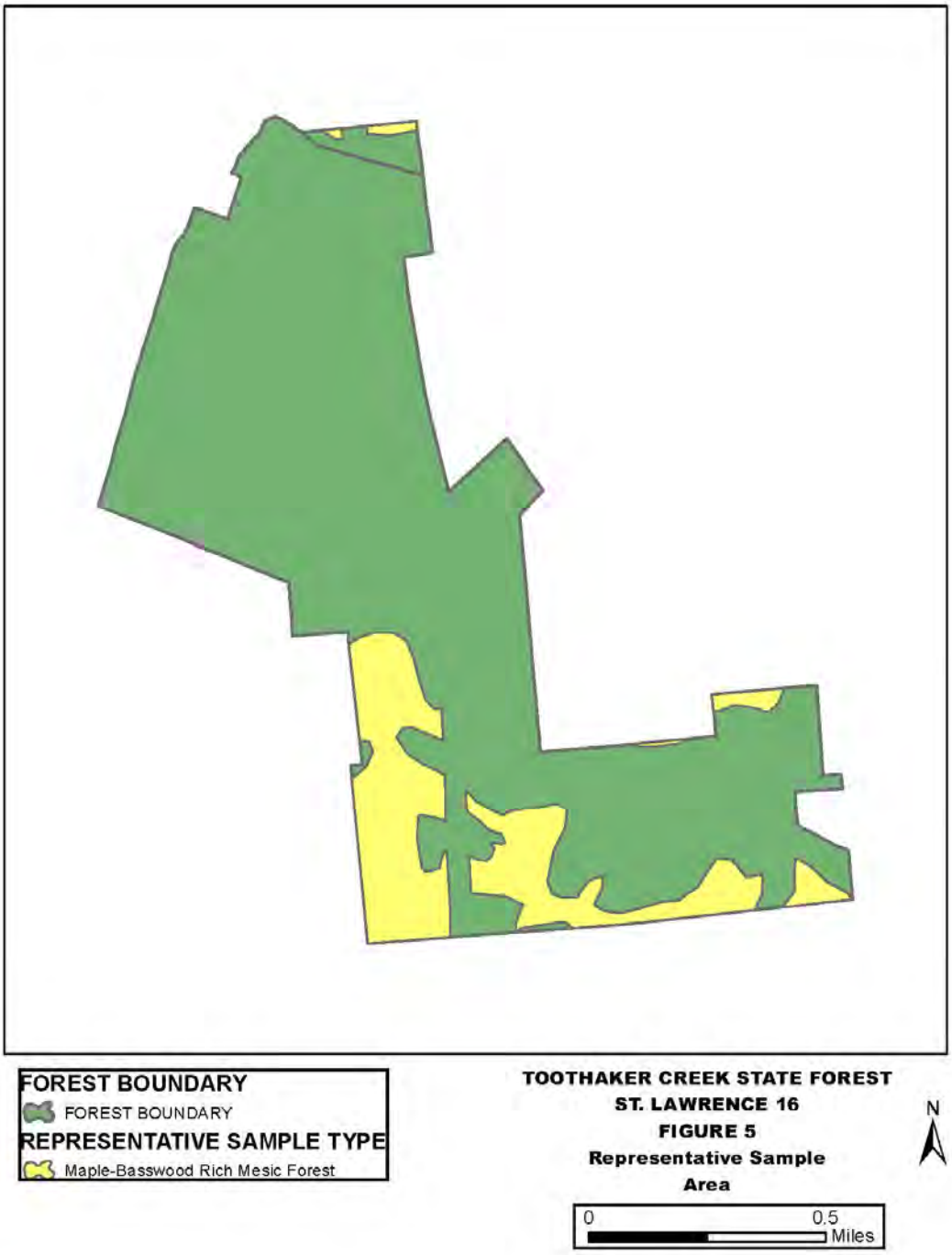


FIGURE 5. – REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE AREA MAPS

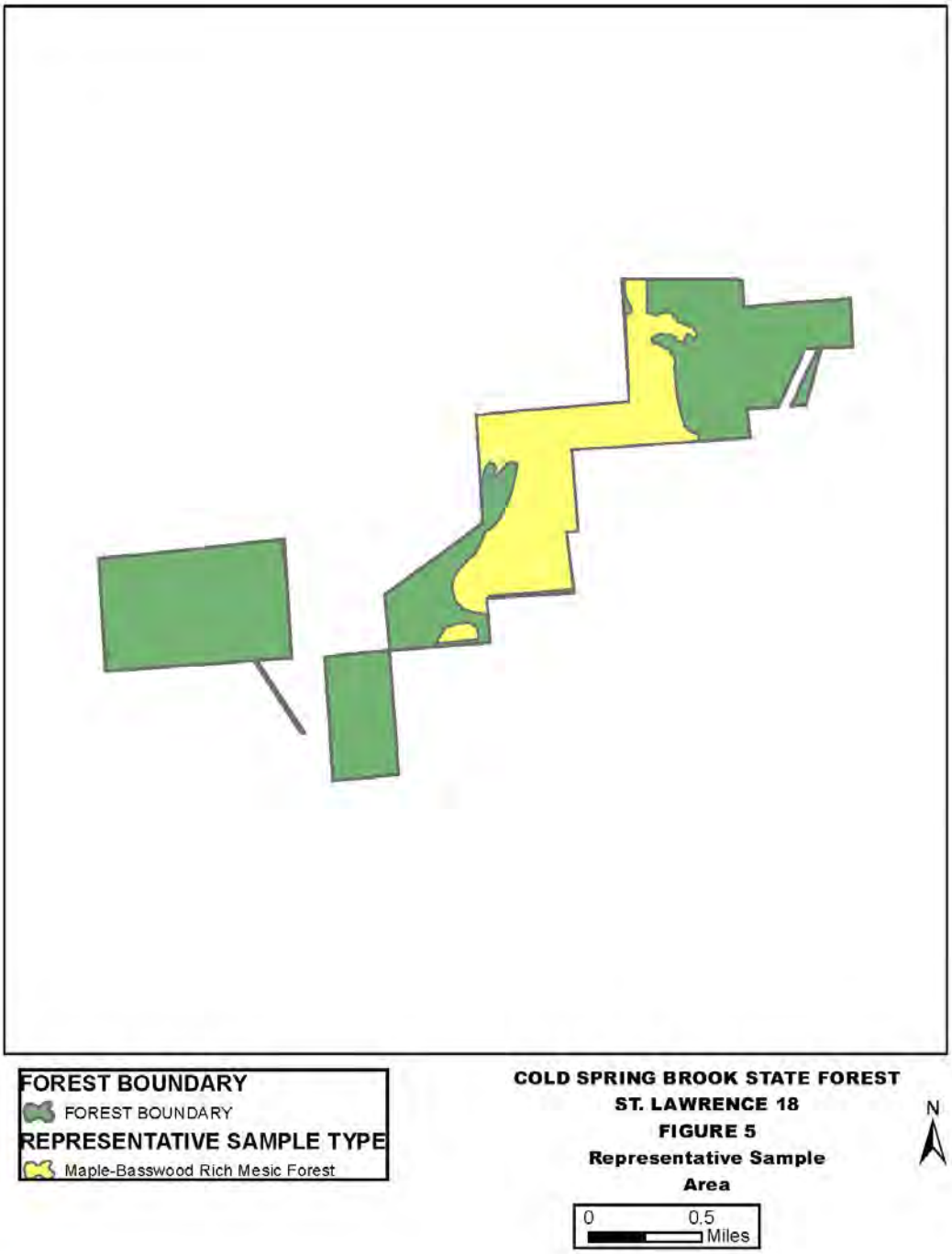


FIGURE 5. – REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE AREA MAPS

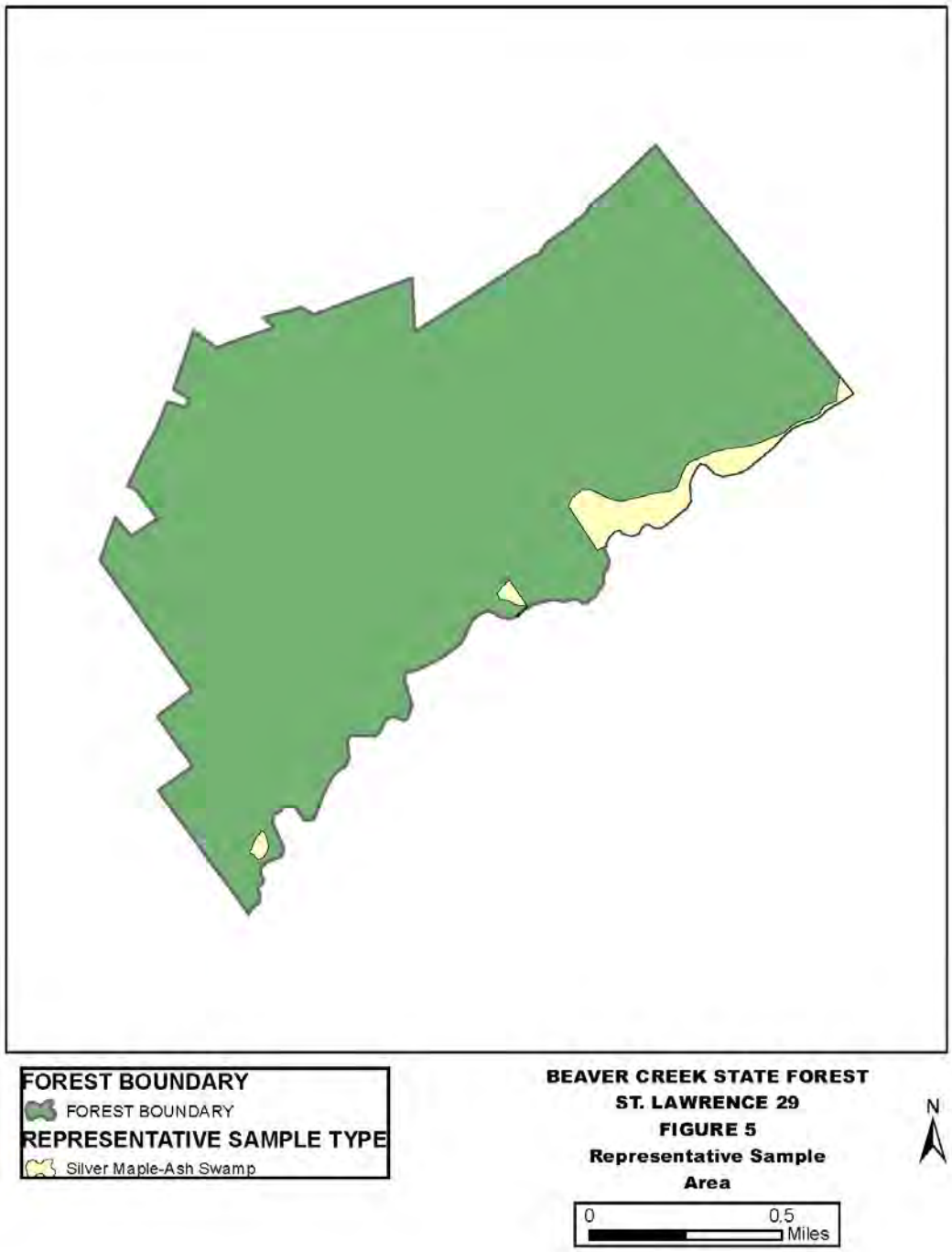


FIGURE 5. – REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE AREA MAPS

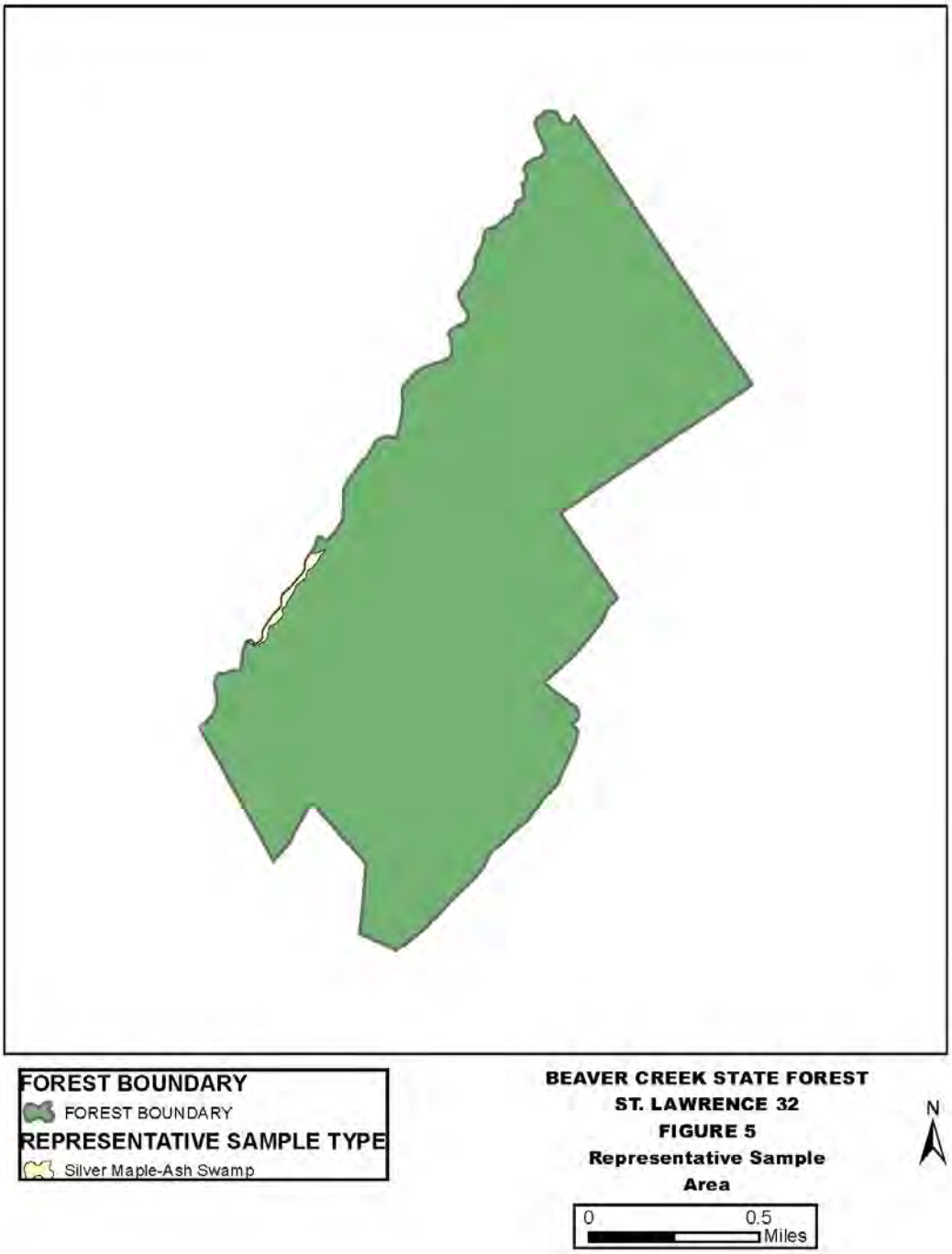


FIGURE 5. – REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE AREA MAPS

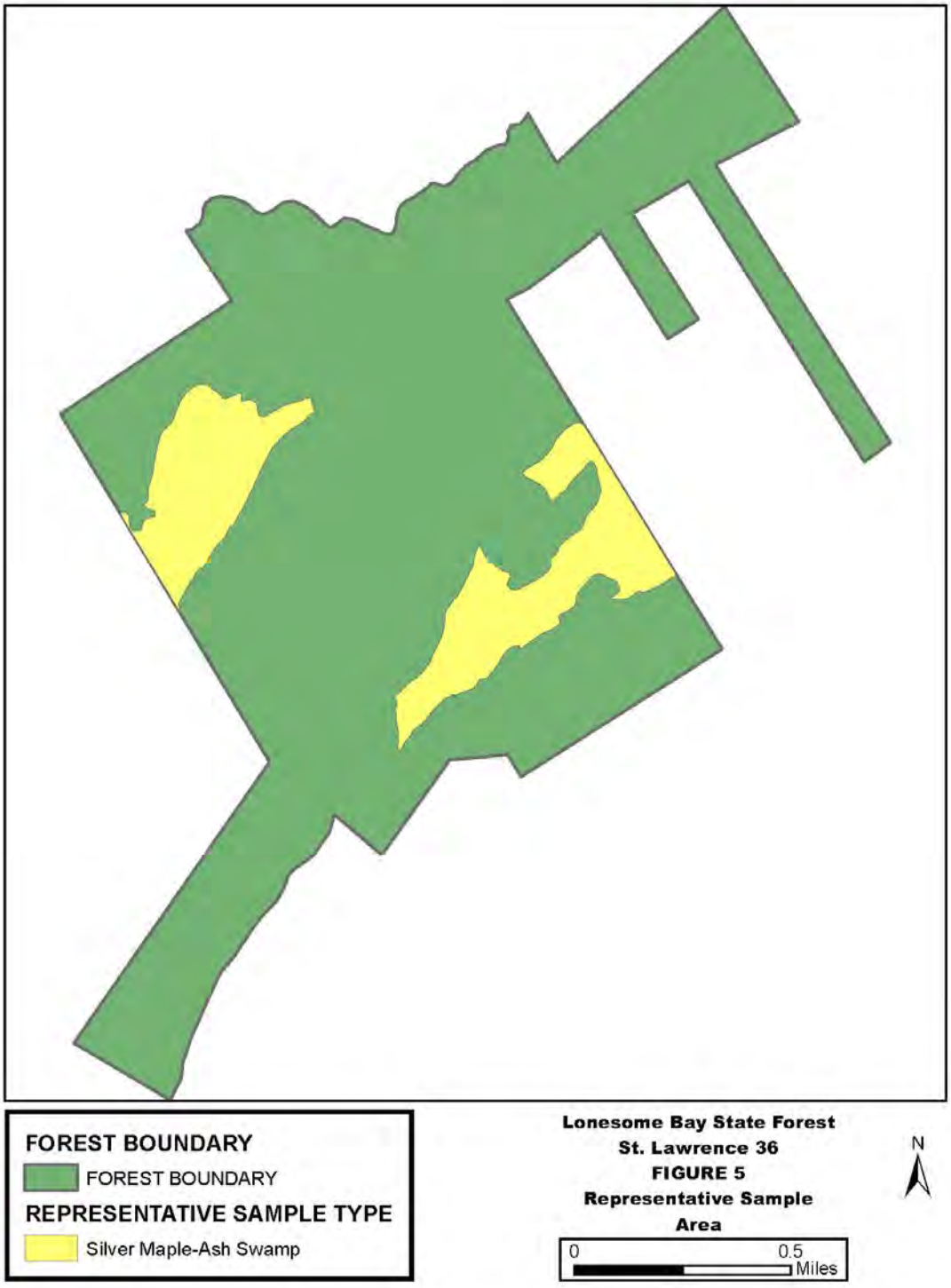


Figure 6. Snowmobile Maps

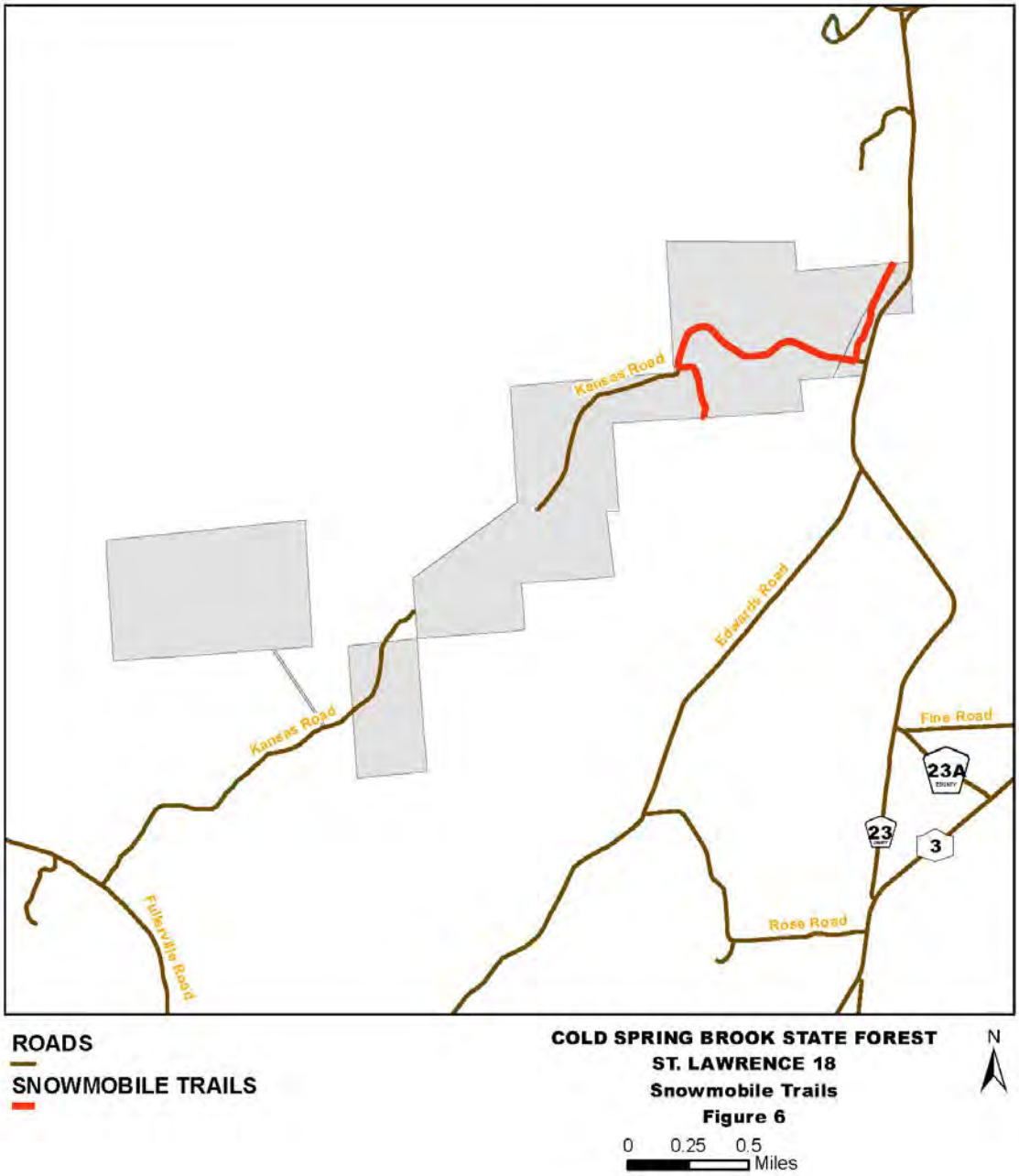


FIGURE 6. SNOWMOBILE MAPS

Figure 7. Multiuse Trail Alternatives Map