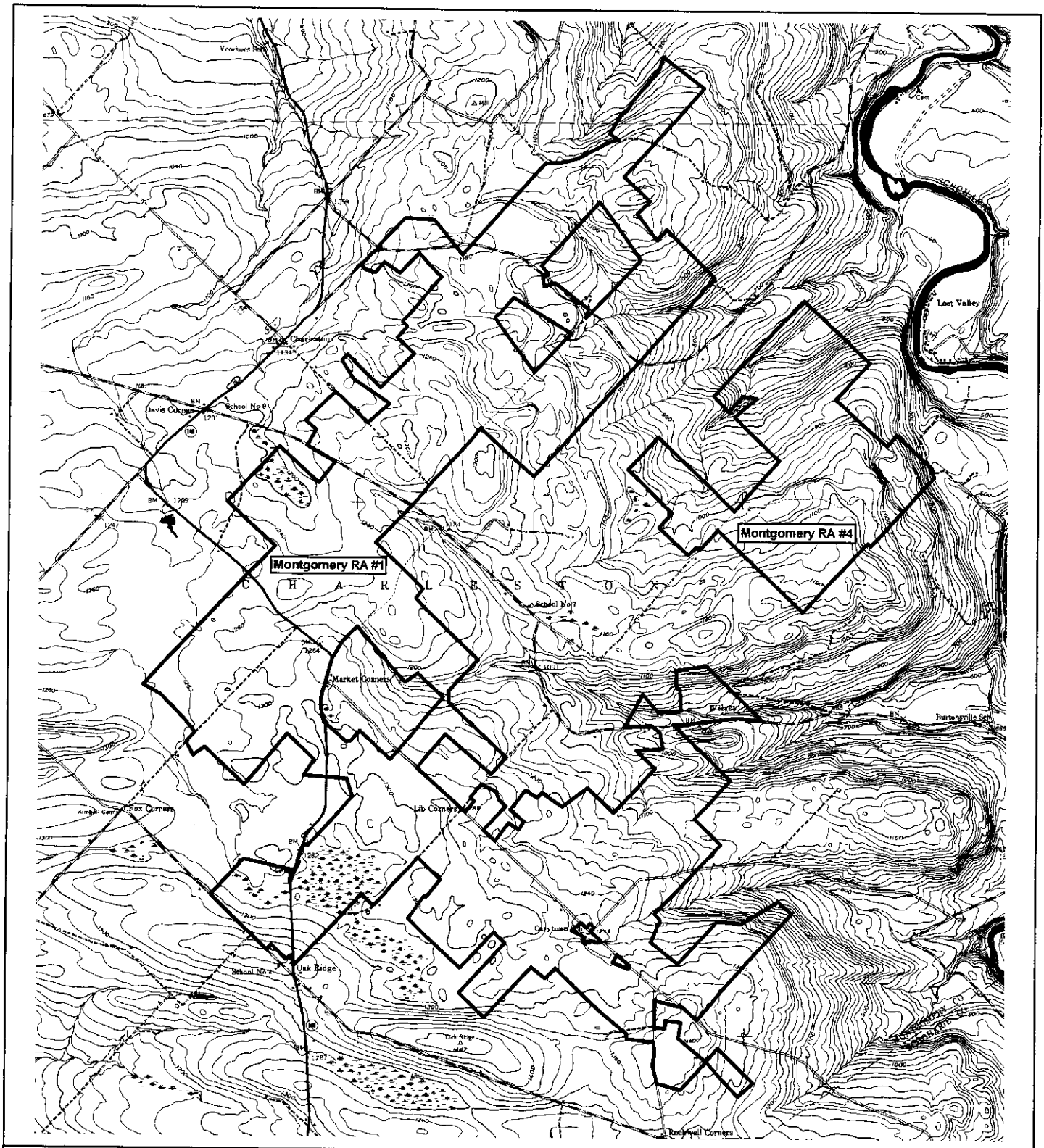
APPENDIX I

MONTGOMERY REFORESTATION AREAS #1 AND #4
CHARLESTON AND LOST VALLEY STATE FORESTS
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



LEGEND

State Reforestation Area Boundaries

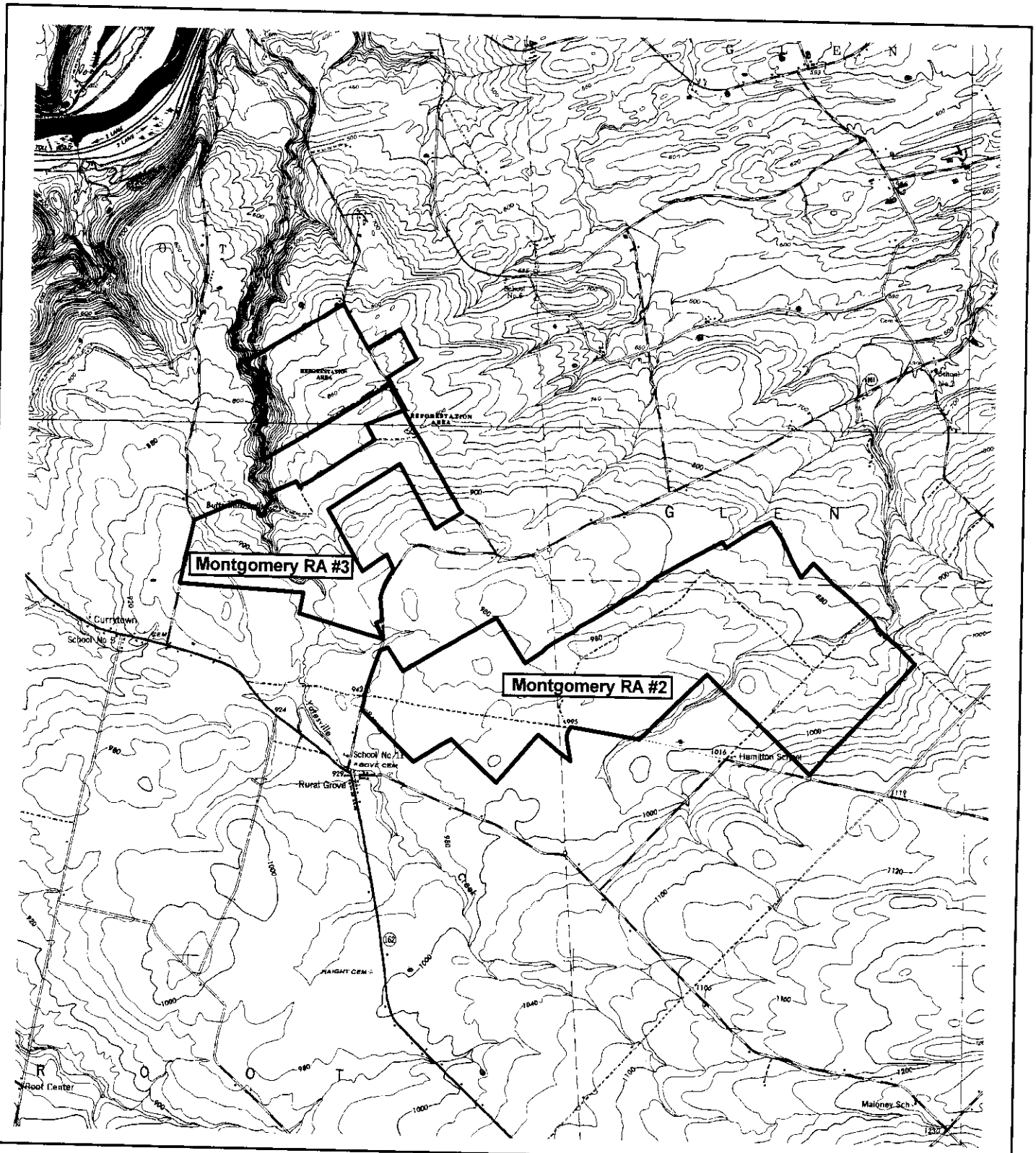
SCALE: 1" = 3/4 MILE

Contour Interval = 20 feet

N

Map drawn by:
Vicki Shorey
Forester, NYSDEC
7/8/04

MONTGOMERY REFORESTATION AREAS #2 AND #3
RURAL GROVE AND YATESVILLE FALLS STATE FORESTS
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



LEGEND

State Reforestation Area Boundaries

SCALE: 1" = 3/4 MILE

Contour Interval = 20 feet

N

Map drawn by:
Vicki Shorey
Forester, NYSDEC
7/8/04

SCHENECTADY REFORESTATION AREA #1
FEATHERSTONHAUGH STATE FOREST
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

LEGEND

State Reforestation Area Boundaries

SCALE: 1" = 1/4 MILE

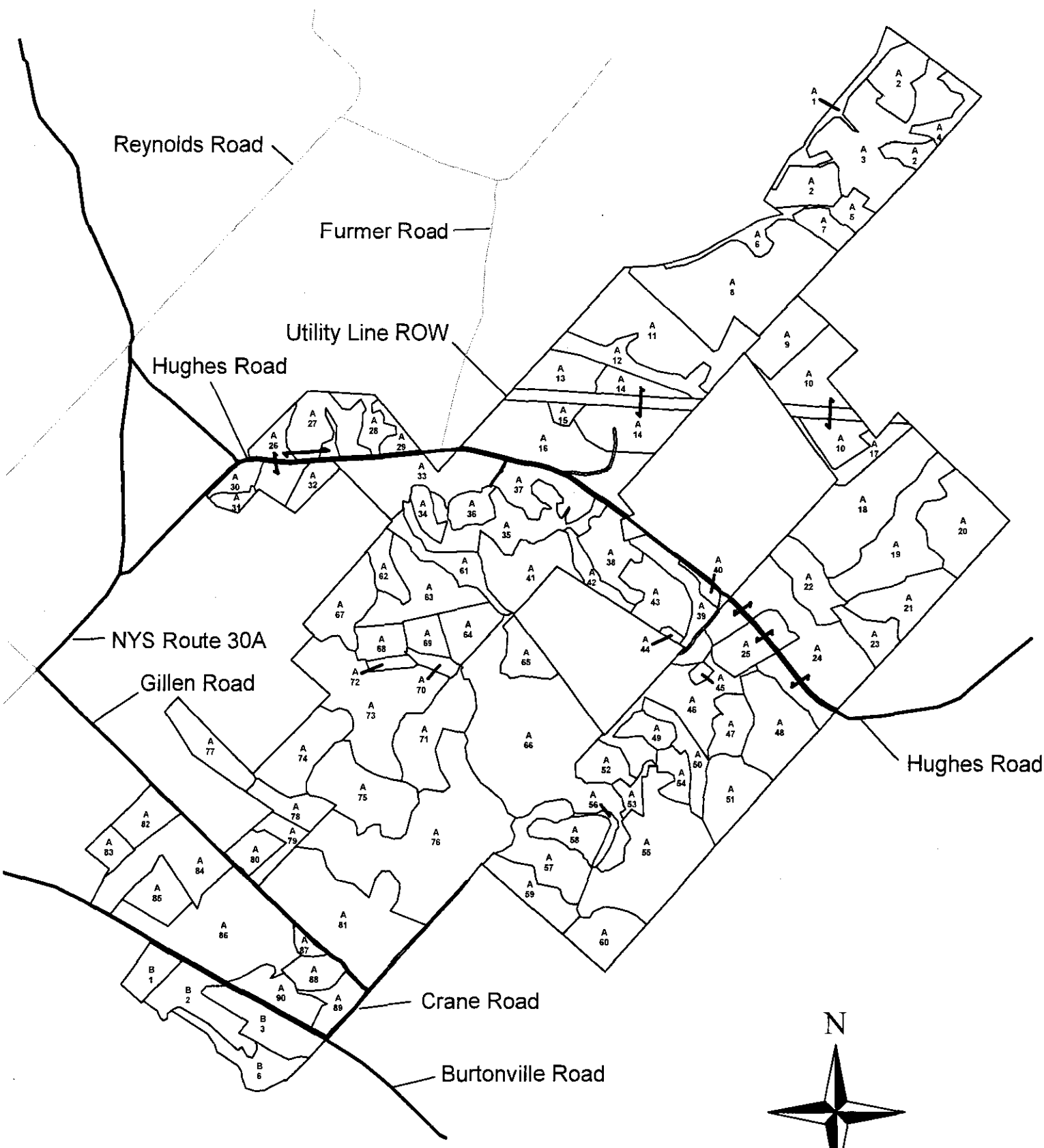
Contour Interval = 20 feet

N

Map drawn by:
Vicki Shorey
Forester, NYSDEC
7/8/04

Montgomery Reforestation Area #1
Charleston State Forest

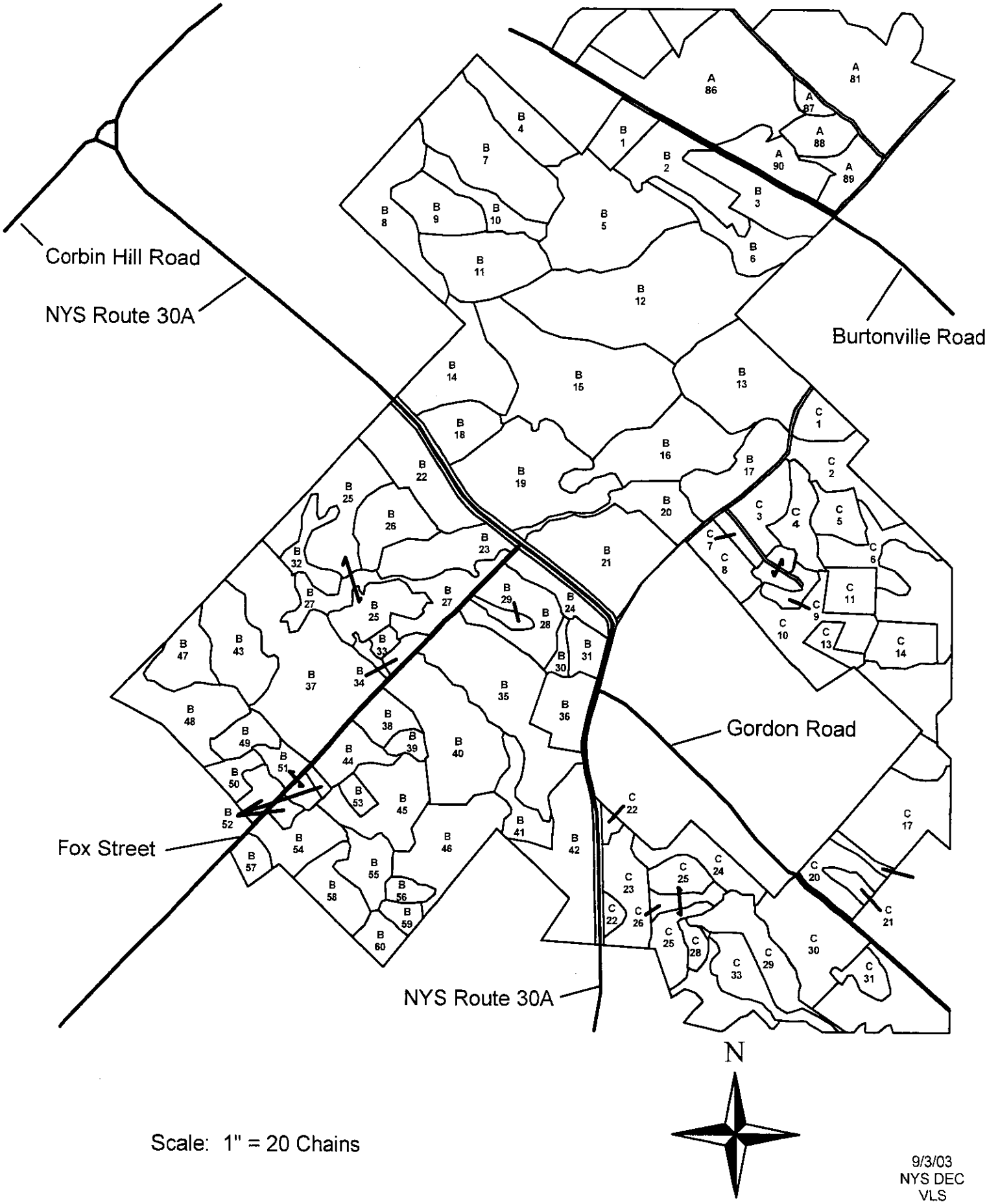
Subcompartment A



Scale: 1" = 25 Chains

9/3/03
NYS DEC
VLS

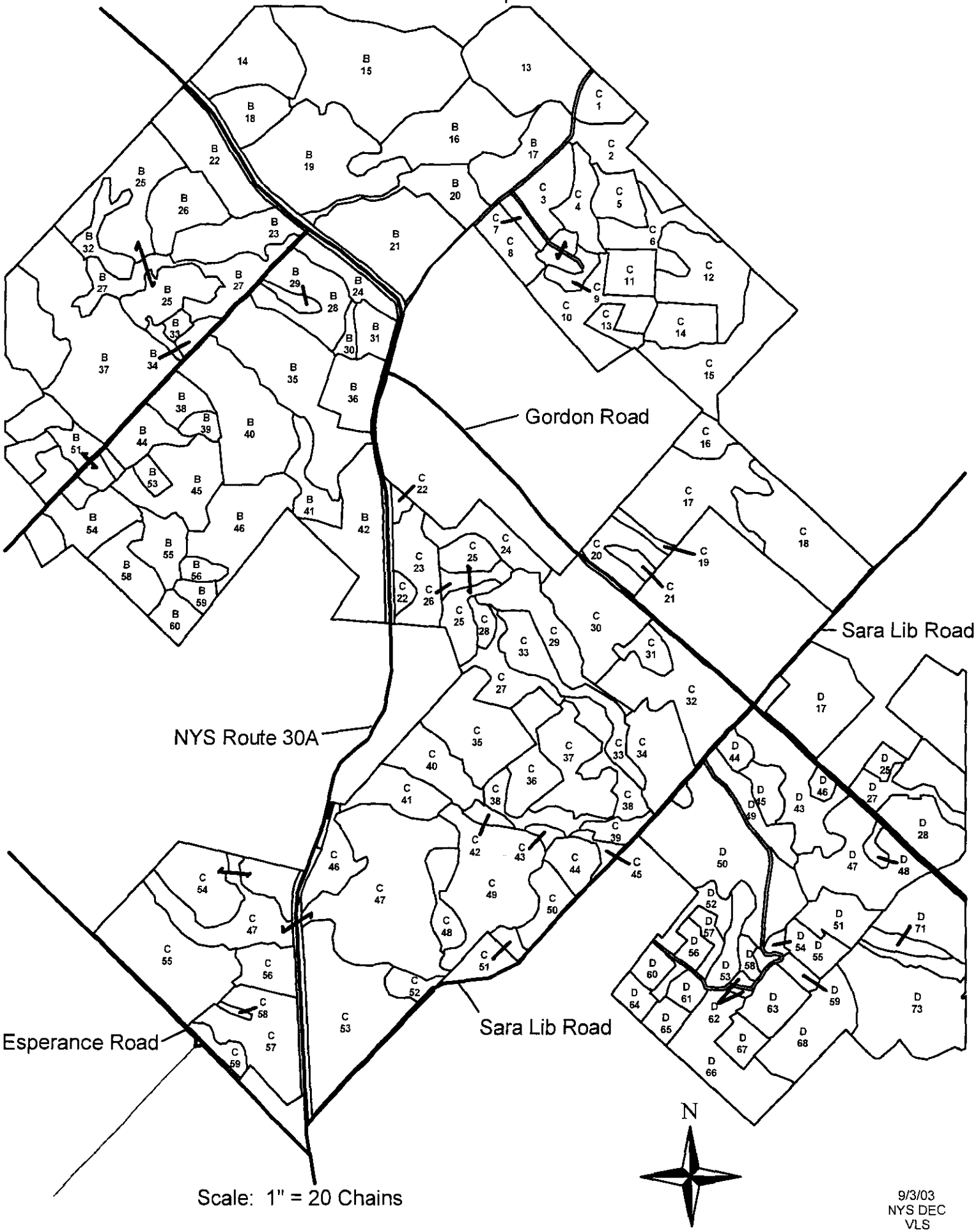
Montgomery Reforestation Area #1
Charleston State Forest
Subcompartment B



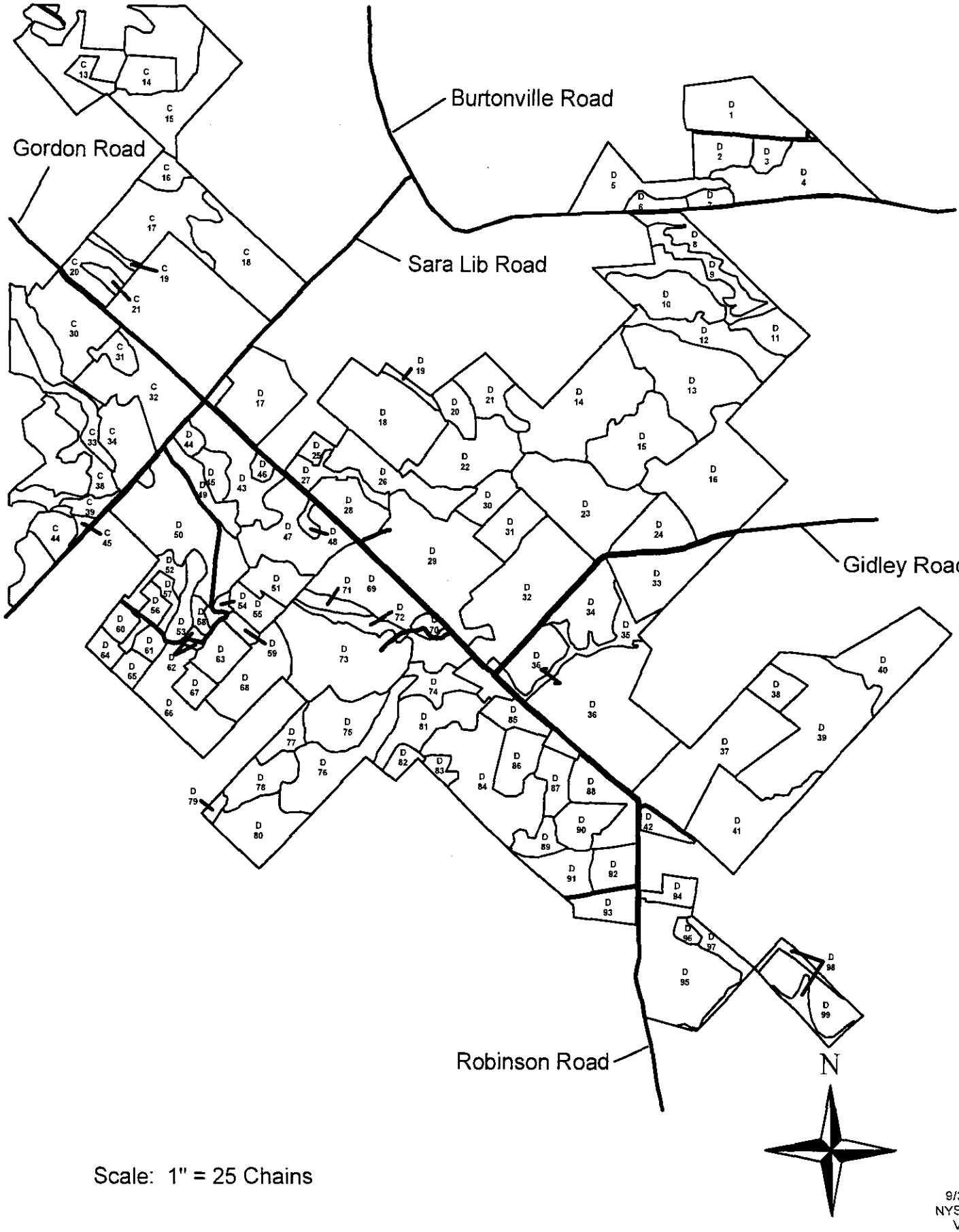
Scale: 1" = 20 Chains

9/3/03
NYS DEC
VLS

Montgomery Reforestation Area #1
Charleston State Forest
Subcompartment C



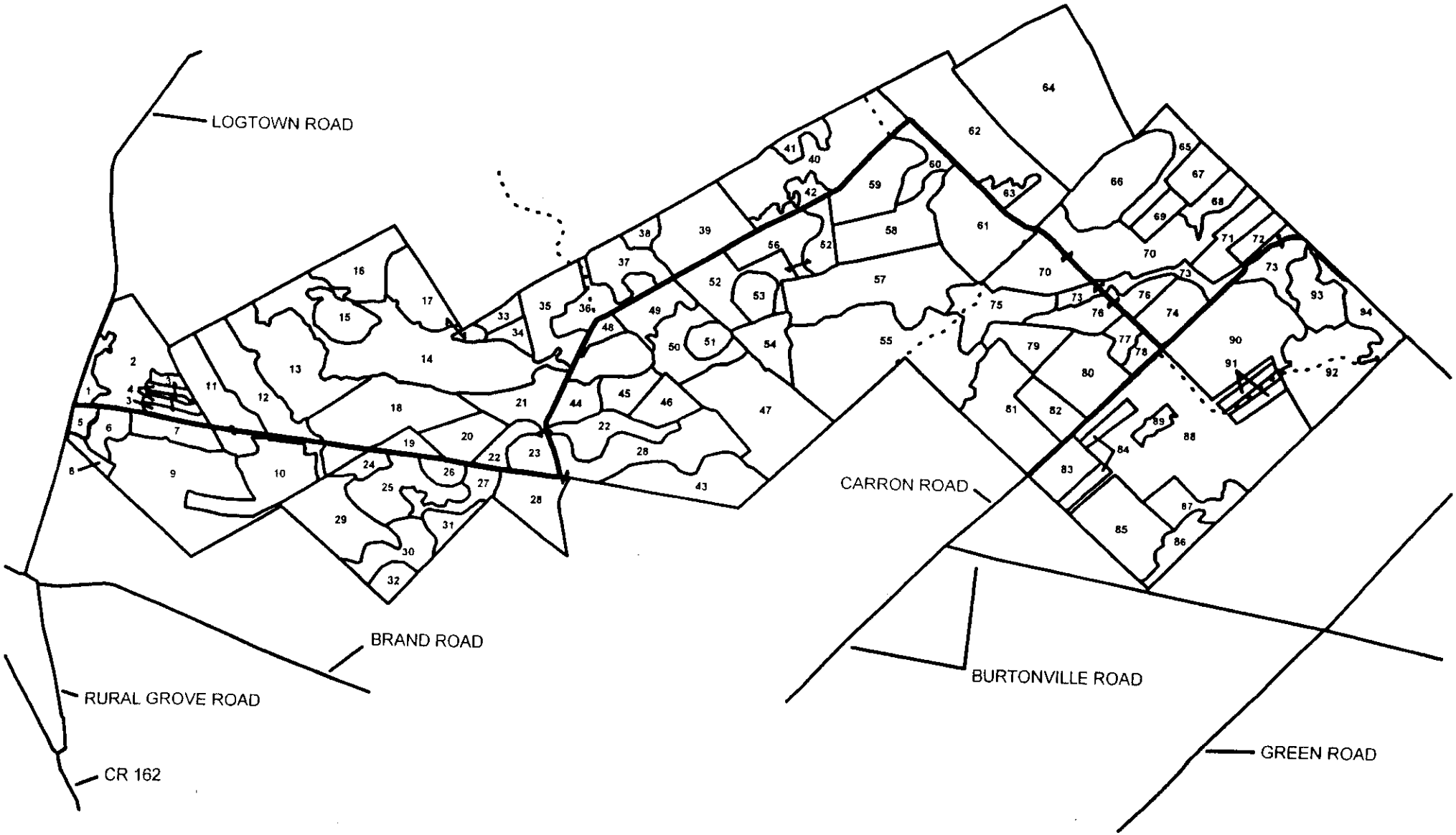
Montgomery Reforestation Area #1
Charleston State Forest
Subcompartment D



Scale: 1" = 25 Chains

9/3/03
NYS DEC
VLS

MONTGOMERY REFORESTATION AREA #2
RURAL GROVE STATE FOREST



SCALE: 1" = 25 CHAINS

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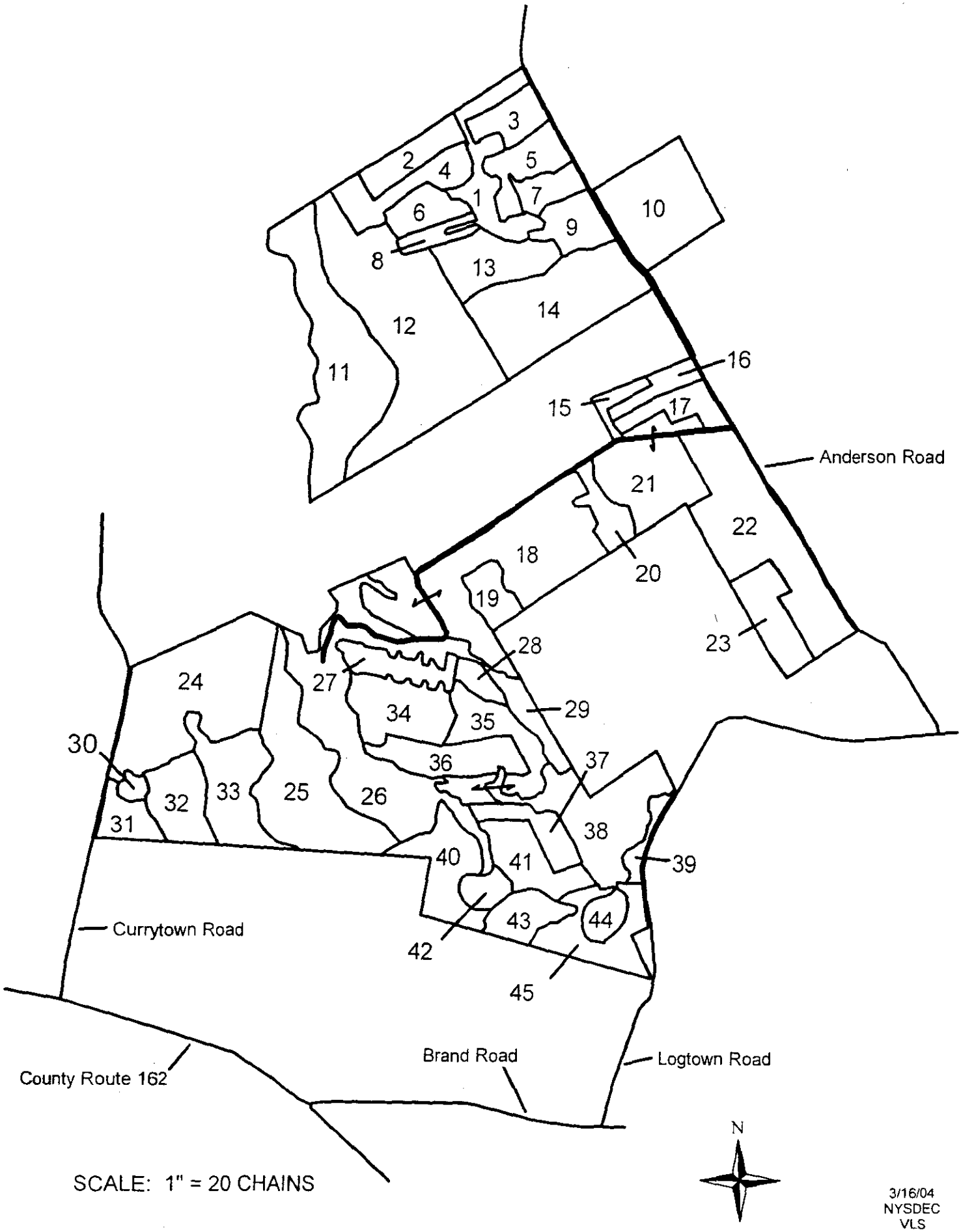
3/15/04
NYSDEC
VLS

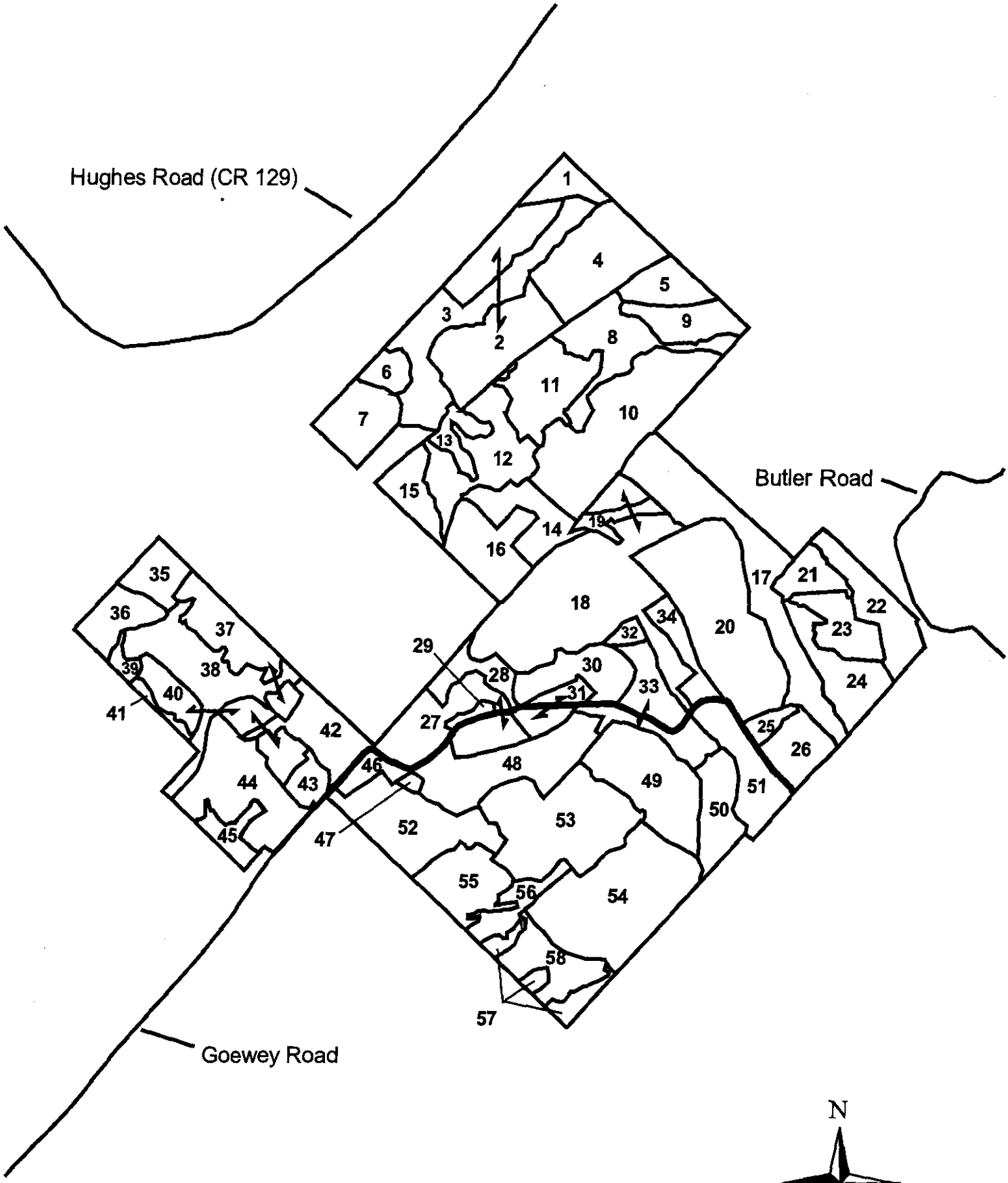
Montgomery Reforestation Area #3
Yatesville Falls State Forest



SCALE: 1" = 20 CHAINS

3/16/04
NYSDEC
VLS

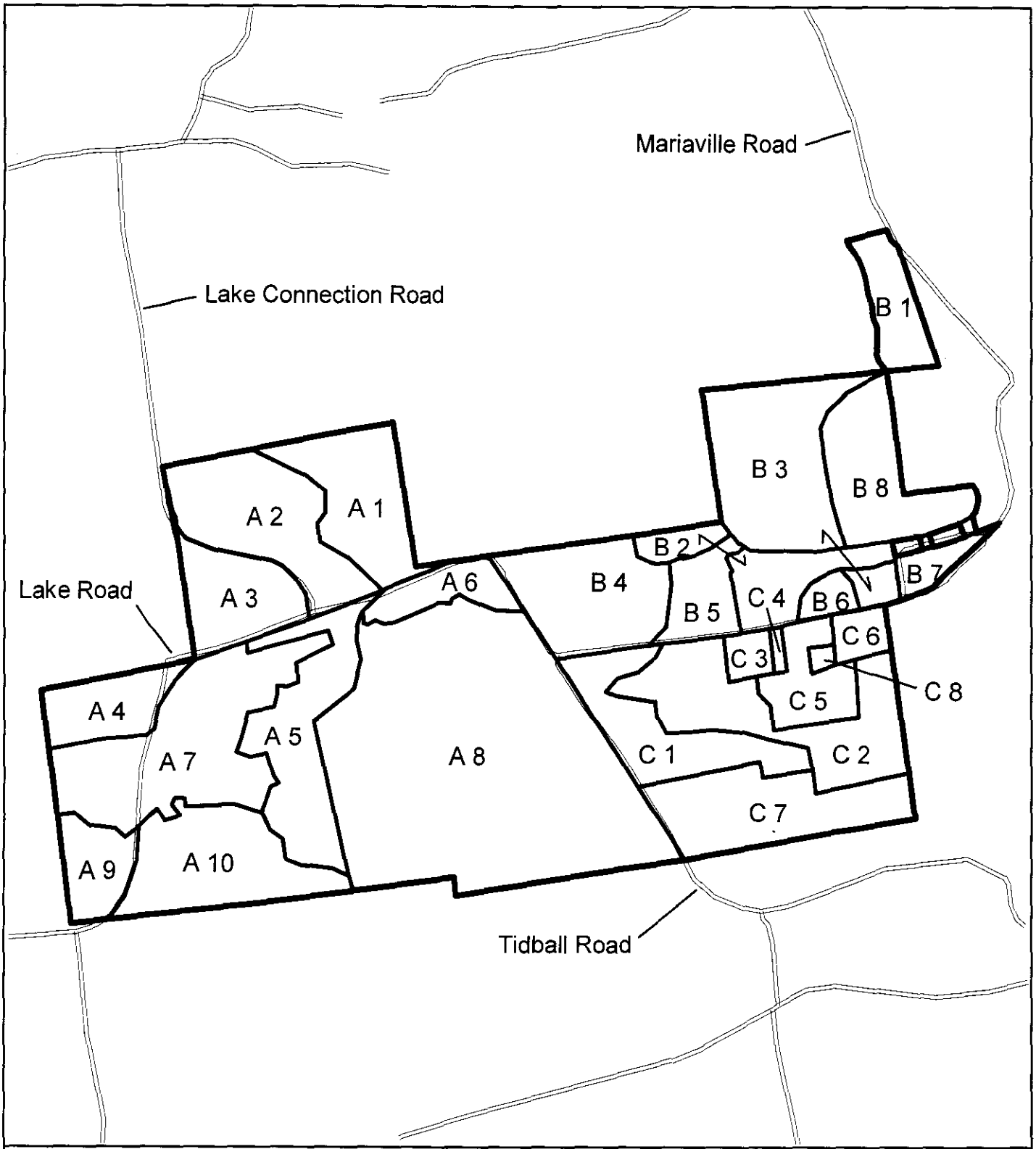
Montgomery Reforestation Area #4
Lost Valley State Forest
Stand Map



Scale: 1" = 20 Chains

12/29/04
NYSDEC
VLS

SCHENECTADY REFORESTATION AREA #1
FEATHERSTONHAUGH STATE FOREST
STAND MAP



LEGEND

Public Roads

Stand Lines

State Reforestation Area Boundaries

A 10 Stand Number

SCALE: 1" = 1/4 MILE

N

Map drawn by:
Vicki Shorey
Forester, NYSDEC
7/8/04

APPENDIX II

APPENDIX II

Table 1. Identification of Breeding Bird Atlas blocks for each state forest unit.

Forest Unit	Breeding Bird Atlas Blocks
Charleston	5574A, 5574C, 5574D 5474D, 5473A, 5473B
Featherstonhaugh	5674D, 5673A, 5673B
Lost Valley	5574C
Rural Grove	5474A, 5474B, 5474C, 5474D
Yatesville	5474A, 5374B

Table 2. Calculated deer harvest in Wildlife Management Unit 4A.

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Adult Male	871	848	791	794	800	615
Adult Female	205	297	356	306	255	305
Young of Year Male	53	81	83	77	61	70
Young of Year Female	48	71	70	52	58	71
Total Take	1177	1297	1300	1229	1174	1061

Table 3. Calculated deer harvest (#bucks/total take) by county and town for 1998-2003.

County	Town	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Montgomery	Charleston	102/148	83/156	80/160	76/139	93/150	71/143
	Glen	76/101	77/133	75/109	60/98	65/103	68/110
	Root	107/160	91/142	111/182	115/188	119/184	108/170
Schenectady	Duanesburg	158/203	159/238	146/251	143/210	106/162	84/155

Table 4. Specifications of State wetlands for each State Forest.

State Forest	No.of State Wetlands	Wetland Designation	Acres^	Acres Occurring on State Land	Class
Charleston	8	E-2	24.8	21.2	II
		E-3	16.2	13.9	III
		E-5	39.7	27.7	II
		E-8	220.8	35.6	II
		E-9	35.1	29.0	II
		E-10	344.8	136.4	II
		E-12	34.3	29.6	II
		E-14	66.1	41.0	II
Featherstonhaugh	2	D-6	70.3	53.8	II
		RJ-5	309.2	118.4	II
Lost Valley	1	E-6	14.5	0.4	III
Rural Grove	3	CA-7	181.4	93.9	II
		CA-9	29.4	1.1	III
		CA-10	98.0	21.8	III
Yatesville Falls	1	CA-7	181.4	0.7	II

^ Size of the entire wetland.

Table 5. Wildlife Marshes on the Charleston State Forest.

Original #	Location	Name	Year Built	Reforestation Area #	Stand # 1980 inventory	Stand # 2003 inventory	Approximate Size (acres)
1	Hughes Rd - 1st one south of road	Hughes Rd #1	1953	Mont 1 - North	A -13	A-36	5
2	Hughes Rd - 2nd one south of road	Hughes Rd #2	1953	Mont 1 - North	A - 13	A-34	4
3	Waite Dr - 1st one east of Rt 30A	Waite Dr #1	1954	Mont 1 - North	B - 17	B-20	10
4	Waite Dr - 2nd one east of Rt 30A	Waite Dr #2	1954	Mont 1 - North	C - 4	C-4	7
5	Fox St west Rt 30A	Fox St	1955	Mont 1 - North	B - 23	B-23	12
6	Sara Lib Rd - southeast of road	Oak Ridge	1956	Mont 1 - South	E - 12	D-53	6
7	South of Gordon Rd near Gidley Rd intersection	Junk Yard	1955	Mont 1 - South	E - 25	D-76	19
8	South ofGordon Rd 1st one east off Rt 30A	Chicken Coop	1957	Mont 1 - South	C - 20	C-29	11
9	South of Gordon Rd 2nd one east off Rt 30A	?	1958	Mont 1 - South	C - 18	C-31	4
10	Sara Lib Rd - southeast of int. w/ Gordon Rd	?	1957	Mont 1 - South	E - 2	D-44	3
No #	Sara Lib Rd southwest of int. w/ Gordon Rd	2 - Dikes		Mont 1 - South	C - 26	C-34	14

Table 6. Streams found on the Charleston Unit.

STREAM	NUMBER OF MILES ON STATE LAND	WATER QUALITY CLASSIFICATION AND STANDARD	
		CLASSIFICATION	STANDARD
Charleston State Forest			
Unnamed stream (H-240-82-29-1)	0.5	C	C
Unnamed stream (H-240-82-29-1-1)	0.6	C	C
Wilsey Creek (H-240-82-33)	0.8	C	C
Unnamed stream (H-240-82-33-1)	0.7	C	C
Unnamed stream (H-240-82-33-4)	0.6	C	C
Unnamed stream (H-240-82-37)	0.4	C	C
Yatesville Creek (H-240-96)	0.1	C	C
Rural Grove State Forest			
Auries Creek (H-240-84)	1.1	C	C
Yatesville State Forest			
Yatesville Creek (H-240-96)	1.4	C	C
Lost Valley State Forest			
Unnamed stream (H-240-82-29)	1.2	C	C
Unnamed stream (H-240-82-29-2)	0.1	C	C
Unnamed stream (H-240-82-29-4)	0.2	C	C
Featherstonhaugh State Forest			
Unnamed stream (H-240-70-19)	1.0	C	C
Unnamed stream (H-240-70-P570-4)	0.6	C	C

Table 7. Summary of Breeding Bird Atlas records for Endangered, Threatened and Special Concern species identified in atlas blocks including State Forest land.

Species	Block	Forest Unit*	Year	Breeding Status	Legal Status
Pied-billed Grebe	5474A	RG	1983 2000	Probable Confirmed	Threatened
Henslow's Sparrow	5474A 5474D	RG RG,C	1984 1984	Possible Possible	Threatened
Sharp-shinned Hawk	5574D 5674D 5673A	C F F	2001 1984 2001 1984	Probable Possible Possible Possible	Special Concern
Northern Goshawk	5673A	F	1982	Possible	Special Concern
Red-shouldered Hawk	5474A 5673A	RG F	2000 1982	Possible Possible	Special Concern
Northern Harrier	5574C	LV, C	2001	Possible	Threatened
Upland Sandpiper	5474C 5574D 5474D	RG C C	1984 1984 1984	Confirmed Confirmed Possible	Threatened
Common Nighthawk	5574D	C	1984	Probable	Special Concern
Red-headed Woodpecker	5574A	C	1985	Probable	Special Concern
Golden-winged Warbler	5574C 5674D 5673A	LV, C F F	1984 1985 1983	Confirmed Probable Probable	Special Concern
Yellow-breasted Chat	5574A	C	1985	Possible	Special Concern
Grasshopper Sparrow	5574A 5574D	C C	1985 1985	Probable Probable	Special Concern
Vesper Sparrow	5474C 5574C 5574A	RG LV, C C	1984 1984 1984	Possible Probable Probable	Special Concern

* C = Charleston, F= Featherstonhaugh, LV = Lost Valley, RG = Rural Grove

Table 8. Miles of boundary for each State Forest area.

State Forest Area	Miles of Boundary
Montgomery RA #1 - Charleston State Forest	33.0
Montgomery RA #2 - Rural Grove State Forest	8.4
Montgomery RA #3 - Yatesville Falls State Forest	9.2
Montgomery RA #4 - Lost Valley State Forest	7.0
Schenectady RA #1 - Featherstonhaugh State Forest	6.3
TOTAL	63.9

Table 9. Trends in hunting and trapping.

USE	TREND
Big game hunting	Stable
Specialty licenses	Increasing
Small game hunting	Decreasing
Turkey permits	Increasing
Trapping	Decreasing
Wildlife viewing	Greatly increasing

Table 10. Schedule of Boundary Line Maintenance for the Charleston Unit.

STATE FOREST	MILES OF BOUNDARY	YEAR LAST PAINTED	NEXT SCHEDULED YEAR FOR PAINTING
Charleston	35.5	1995-1997	2004
Rural Grove	9.5	1998	2005
Yatesville Falls	8.5	2004	2011
Lost Valley	7.5	1998	2004
Featherstonhaugh	7.0	1994	2004

Table 11. Forest inventory schedule.

State Forest	Year of Inventory
Montgomery #1	2013
Montgomery #2	2014
Montgomery #3	2013
Montgomery #4	2014
Schenectady #1	2013

Table 12. Project budget table.

Project	Project Cost	Projected Year of Work Commencement
Public Forest Access Road Rehabilitation		
Montgomery RA #2 - Shibley Road Resurface 1.0 mile	$58,000	2015
Montgomery RA #4 - Lost Valley PFAR - brushing, shaping, ditching, culverts, surfacing 1.3 miles	$149,500	2010
Town Road Rehabilitation		
Crane and Gillen Roads - brushing, shaping, ditching, culverts, surfacing 1.0 miles	$115,000	2017
Fox Street - brushing, shaping, ditching, culverts, surfacing 0.7 miles	$80,500	2020
Sara Lib Road south of Gordon Road - brushing, shaping, ditching, culverts, surfacing 0.5 miles	$57,500	2017
Shibley/Carron Road - shaping, culverts, surfacing 3.2 miles	$368,000	2015
Shibley Road - pipe arch to replace twin concrete culverts	$300,000	2013
Snowmobile Trail Bridges		
Replace two bridges on snowmobile trail	$65,000	2010
Annual Maintenance		
Mowing access roads and shallow water impoundment dikes, maintenance of dikes	$7,000	----
Grading and raking - Yatesville Falls PFAR, 1.0 mile	$15,000	----
Garbage pick-up and disposal	$2,500	----
Recreation trail clearing and maintenance	$1,000	----

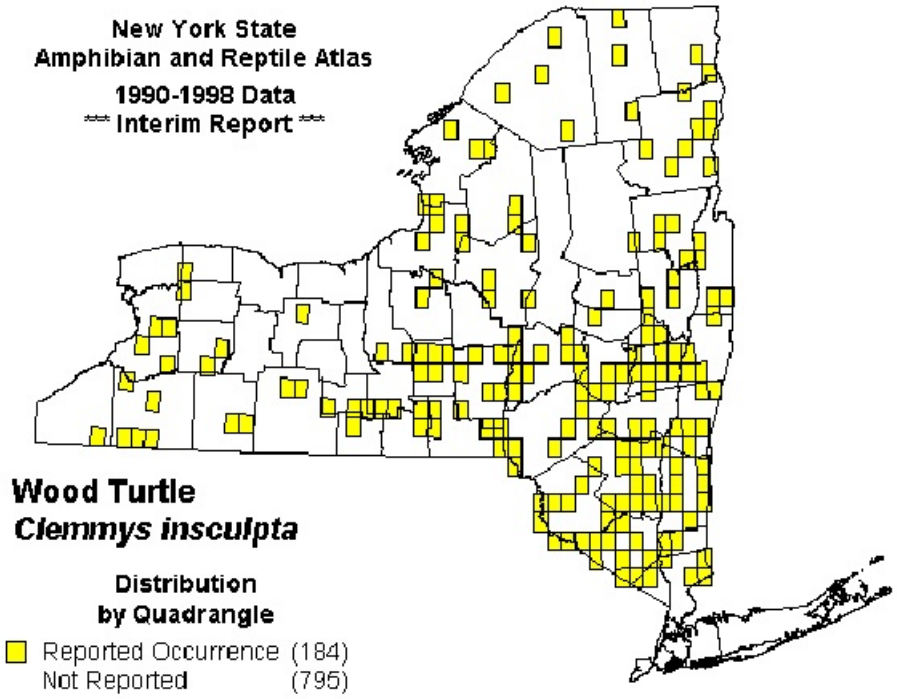


Figure 1. Distribution of Wood Turtle In New York.

APPENDIX III

Appendix III.Birds identified in Breeding Bird Atlas blocks 2000-03 which include State Forest lands in Montgomery and Schenectady Counties

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	*Breeding Status*		*Date*	*Protection Status*
Pied-billed Grebe	*Podilymbus podiceps*	FY	Confirmed	7 25 2000	Threatened
American Bittern	*Botaurus lentiginosus*	T2	Probable	5 20 2000	Protected-Special Concern
Great Blue Heron	*Ardea herodias*	NE	Confirmed	6 5 2000	Protected
Green Heron	*Butorides virescens*	P2	Probable	5 6 2000	Protected
Turkey Vulture	*Cathartes aura*	X1	Possible	5 6 2000	Protected
Canada Goose	*Branta canadensis*	NY	Confirmed	5 16 2002	Game Species
Wood Duck	*Aix sponsa*	D2	Probable	5 4 2003	Game Species
American Black Duck	*Anas rubripes*	FL	Confirmed	6 5 2000	Game Species
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	NE	Confirmed	6 5 2000	Game Species
Blue-winged Teal	*Anas discors*	X1	Possible	5 2 2000	Game Species
Green-winged Teal	*Anas crecca*	P2	Probable	5 2 2000	Game Species
Hooded Merganser	*Lophodytes cucullatus*	X1	Possible	5 4 2003	Game Species
Common Merganser	*Mergus merganser*	P2	Probable	3 31 2002	Game Species
Northern Harrier	*Circus cyaneus*	X1	Possible	6 28 2001	Threatened
Sharp-shinned Hawk	*Accipiter striatus*	X1	Possible	6 9 2001	Protected-Special Concern
Cooper's Hawk	*Accipiter cooperii*	X1	Possible	6 12 2003	Protected-Special Concern
Red-shouldered Hawk	*Buteo lineatus*	X1	Possible	5 6 2000	Protected-Special Concern
Broad-winged Hawk	*Buteo platypterus*	X1	Possible	5 4 2003	Protected
Red-tailed Hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*	FL	Confirmed	7 16 2003	Protected
American Kestrel	*Falco sparverius*	FL	Confirmed	7 16 2003	Protected
Ring-necked Pheasant	*Phasianus colchicus*	T2	Probable	6 9 2001	Game Species
Ruffed Grouse	*Bonasa umbellus*	FL	Confirmed	6 19 2001	Game Species
Wild Turkey	*Meleagris gallopavo*	FL	Confirmed	9 1 2000	Game Species
Virginia Rail	*Rallus limicola*	T2	Probable	5 20 2000	Game Species
Killdeer	*Charadrius vociferus*	NY	Confirmed	5 24 2001	Protected
Spotted Sandpiper	*Actitis macularia*	X1	Possible	6 12 2003	Protected
Common Snipe	*Gallinago gallinago*	T2	Probable	6 18 2003	Game Species
American Woodcock	*Scolopax minor*	NE	Confirmed	5 1 2000	Game Species
Rock Dove	*Columba livia*	P2	Probable	6 11 2000	Unprotected
Mourning Dove	*Zenaida macroura*	NE	Confirmed	5 31 2001	Protected

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	*Breeding Status*		*Date*	*Protection Status*
Black-billed Cuckoo	*Coccyzus erythropthalmus*	T2	Probable	6 9 2001	Protected
Barred Owl	*Strix varia*	T2	Probable	6 19 2001	Protected
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	*Archilochus colubris*	D2	Probable	5 6 2000	Protected
Belted Kingfisher	*Ceryle alcyon*	D2	Probable	6 17 2003	Protected
Red-bellied Woodpecker	*Melanerpes carolinus*	T2	Probable	6 17 2003	Protected
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	*Sphyrapicus varius*	NY	Confirmed	7 16 2003	Protected
Downy Woodpecker	*Picoides pubescens*	T2	Probable	5 6 2000	Protected
Hairy Woodpecker	*Picoides villosus*	NY	Confirmed	6 18 2003	Protected
Northern Flicker	*Colaptes auratus*	NY	Confirmed	6 17 2003	Protected
Pileated Woodpecker	*Dryocopus pileatus*	T2	Probable	5 6 2000	Protected
Eastern Wood-Pewee	*Contopus virens*	T2	Probable	6 9 2001	Protected
Alder Flycatcher	*Empidonax alnorum*	T2	Probable	6 9 2002	Protected
Willow Flycatcher	*Empidonax traillii*	D2	Probable	6 12 2003	Protected
Least Flycatcher	*Empidonax minimus*	T2	Probable	6 18 2003	Protected
Eastern Phoebe	*Sayornis phoebe*	NE	Confirmed	5 1 2002	Protected
Great Crested Flycatcher	*Myiarchus crinitus*	T2	Probable	5 20 2000	Protected
Eastern Kingbird	*Tyrannus tyrannus*	FY	Confirmed	7 25 2003	Protected
Yellow-throated Vireo	*Vireo flavifrons*	T2	Probable	6 12 2003	Protected
Blue-headed Vireo	*Vireo solitarius*	D2	Probable	6 19 2001	Protected
Warbling Vireo	*Vireo gilvus*	T2	Probable	6 9 2002	Protected
Red-eyed Vireo	*Vireo olivaceus*	B2	Probable	6 12 2003	Protected
Blue Jay	*Cyanocitta cristata*	FL	Confirmed	6 18 2003	Protected
American Crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*	D2	Probable	6 18 2003	Game Species
Tree Swallow	*Tachycineta bicolor*	NY	Confirmed	6 12 2003	Protected
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*	P2	Probable	6 12 2003	Protected
Cliff Swallow	*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*	X1	Possible	6 12 2003	Protected
Barn Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	NY	Confirmed	6 18 2003	Protected
Black-capped Chickadee	*Poecile atricapillus*	NY	Confirmed	7 25 2003	Protected
Tufted Titmouse	*Baeolophus bicolor*	FY	Confirmed	6 19 2001	Protected
Red-breasted Nuthatch	*Sitta canadensis*	D2	Probable	6 18 2003	Protected
White-breasted Nuthatch	*Sitta carolinensis*	D2	Probable	6 12 2003	Protected
Brown Creeper	*Certhia americana*	T2	Probable	5 4 2003	Protected
House Wren	*Troglodytes aedon*	NY	Confirmed	5 14 2000	Protected

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	*Breeding Status*		*Date*	*Protection Status*
Golden-crowned Kinglet	*Regulus satrapa*	T2	Probable	6 9 2002	Protected
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	*Polioptila caerulea*	T2	Probable	6 17 2003	Protected
Eastern Bluebird	*Sialia sialis*	B2	Probable	6 11 2000	Protected
Veery	*Catharus fuscescens*	D2	Probable	6 9 2001	Protected
Hermit Thrush	*Catharus guttatus*	T2	Probable	6 18 2003	Protected
Wood Thrush	*Hylocichla mustelina*	T2	Probable	6 9 2001	Protected
American Robin	*Turdus migratorius*	NE	Confirmed	5 14 2000	Protected
Gray Catbird	*Dumetella carolinensis*	FY	Confirmed	6 12 2003	Protected
Brown Thrasher	*Toxostoma rufum*	T2	Probable	6 9 2001	Protected
European Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	NY	Confirmed	6 9 2001	Unprotected
Cedar Waxwing	*Bombycilla cedrorum*	FL	Confirmed	7 25 2003	Protected
Blue-winged Warbler	*Vermivora pinus*	FY	Confirmed	7 16 2003	Protected
Nashville Warbler	*Vermivora ruficapilla*	S2	Probable	5 20 2000	Protected
Yellow Warbler	*Dendroica petechia*	T2	Probable	6 9 2001	Protected
Chestnut-sided Warbler	*Dendroica pensylvanica*	FY	Confirmed	6 9 2001	Protected
Magnolia Warbler	*Dendroica magnolia*	T2	Probable	6 9 2002	Protected
Yellow-rumped Warbler	*Dendroica coronata*	D2	Probable	6 18 2003	Protected
Black-throated Green Warbler	*Dendroica virens*	X1	Possible	6 11 2000	Protected
Blackburnian Warbler	*Dendroica fusca*	X1	Possible	6 9 2002	Protected
Prairie Warbler	*Dendroica discolor*	T2	Probable	6 9 2001	Protected
Black-and-white Warbler	*Mniotilta varia*	X1	Possible	6 19 2001	Protected
American Redstart	*Setophaga ruticilla*	FY	Confirmed	6 17 2003	Protected
Ovenbird	*Seiurus aurocapilla*	D2	Probable	6 18 2003	Protected
Northern Waterthrush	*Seiurus noveboracensis*	T2	Probable	6 9 2001	Protected
Louisiana Waterthrush	*Seiurus motacilla*	X1	Possible	5 6 2000	Protected
Common Yellowthroat	*Geothlypis trichas*	FY	Confirmed	6 12 2003	Protected
Canada Warbler	*Wilsonia canadensis*	T2	Probable	6 9 2001	Protected
Scarlet Tanager	*Piranga olivacea*	FY	Confirmed	6 18 2003	Protected
Eastern Towhee	*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*	FY	Confirmed	7 16 2003	Protected
Chipping Sparrow	*Spizella passerina*	FY	Confirmed	6 9 2002	Protected
Field Sparrow	*Spizella pusilla*	T2	Probable	6 9 2001	Protected
Savannah Sparrow	*Passerculus sandwichensis*	FY	Confirmed	6 9 2002	Protected
Song Sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*	FY	Confirmed	5 31 2001	Protected

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	*Breeding Status*		*Date*	*Protection Status*
Swamp Sparrow	*Melospiza georgiana*	D2	Probable	7 25 2003	Protected
White-throated Sparrow	*Zonotrichia albicollis*	D2	Probable	6 9 2001	Protected
Dark-eyed Junco	*Junco hyemalis*	P2	Probable	4 2 2000	Protected
Northern Cardinal	*Cardinalis cardinalis*	FL	Confirmed	7 2 2000	Protected
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	*Pheucticus ludovicianus*	FL	Confirmed	6 11 2002	Protected
Indigo Bunting	*Passerina cyanea*	D2	Probable	7 16 2003	Protected
Bobolink	*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*	FY	Confirmed	7 25 2003	Protected
Red-winged Blackbird	*Agelaius phoeniceus*	FY	Confirmed	6 9 2002	Protected
Eastern Meadowlark	*Sturnella magna*	FY	Confirmed	7 25 2003	Protected
Common Grackle	*Quiscalus quiscula*	NE	Confirmed	6 18 2003	Protected
Brown-headed Cowbird	*Molothrus ater*	D2	Probable	6 9 2002	Protected
Baltimore Oriole	*Icterus galbula*	NE	Confirmed	6 20 2000	Protected
Purple Finch	*Carpodacus purpureus*	D2	Probable	5 6 2000	Protected
House Finch	*Carpodacus mexicanus*	FL	Confirmed	6 9 2002	Protected
Red Crossbill	*Loxia curvirostra*	P2	Probable	5 6 2000	Protected
American Goldfinch	*Carduelis tristis*	P2	Probable	6 11 2000	Protected
Evening Grosbeak	*Coccothraustes vespertinus*	P2	Probable	4 2 2000	Protected
House Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	FY	Confirmed	6 12 2003	Unprotected

APPENDIX IV

Appendix IV. New York State Reptile and Amphibian Atlas data by County, Town, and topographic quadrangle for those quadrangles containing portions of State Forest.

County	Town	Topo Quad	Forest Unit	Common Name	Legal Status*
MONT	CHARLESTON	CARLISLE	Rural Grove	Spotted Salamander	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	CARLISLE	Rural Grove	Eastern American Toad	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	CARLISLE	Rural Grove	Common Snapping Turtle	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	CARLISLE	Rural Grove	Painted Turtle	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	CARLISLE	Rural Grove	Midland Painted Turtle	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	CARLISLE	Rural Grove	Northern Two-lined Salamander	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	CARLISLE	Rural Grove	Gray Treefrog	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	CARLISLE	Rural Grove	Red-spotted Newt	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	CARLISLE	Rural Grove	Northern Spring Peeper	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	CARLISLE	Rural Grove	Bullfrog	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	CARLISLE	Rural Grove	Green Frog	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	CARLISLE	Rural Grove	Leopard Frog	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	CARLISLE	Rural Grove	Northern Brown Snake	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	CARLISLE	Rural Grove	Northern Redbelly Snake	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	CARLISLE	Rural Grove	Common Garter Snake	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	ESPERANCE	Charleston Lost Valley	Jefferson Salamander	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	ESPERANCE	Charleston Lost Valley	Spotted Salamander	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	ESPERANCE	Charleston Lost Valley	Eastern American Toad	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	ESPERANCE	Charleston Lost Valley	Common Snapping Turtle	U

MONT	CHARLESTON	ESPERANCE	Charleston Lost Valley	Painted Turtle	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	ESPERANCE	Charleston Lost Valley	Midland Painted Turtle	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	ESPERANCE	Charleston Lost Valley	Northern Dusky Salamander	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	ESPERANCE	Charleston Lost Valley	Allegheny Dusky Salamander	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	ESPERANCE	Charleston Lost Valley	Dusky Salamander	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	ESPERANCE	Charleston Lost Valley	Northern Ringneck Snake	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	ESPERANCE	Charleston Lost Valley	Northern Two-lined Salamander	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	ESPERANCE	Charleston Lost Valley	Northern Spring Salamander	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	ESPERANCE	Charleston Lost Valley	Gray Treefrog	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	ESPERANCE	Charleston Lost Valley	Northern Water Snake	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	ESPERANCE	Charleston Lost Valley	Red-spotted Newt	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	ESPERANCE	Charleston Lost Valley	Northern Redback Salamander	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	ESPERANCE	Charleston Lost Valley	Northern Spring Peeper	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	ESPERANCE	Charleston Lost Valley	Bullfrog	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	ESPERANCE	Charleston Lost Valley	Green Frog	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	ESPERANCE	Charleston Lost Valley	Northern Leopard Frog	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	ESPERANCE	Charleston Lost Valley	Wood Frog	U
MONT	CHARLESTON	ESPERANCE	Charleston Lost Valley	Eastern Garter Snake	U
MONT	GLEN	CARLISLE	Rural Grove	Spotted Salamander	U

MONT	GLEN	ESPERANCE	Charleston	Eastern American Toad	U
MONT	GLEN	ESPERANCE	Charleston	Gray Treefrog	U
MONT	ROOT	CARLISLE	Rural Grove Yatesville	Gray Treefrog	U
MONT	ROOT	CARLISLE	Rural Grove Yatesville	Red-spotted Newt	U
MONT	ROOT	CARLISLE	Rural Grove Yatesville	Bullfrog	U
MONT	ROOT	CARLISLE	Rural Grove Yatesville	Green Frog	U
MONT	ROOT	CARLISLE	Rural Grove Yatesville	Northern Redbelly Snake	U
MONT	ROOT	RANDALL	Yatesville	Dusky Salamander	U
MONT	ROOT	RANDALL	Yatesville	Northern Redback Salamander	U
SCHEN	DUANESBURG	DUANESBURG	Featherstonhaugh	Jefferson Salamander	SC
SCHEN	DUANESBURG	DUANESBURG	Featherstonhaugh	Jefferson Salamander Complex	SC
SCHEN	DUANESBURG	DUANESBURG	Featherstonhaugh	Spotted Salamander	U
SCHEN	DUANESBURG	DUANESBURG	Featherstonhaugh	Eastern American Toad	U
SCHEN	DUANESBURG	DUANESBURG	Featherstonhaugh	Common Snapping Turtle	U
SCHEN	DUANESBURG	DUANESBURG	Featherstonhaugh	Eastern Painted Turtle	U
SCHEN	DUANESBURG	DUANESBURG	Featherstonhaugh	Midland Painted Turtle	U
SCHEN	DUANESBURG	DUANESBURG	Featherstonhaugh	Northern Two-lined Salamander	U
SCHEN	DUANESBURG	DUANESBURG	Featherstonhaugh	Gray Treefrog	U
SCHEN	DUANESBURG	DUANESBURG	Featherstonhaugh	Eastern Milk Snake	U
SCHEN	DUANESBURG	DUANESBURG	Featherstonhaugh	Red-spotted Newt	U

SCHEN	DUANESBURG	DUANESBURG	Featherstonhaugh	Northern Redback Salamander	U
SCHEN	DUANESBURG	DUANESBURG	Featherstonhaugh	Northern Spring Peeper	U
SCHEN	DUANESBURG	DUANESBURG	Featherstonhaugh	Bullfrog	U
SCHEN	DUANESBURG	DUANESBURG	Featherstonhaugh	Green Frog	U
SCHEN	DUANESBURG	DUANESBURG	Featherstonhaugh	Northern Leopard Frog	U
SCHEN	DUANESBURG	DUANESBURG	Featherstonhaugh	Wood Frog	U
SCHEN	DUANESBURG	DUANESBURG	Featherstonhaugh	Northern Brown Snake	U
SCHEN	DUANESBURG	DUANESBURG	Featherstonhaugh	Northern Redbelly Snake	U
SCHEN	DUANESBURG	DUANESBURG	Featherstonhaugh	Eastern Garter Snake	U
SCHEN	DUANESBURG	ROTTERDAM JUNCTION	Featherstonhaugh	Green Frog	U
SCHEN	DUANESBURG	ROTTERDAM JUNCTION	Featherstonhaugh	Red-eared Slider	U

* U - unprotected, SC - Special Concern

APPENDIX V

Appendix V. Reptiles and amphibians likely to be found in the Mohawk Valley Ecozone, after Chambers (1983). Species names and protective status have been updated

Common Name	Scientific Name	NY Protective Status
Common Snapping Turtle	*Chelydra serpentina*	Unprotected
Common Musk Turtle	*Sternotherus odoratus*	Unprotected
Spotted Turtle	*Clemmys guttata*	Special Concern
Wood Turtle	*Clemmys insculpta*	Special Concern
Painted Turtle	*Chrysemys picata*	Unprotected
Common Water Snake	*Natrix sipedon*	Unprotected
Northern Brownsnake	*Storeria dekayi*	Unprotected
Northern Redbelly Snake	*Storeria occipitomaculata*	Unprotected
Eastern Garter Snake	*Thamnophis sirtalis*	Unprotected
Common Ribbon Snake	*Thamnophis sauritus*	Unprotected
Eastern Hog-nosed Snake	*Heterodon platirhinos*	Special Concern
Northern Ring-necked Snake	*Diadophis punctatus*	Unprotected
Northern Black Racer	*Coluber constrictor*	Unprotected
Smooth Greensnake	*Opheodrys vernalis*	Unprotected
Black Ratsnake	*Elaphe obsoleta*	Unprotected
Eastern Milk Snake	*Lampropeltis triangulum*	Unprotected
Timber Rattlesnake	*Crotalus horridus*	Threatened
Jefferson Salamander	*Ambystoma jeffersonianum*	Special Concern
Blue-spotted Salamander	*Ambystoma laterale*	Special Concern
Spotted Salamander	*Ambystoma maculatum*	Unprotected
Red-spotted Newt	*Notophthalmus viridescens*	Unprotected
Northern Dusky Salamander	*Desmognathus fuscus*	Unprotected
Allegheny Mt. Dusky Salamander	*Desmognathus ochrophaeus*	Unprotected
Eastern Red-backed Salamander	*Plethodon wehrlei*	Unprotected
Northern Slimy Salamander	*Plethodon glutinosus*	Unprotected
Four-toed Salamander	*Hemidactylium scutatum*	Unprotected
Northern Spring Salamander	*Gyrinophilus porphyriticus*	Unprotected
Northern Red Salamander	*Pseodotriton ruber*	Unprotected
Northern Two-lined Salamander	*Eurycea bislineata*	Unprotected
American Toad	*Bufo americanus*	Unprotected
Fowler's Toad	*Bufo woodhousei*	Unprotected
Spring Peeper	*Pseudacris crucifer*	Unprotected
Gray Treefrog	*Hyla versicolor*	Unprotected
American Bullfrog	*Rana catesbeiana*	Unprotected
Northern Green Frog	*Rana clamitans*	Unprotected
Mink Frog	*Rana septentrionalis*	Unprotected
Wood Frog	*Rana sylvatica*	Unprotected
Northern Leopard Frog	*Rana pipiens*	Unprotected
Southern Leopard Frog	*Rana sphenocephala*	Special Concern
Pickerel Frog	*Rana palustris*	Unprotected

APPENDIX VI

Appendix VI. Mammals which may occur in/near Charleston Unit State Forests.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME[1]	PROTECTIVE STATUS[1]	CHAMBERS (1983)	CONNORS (1960)
Virginia Opossum	Didelphis virginiana	Game Species	✔	✔
Masked Shrew	Sorex cinereus	U[2]	✔	✔
Water Shrew	Sorex palustris	U	✔	
Smokey Shrew	Sorex fumeus	U	✔	✔
Long-tailed Shrew	Sorex dispar	U		✔
Pygmy Shrew	Sorex hoyi	U	✔	✔
Northern Short-tailed Shrew	Blarina brevicauda	U	✔	✔
Hairy-tailed Mole	Parascalops breweri	U	✔	✔
Star-nosed Mole	Condylura cristata	U	✔	✔
Little Brown Bat	Myotis lucifugus	U	✔	✔
Keen's Bat	Myotis septentrionalis	U	✔	✔
Indiana Bat	Myotis sodalis	Endangered[3]	✔	
Small-footed Bat	Myotis leibii	U - SC[4]	✔	
Silver-haired Bat	Lasionycteris noctivagans	U	✔	
Eastern Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus subflavus	U	✔	✔
Big Brown Bat	Eptesicus fuscus	U	✔	✔
Red Bat	Lasiurus borealis	U	✔	✔
Hoary Bat	Lasiurus cinereus	U	✔	✔
Coyote	Canis latrans	Game Species	✔	✔
Red Fox	Vulpes vulpes	Game Species	✔	✔
Gray Fox	Urocyon cinereoargenteus	Game Species	✔	✔
Black Bear	Ursus americanus	Game Species[5]	✔	✔
Raccoon	Procyon lotor	Game Species	✔	✔
Fisher	Martes americana	Game Species	✔	
Ermine	Mustela erminea	Game Species	✔	✔
Long-tailed Weasel	Mustela frenata	Game Species	✔	✔
Mink	Mustela vison	Game Species	✔	✔
Striped Skunk	Mephitis mephitis	Game Species	✔	✔

River Otter	Lutra canadensis	Game Species	✔	✔
Bobcat	Lynx rufus	Game Species	✔	✔
White-tailed Deer	Odocoileus virginianus	Game Species	✔	✔
Moose	Alces alces	Game Species[6]		
Eastern Chipmunk	Tamias striatus	U	✔	✔
Woodchuck	Marmota monax	U	✔	✔
Gray Squirrel	Sciurus carolinensis	Game Species	✔	✔
Red Squirrel	Tamiasciurus hudsonicus	U	✔	✔
Southern Flying Squirrel	Glaucomys volans	U	✔	✔
Northern Flying Squirrel	Glaucomys sabrinus	U	✔	✔
Beaver	Castor canadensis	Game Species	✔	✔
Deer Mouse	Peromyscus maniculatus	U	✔	✔
White-footed Mouse	Peromyscus leucopus	U	✔	✔
Southern Red-Backed Vole	Clethrionomys gapperi	U	✔	✔
Meadow Vole	Microtus pennsylvanicus	U	✔	✔
Pine Vole	Pitymys pinetorum	U	✔	✔
Muskrat	Ondatra zibethicus	Game Species	✔	✔
Southern Bog Lemming	Synaptomys cooperi	U	✔	✔
Norway Rat	Rattus norvegicus	U[7]		✔
House Mouse	Mus musculus	U[7]		✔
Meadow Jumping Mouse	Zapus hudsonius	U	✔	✔
Woodland Jumping Mouse	Napaeozapus insignis	U	✔	✔
Porcupine	Erethizon dorsatum	U	✔	✔
Eastern Cottontail	Sylvilagus floridanus	Game Species	✔	✔
Varying Hare	Lepus americanus	Game Species	✔	✔

1 - follows *Checklist of Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds and Mammals of New York State*. 2 - U = unprotected. 3 - listed as both federally & state endangered. 4- SC = Special Concern. 5 - There is no open season for black bear in Montgomery Co. 6 - There is no open season for moose in New York State. 7 - introduced species.

APPENDIX VII

Freshwater Wetlands Maps and Classification Regulations
6NYCRR Part 664.5
Pursuant to Article 24 of the Environmental Conservation Law

§664.5 Classification system.

1. Not all wetlands supply equally the benefits explained in section 664.3(b). The degree to which wetlands supply benefits depends upon many factors, including: their vegetative cover, their ecological associations, their specialfeatures, their hydrological and pollution control features, and their distribution and location; and these may vary considerably from wetland to wetland.

Because of this variation, the act requires the commissioner to classify wetlands in a way that recognizes that not all wetlands are of equal value. This section establishes four ranked regulatory classes of wetlands, depending upon the degree of benefits supplied. The benefits cited in section 24-0105(7) of the act are translated into discernible wetland characteristics, and these characteristics are used to classify wetlands. Section 664.6 describes each characteristic in some detail and discusses the benefits supplied by a wetland when it contains that characteristic.

(a) Class I wetlands.

A wetland shall be a Class I wetland if it has any of the following seven enumerated characteristics:

Ecological associations

(1) it is a classic kettlehole bog (664.6(b)(2));*

(* The reference in parentheses after each characteristic is to description of that characteristic and its associated benefits in section 664.6.)

Special features

(2) it is resident habitat of an endangered or threatened animal species (664.6(c)(2) and (4));

(3) it contains an endangered or threatened plant species (664.6(c)(4));

(4) it supports an animal species in abundance or diversity unusual for the state or for the major region of the state in which it is found (664.6(c)(1) and (6));

Hydrological and pollution control features

(5) it is tributary to a body of water which could subject a substantially developed area to significant damage from flooding or from additional flooding should the wetland be modified, filled, or drained (664.6(d)(1));

(6) it is adjacent or contiguous to a reservoir or other body of water that is used primarily for public water supply, or it is hydraulically connected to an aquifer which is used for public water supply (664.6(d)(2),(3), and (4)); or

Other

(7) it contains four or more of the enumerated Class II characteristics. The department may, however, determine that some of the characteristics are duplicativeof each other, therefore do not indicate enhanced benefits, and so do not warrant Class I classification. Each species to which paragraphs 664.5(b)(6) through (8) apply shall be considered a separate Class II characteristic for this purpose.

(b) Class II wetlands.

A wetland shall be a Class II wetland if it has any of the following seventeen enumerated characteristics:

Covertype

(1) it is an emergent marsh in which purple loosestrife and/or reed (phragmites) constitutes less than two-thirds of the covertype (664.6(a)(2));

Ecological association

(2) it contains two or more wetland structural groups (664.6(b)(1));

(3) it is contiguous to a tidal wetland (664.6(b)(3));

(4) it is associated with permanent open water outside the wetland (664.6(b)(4));

(5) it is adjacent or contiguous to streams classified C(t) or higher under article 15 of the environmental conservation law (664.6(b)(5));

Special features

(6) it is traditional migration habitat of an endangered or threatened animal species (664.6(c)(3) and (4));

(7) it is resident habitat of an animal species vulnerable in the state (664.6(c)(2) and (5));

(8) it contains a plant species vulnerable in the state (664.6(c)(5));

(9) it supports an animal species in abundance or diversity unusual for the county in which it is found (664.6(c)(7));

(10) it has demonstrable archaeological or paleontological significance as a wetland (664.6(c)(8));

(11) it contains, is part of, owes its existence to, or is ecologically associated with, an unusual geological feature which is an excellent representation of its type (664.6(c)(9));

Hydrological and pollution control features

(12) it is tributary to a body of water which could subject a lightly developed area, an area used for growing crops for harvest, or an area planned for development by a local planning authority, to significant damage from flooding or from additional flooding should the wetland be modified, filled, or drained (664.6(d)(1));

(13) it is hydraulically connected to an aquifer which has been identified by a government agency

as a potentially useful water supply (664.6(d)(4));

(14) it acts in a tertiary treatment capacity for a sewage disposal system (664.6(d)(3));

Distribution and location

(15) it is within an urbanized area (664.6 (e) (1));

(16) it is one of the three largest wetlands within a city, town, or New York City borough (664.6(e)(3)); or

(17) it is within a publicly owned recreation area (664.6(e)(4)).

(c) Class III wetlands.

A wetland shall be a Class III wetland if it has any of the following fifteen enumerated characteristics:

Covertypes

(1) it is an emergent marsh in which purple loosestrife and/or reed (phragmites) constitutes two-thirds or more of the covertype (664.6(a)(2));

(2) it is a deciduous swamp (664.6(a)(3));

(3) it is a shrub swamp (664.6(a)(5));

(4) it consists of floating and/or submergent vegetation (664.6(a)(6));

(5) it consists of wetland open water (664.6(a)(7));

Ecological associations

(6) it contains an island with an area or height above the wetland adequate to provide one or more of the benefits described in section 664.6(b)(6);

Special features

(7) it has a total alkalinity of at least 50 parts per million (664.6(c)(10));

(8) it is adjacent to fertile upland (664.6(c)(ll));*

(9) it is resident habitat of an animal species vulnerable in the major region of the state in which it is found, or it is traditional migration habitat of an animalspecies vulnerable in the state or in the major region ofthe state in which it is found (664.6(c)(1),(2),(3), and (5));

(10) it contains a plant species vulnerable in the major region of the state in which it is found (664.6(c)(1) and (5));

Hydrological and pollution control features

(11) it is part of a surface water system with permanent open water and it receives significant pollution of a type amenable to amelioration by wetlands (664.6(d)(3));

Distribution and location

(12) it is visible from an interstate highway, a parkway, a designated scenic highway, or a passenger railroad and serves a valuable aesthetic or open space function (664.6(e)(2));

(13) it is one of the three largest wetlands of the same covertype within a town (664.6(e)(3));

(14) it is in a town in which wetland acreage is less than one percent of the total acreage (664.6(e)(3)); or

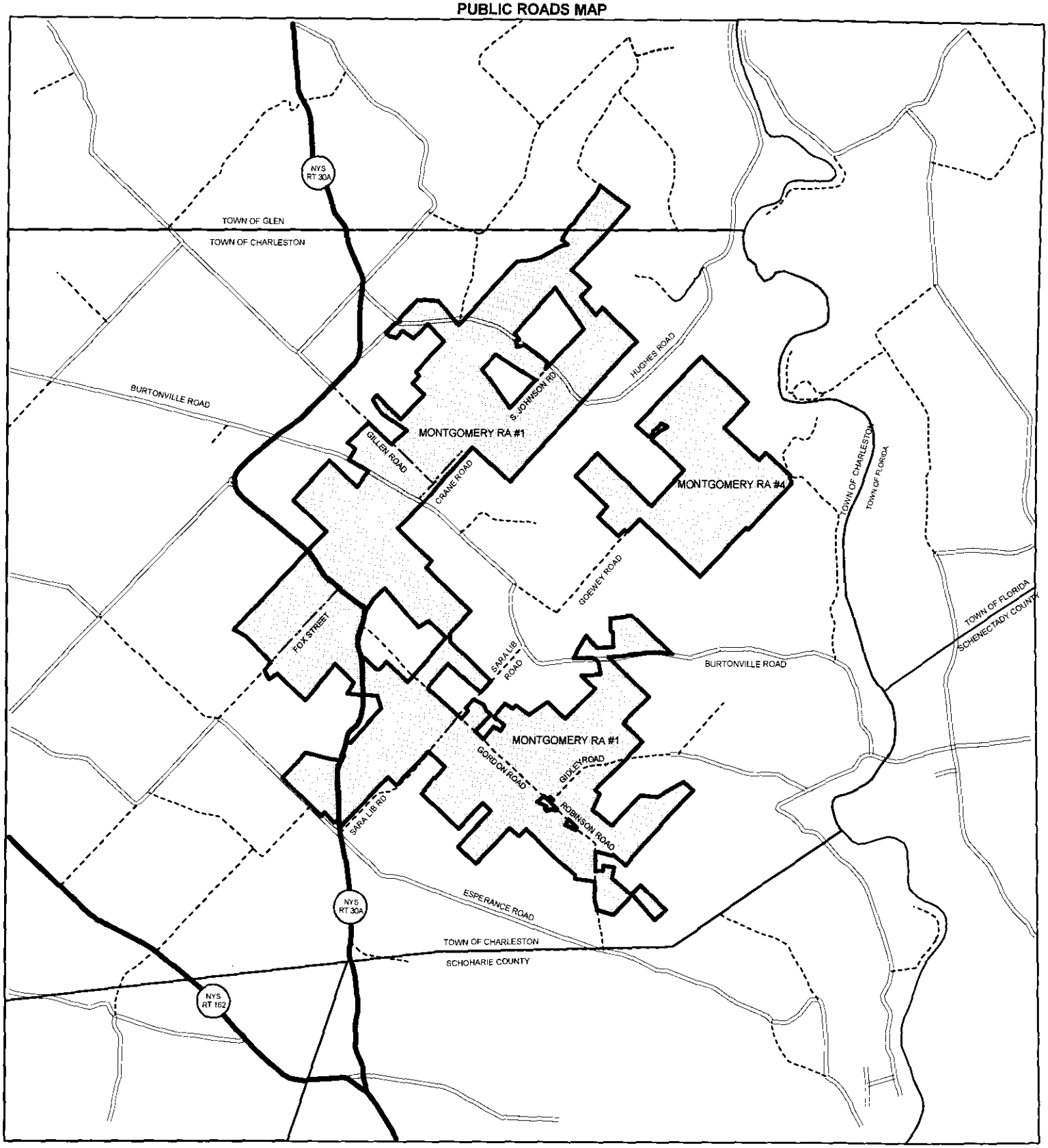
(15) it is on publicly owned land that is open to the public (664.6(e)(5)).

(d) Class IV wetlands.

A wetland shall be a Class IV wetland if it does not have any of the characteristics listed as criteria for Class I, II or III wetlands. Class IV wetlands will include wet meadows (664.6(a)(l) and coniferous swamps (664.6(a)(4)) which lack other characteristics justifying a higher classification.

APPENDIX VIII

MONTGOMERY REFORESTATION AREAS #1 AND #4
CHARLESTON AND LOST VALLEY STATE FORESTS
PUBLIC ROADS MAP



LEGEND

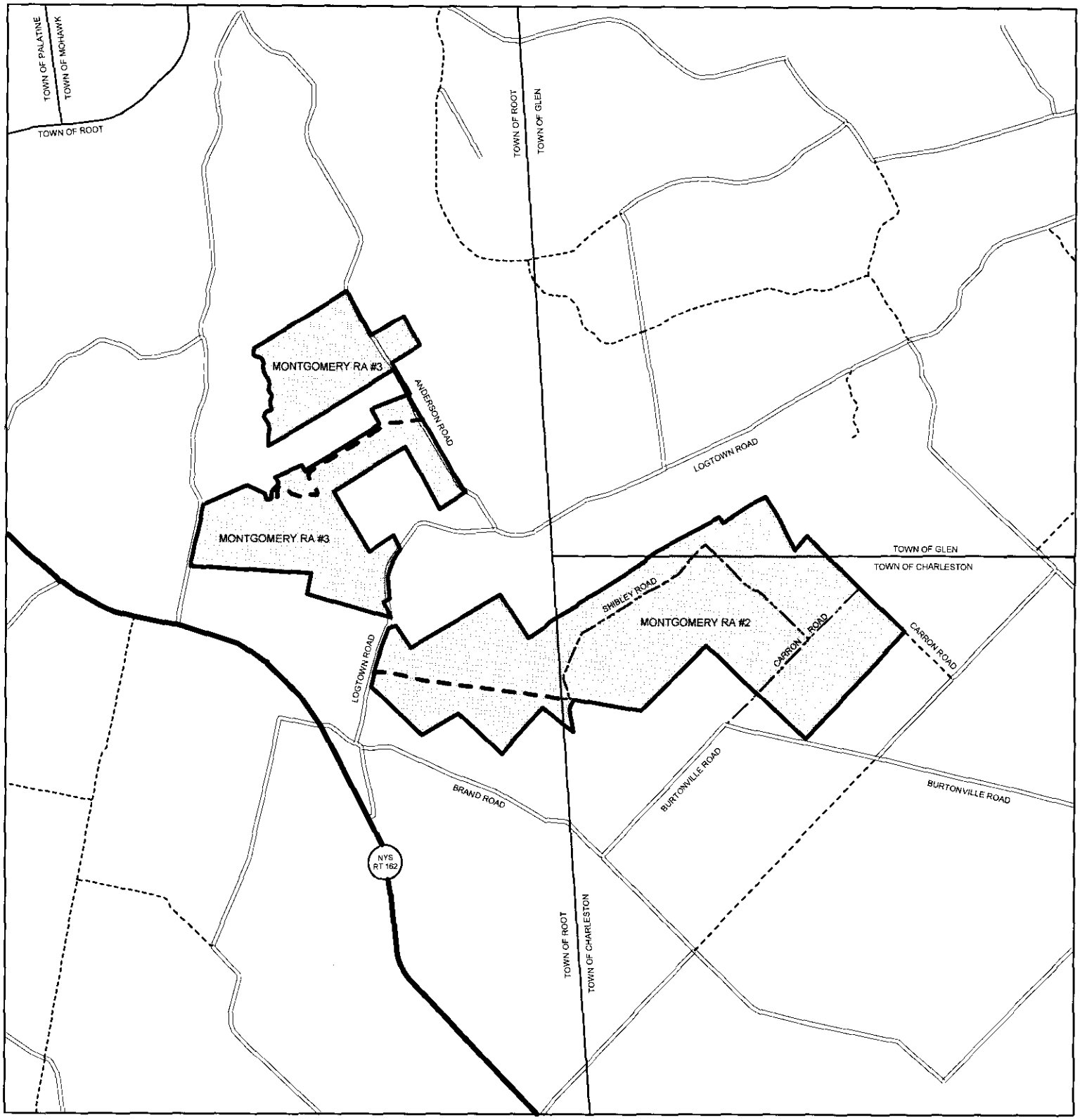
- County Roads
- Maintained Town Roads
- State Reforestation Area
- State Roads
- Town Line
- Unmaintained Town Roads

SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE

N

Map drawn by:
Vicki Cross
Forester, NYSDEC
1/20/06

MONTGOMERY REFORESTATION AREAS #2 AND #3
RURAL GROVE AND YATESVILLE FALLS STATE FORESTS
PUBLIC ROADS MAP



LEGEND

- County Roads
- DEC Roads - Public Forest Access Roads
- Maintained Town Roads
- State Reforestation Area
- State Roads
- Town Line
- Unmaintained Town Roads

SCALE: 1" = 3/4 MILE

N

Map drawn by:
Vicki Cross
Forester, NYSDEC
1/20/06

SCHENECTADY REFORESTATION AREA #1
FEATHERSTONHAUGH STATE FOREST
PUBLIC ROADS MAP

LEGEND

- County Roads
- State Roads
- State Reforestation Area
- Town Roads
- Town Line

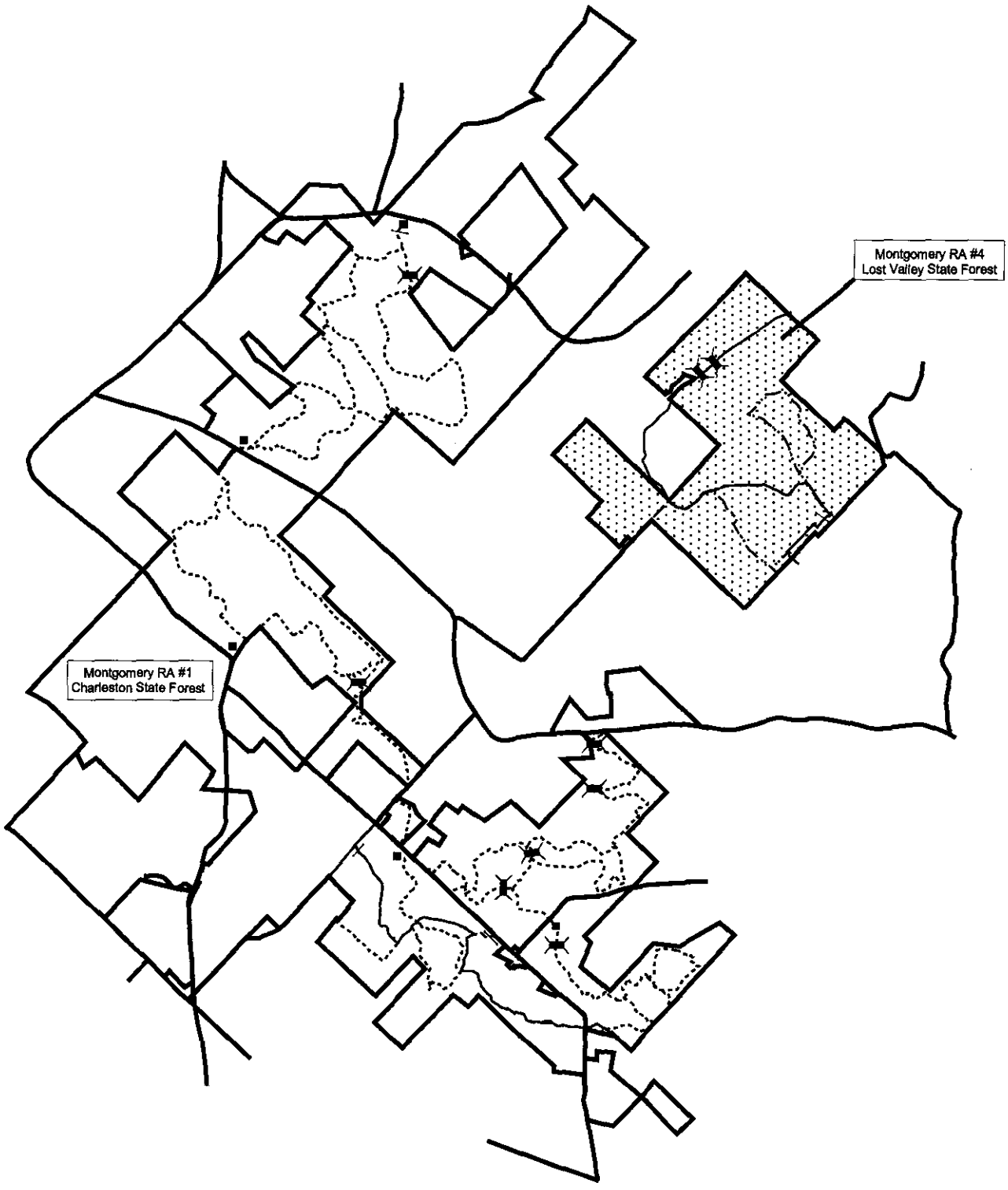
SCALE: 1" = 1/4 MILE

N

Map drawn by:
Vicki Shorey
Forester, NYSDEC
7/8/04

APPENDIX IX

MONTGOMERY REFORESTATION AREAS #1 AND #4
CHARLESTON AND LOST VALLEY STATE FORESTS
DESIGNATED TRAILS MAP



LEGEND

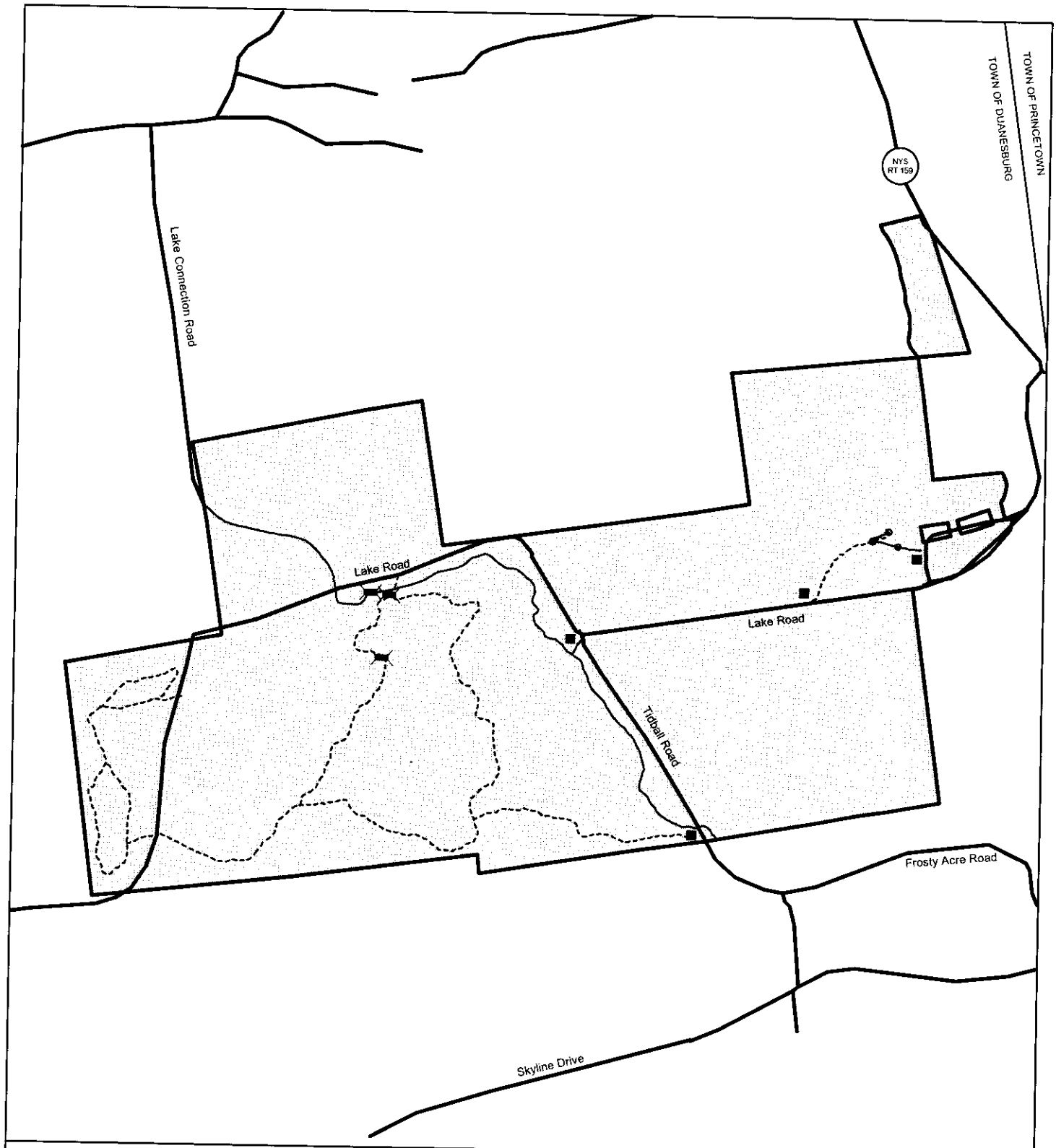
- Bridge
- Cross Country Ski Trail
- Metal Gate
- Mobility Impaired Access Trail
- Montgomery RA #1
- Montgomery RA #4
- Maintained State, County, and Town Roads
- Ski Trail Parking Area
- Snowmobile Trail

SCALE: 1" = 3/4 MILE

N

Map drawn by:
Vicki Cross
Forester, NYSDEC
1/20/06

SCHENECTADY REFORESTATION AREA #1
FEATHERSTONHAUGH STATE FOREST
DESIGNATED TRAILS MAP



LEGEND

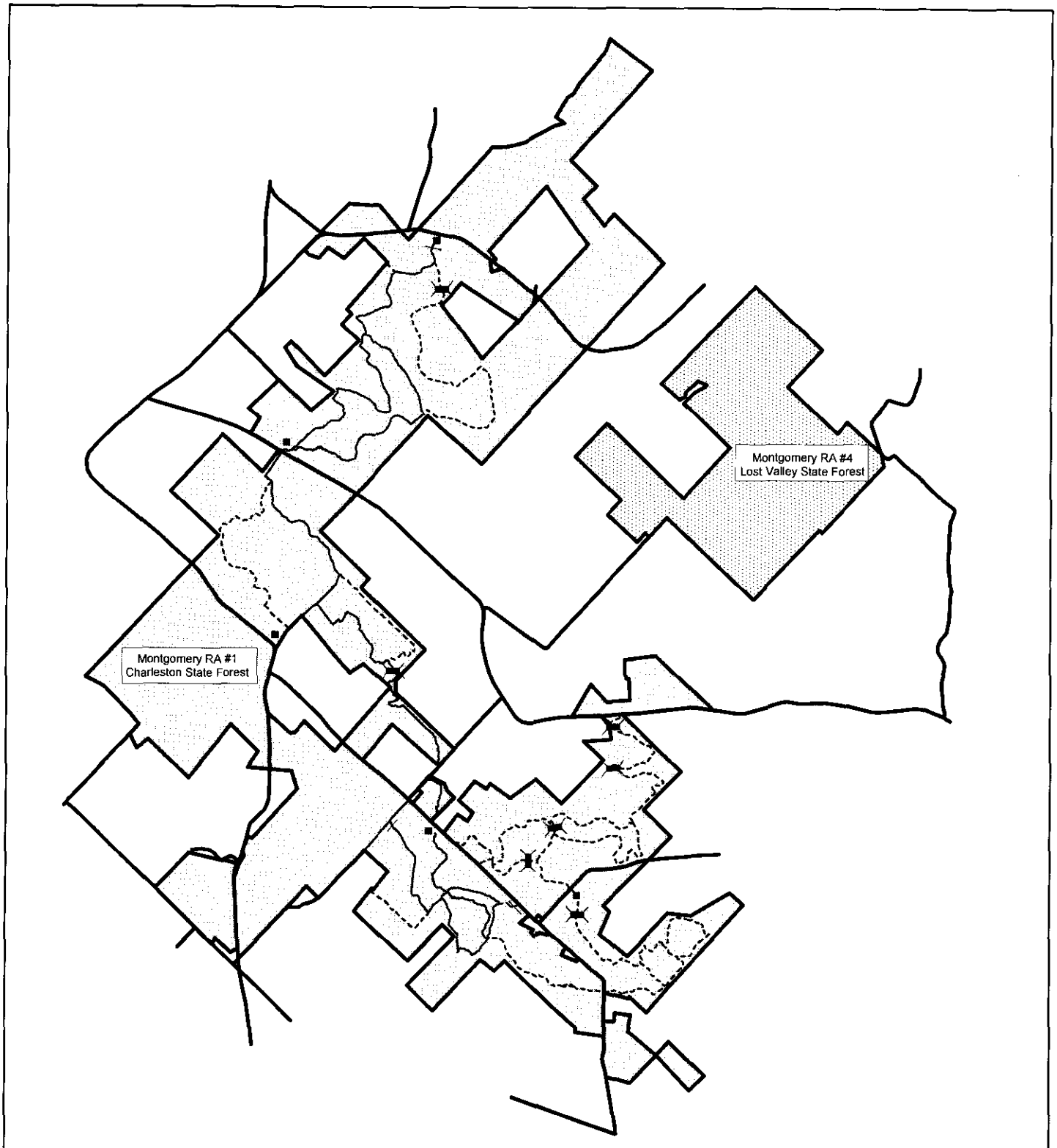
- Bridge
- Cross Country Ski Trail
- Metal Gate
- Mobility Impaired Access Trail
- Schenectady RA #1
- Maintained State, County, and Town Roads
- Parking Area
- Snowmobile Trail

SCALE: 1" = 1/4 MILE

N

Map drawn by:
Vicki Shorey
Forester, NYSDEC
7/29/04

MONTGOMERY REFORESTATION AREAS #1 AND #4
CHARLESTON AND LOST VALLEY STATE FORESTS
PROPOSED DESIGNATED TRAILS MAP



LEGEND

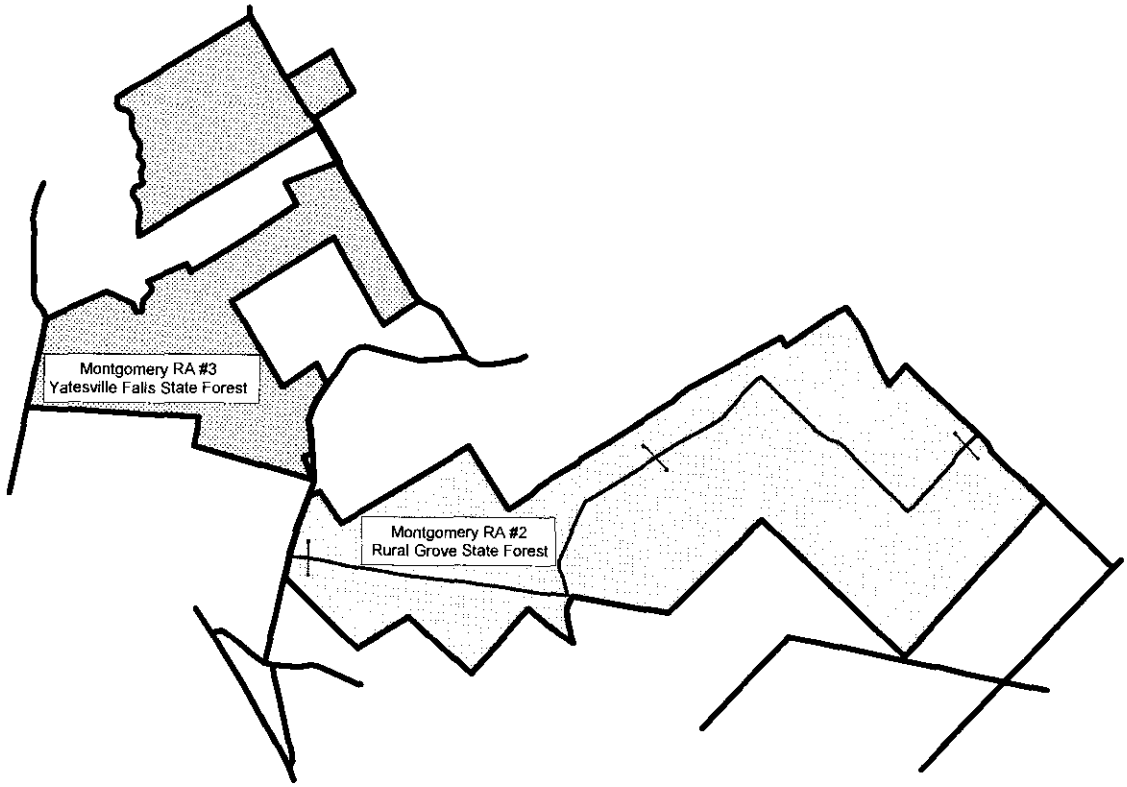
- Bridge
- Metal Gate
- Ski Trail Parking Area
- Existing Cross Country Ski Trails/Proposed Foot Trails
- Maintained State, County, and Town Roads
- Proposed Designated Cross Country Ski/Horse Trail
- Montgomery RA #1
- Montgomery RA #4

SCALE: 1" = 3/4 MILE

N

Map drawn by:
Vicki Cross
Forester, NYSDEC
1/20/06

MONTGOMERY REFORESTATION AREAS #2 AND #3
RURAL GROVE AND YATESVILLE FALLS STATE FORESTS
PROPOSED DESIGNATED TRAILS MAP



LEGEND

- Metal Gate
- Proposed Designated Snowmobile Trail
- Maintained State, County, and Town Roads
- Montgomery RA #2
- Montgomery RA #3

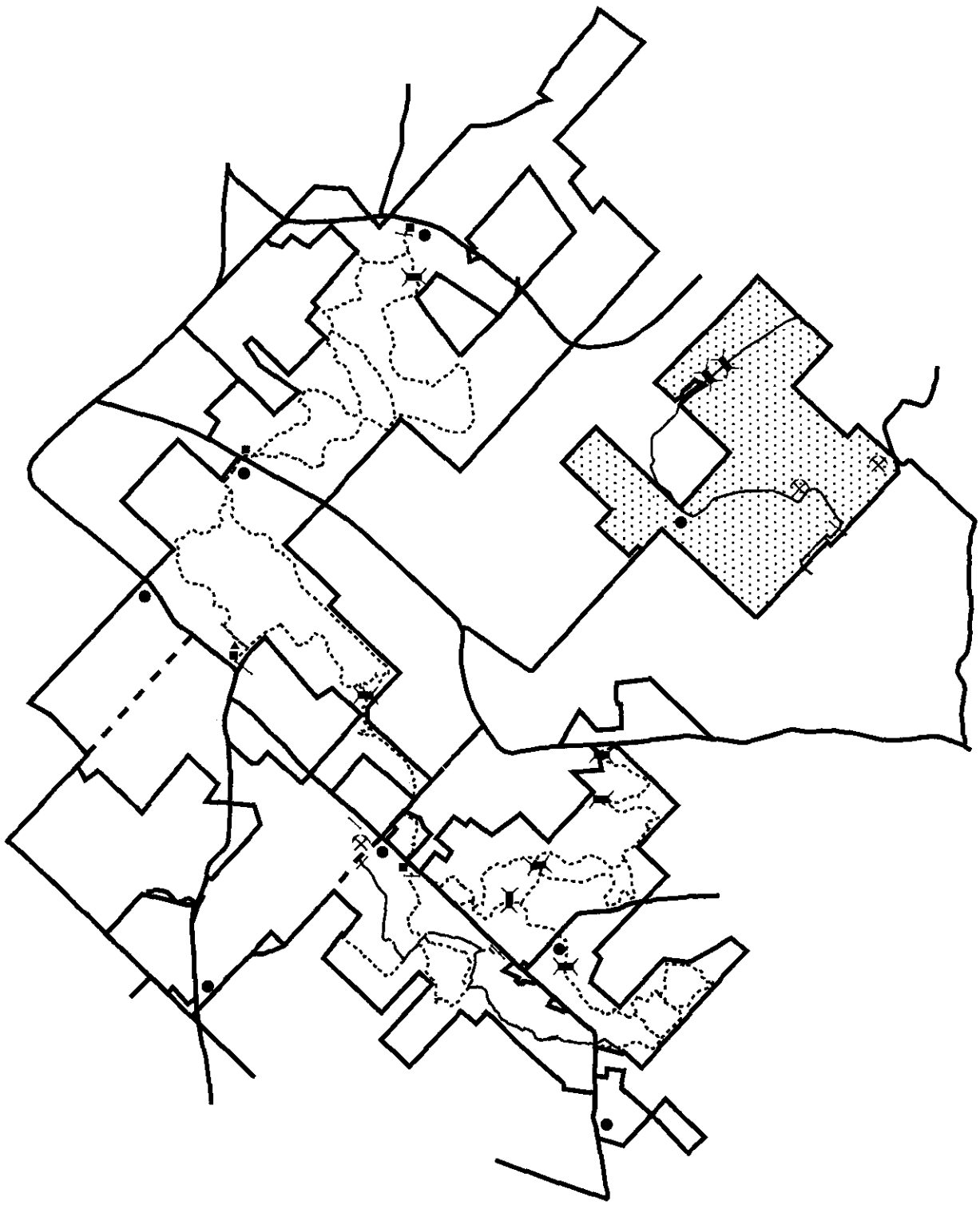
SCALE: 1" = 3/4 MILE

N

Map drawn by:
Vicki Cross
Forester, NYSDEC
1/20/06

APPENDIX X

MONTGOMERY REFORESTATION AREAS #1 AND #4
CHARLESTON AND LOST VALLEY STATE FORESTS
FACILITIES MAP



LEGEND

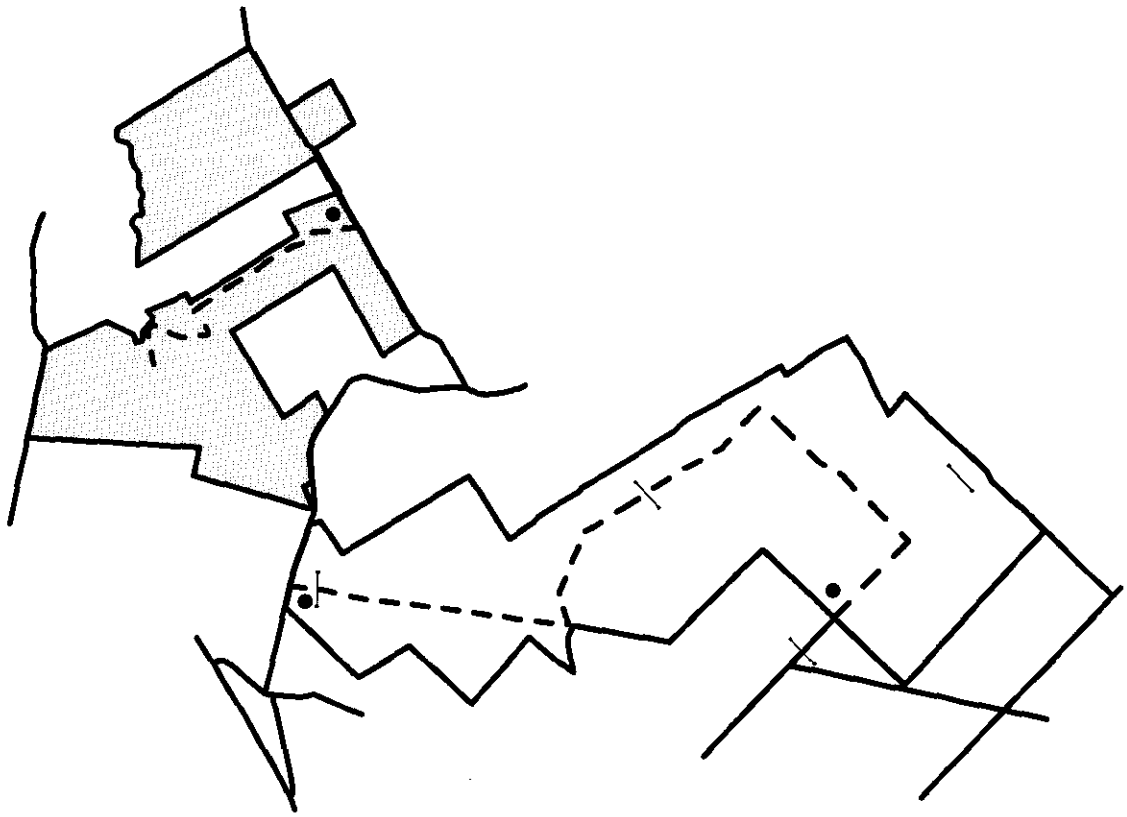
- Bridge
- Facility ID Sign
- Gravel Mine
- Kiosk
- Metal Gate
- Ski Trail Parking Area
- Cross Country Ski Trails
- Maintained State, County, and Town Roads
- Snowmobile Trail
- Unmaintained Town Roads
- Montgomery RA #1
- Montgomery RA #4

SCALE: 1" = 3/4 MILE

N

Map drawn by:
Vicki Cross
Forester, NYSDEC
1/20/06

MONTGOMERY REFORESTATION AREAS #2 AND #3
RURAL GROVE AND YATESVILLE FALLS STATE FORESTS
FACILITIES MAP



LEGEND

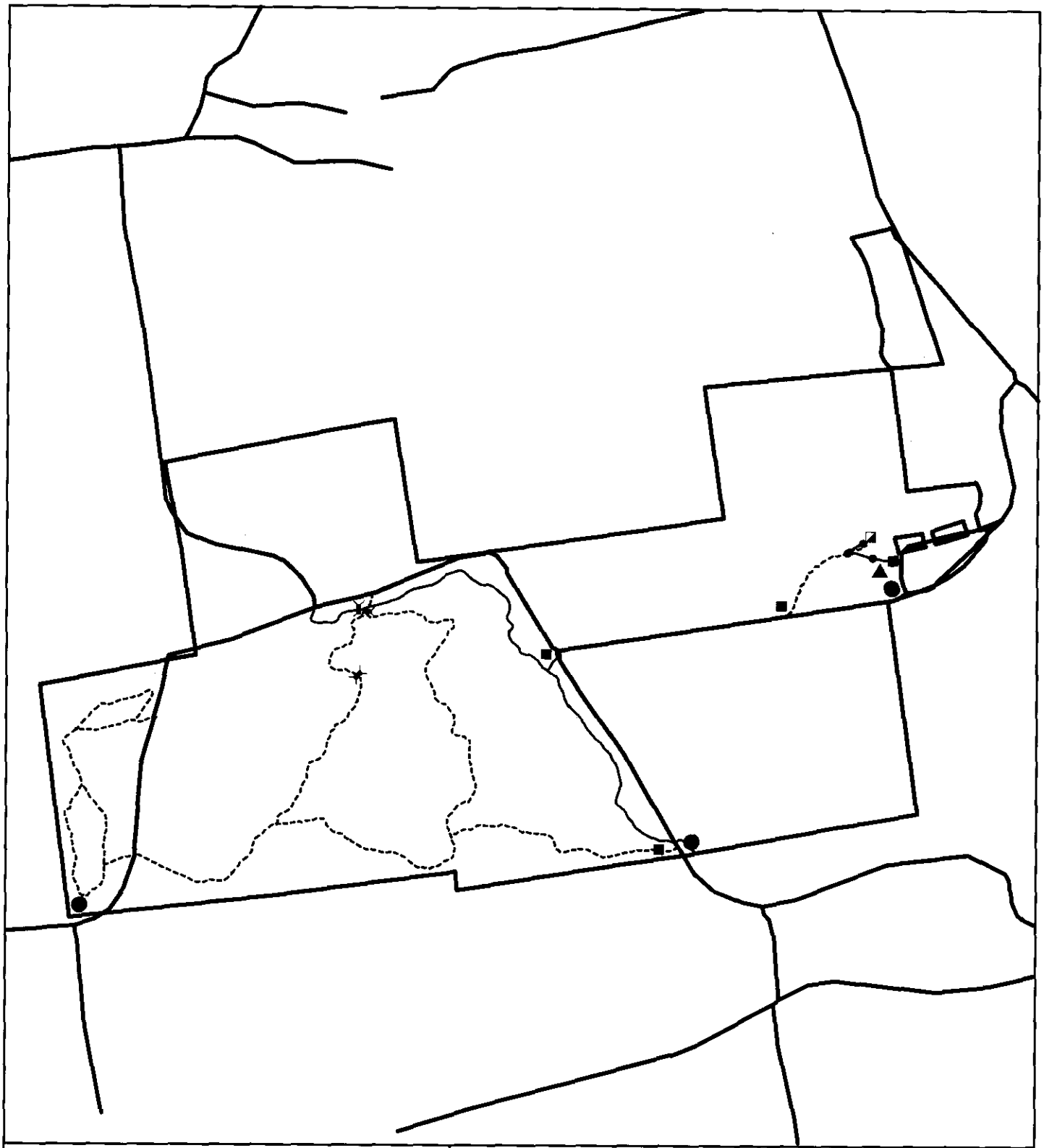
- Facility ID Sign
- Metal Gate
- Public Forest Access Road
- Maintained State, County, and Town Roads
- Montgomery RA #2
- Montgomery RA #3

SCALE: 1" = 3/4 MILE

N

Map drawn by:
Vicki Cross
Forester, NYSDEC
1/20/06

SCHENECTADY REFORESTATION AREA #1
FEATHERSTONHAUGH STATE FOREST
FACILITIES MAP



LEGEND

- Bridge
- Facility ID Sign
- Kiosk
- Parking Area
- Dock
- Cross Country Ski Trails
- Snowmobile Trails
- Mobility Impaired Access Trail
- State, County, and Town Roads
- Schenectady RA #1

SCALE: 1" = 1/4 MILE

N

Map drawn by:
Vicki Shorey
Forester, NYSDEC
10/20/04

APPENDIX XI

MINED LAND RECLAMATION

1. All final slopes will be neatly graded off and left not steeper than one vertical on two horizontal (26 degrees from horizontal).

2. All mine floor areas shall be ripped and/or disked in order to alleviate compaction after grading. All final slope areas that are left one vertical on three horizontal or flatter shall be ripped and or disked in a confour fashion. If ripping shale, finish grading after replacement of available topsoil may be necessary.

3. All available topsoil shall be replaced (evenly spread) on all affected lands after grading and ripping/disking.

4. Following replacement of topsoil at reclamation, soils must be immediately seeded, fertilized, limed and mulched. Permittees must either obtain and follow specific written rate recommendations from the local SCS or Agricultural Extension offices or use the following general recommendation:

a. Seed at 60 pounds per acre with a mixture that will provide an erosion resistant vegetative cover and will also provide for the long term productivity of legumes,

20% Perennial Ryegrass
20% Creeping Red Fescue
25% Birdsfoot Trefoil*
13% Kentucky Blue Grass
17% Annual Ryegrass
5% White Clover

* These legumes must be innoculated at time of seeding. If seeding by hand, use sticking agent, such as a cola or milk to stick innoculant to seed. If seeding with hydroseeder, use 4 times the recommended rate of innoculant.

b. Fertilize at 800 pounds per acre 10-10-10 fertilizer.

c. Mulch with hay or straw to cover 100% of the soil surface (2 tons per acre); and

d. Lime per soil test results (SCS or private lab).

Vegetative cover must be established without rill or gully erosion before reclamation shall be approved by the Department.

The following mined land reclamation standards apply to lands operated and maintained by the Department of Environmental Conservation when mineral resources are to be extracted for purposes of construction related projects. The reclamation standards apply when the amount of materials to be extracted from any one site during twelve consecutive months do not exceed the Mined Land Reclamation permit threshold, i.e., 1000 tons or 750 cubic yards.

1. Basic reclamation shall include: grading and slope treatment, disposal of refuse or spoil, drainage and water control features and re-vegetation.

2. Where possible, continuing reclamation concurrent with mineral resource extraction will be scheduled and implemented.

3. The perimeter of a mine shall be treated in a manner so as to eliminate hazards and to minimize the visual impact of the mine to the maximum extent. Treatments may include the use of berms, shrub or tree plantings and fencing.

4. Topsoil/overburden will first be stripped, stockpiled and seeded from areas to be mined for sand, gravel or shale type mineral resources. All topsoil will be saved and used exclusively for reclaiming affected land. A minimum of six inches of cover material with a soil composition capable of sustaining plant growth shall be provided on all land to be revegetated.

5. All mine floor heavy use areas will be ripped and/or disked in order to alleviate compaction after grading.

6. All final slopes will be graded off and left not steeper than one vertical on two horizontal (26 degrees form horizontal).

7. Topsoil will be replaced (evenly graded) on all affected lands after grading, ripping and/or disking.

8. Following replacement of topsoil, the exposed surface areas must be immediately seeded, fertilized, limed and mulched.

9. Seeding mixtures and application rates vary. Seed mixtures should be based upon individual forest unit management plan goals, objectives, soil texture and drainage characteristics

a. Select a seed mixture that will provide initial erosion control results and varieties that will provide the long term vegetative productivity necessary to satisfy the desired unit management plan goals and objectives.
b. Fertilize at 600 pounds per acre, 5-10-10 fertilizer.
c. Lime per soil test results and adjust between 5.5 - 7.5. Approximately 1 ton/acre application will increase the pH level up one tenth of a point.
d. Mulch with hay or straw to cover 75 - 100 % of the soil surface (2 tons per acre).

Conservation Seed Mixtures
It is recommended that seeding rates be doubled when using a broadcast type seed applicator.

Gravelly Silt Loam Soils (Medium to Fine)

20 lb/ac Creeping Red Fescue or Tall Fescue
8 lb/ac Birdsfoot Trefoil
2 lb/ac Redtop
30 lb/ac

5 lb/ac Orchardgrass
10 lb/ac Flat Pea
10 lb/ac Tall Fescue or Smooth Bromegrass
2 lb/ac Red Top
27 lb/ac

Sand and Gravel Soils (Course to Medium)

4 lb/ac Switchgrass (PLS)
4 lb/ac Indiangrass (PLS)
2 lb/ac Little Bluestem (PLS)
1.5 lb/ac Sand Lovegrass (PLS)
11.5 lb/ac

PLS - Pure Live Seed

Note: More detailed revegetation principles and practices are available in the Division of Mineral Resource's "Revegetation Procedures Manual" for surface mining reclamation.

APPENDIX XII

Montgomery Reforestation Area 1
Real Property Information

Aquisition date	Grantor	Deed Book / Page	Acreage	Parcel Description
03/21/1930	Elizabeth Gordon	217 / 472	173.58 ac.	Proposal “A”- in Lot 10 Stone Heap Patent and Lot 44 Corry’s Patent see map #6058
03/21/1931	Cady Davis	218 / 16	97.19 ac.	Proposal “B”- in Lot 43 Corry’s Patent see map #6060
03/21/1930	Minnie Michael		209.5 ac.	Proposal “C”- in Lot 45 Corry’s Patent see map #6058
03/21/1930	Altha Vunk	217 / 471	252.74 ac.	Proposal “D”- in Lot 10 Stone Heap Patent see map #6058
06/05/1930	W. Fenton Myers	217 / 478	112.53 ac.	Proposal “E”- in Lot 9 Stone Heap Patent see map #6058
09/06/1930	A. Humphrey	217 / 491	69.85 ac.	Proposal “F”- in Lot 9 Stone Heap Patent see map #6058
02/25/1931	Ella Lathers	224 / 268	91.13 ac.	Proposal “G”- in Lot 9 Stone Heap Patent see map #6058
08/13/1931	Cady Davis	218/ /108	69.0 ac.	Proposal “H”- in Lot 41 Corry’s Patent see map #6058
08/13/1931	Fred S. Wait	218 / 109	205.4 ac.	Proposal “I”- in Lot 42 Corry’s Patent see map #6058
02/03/1976	David O. Crane	407/37	201.19 ac.	Q-AC Montgomery 9 (old Proposal “J” rejected) in Lot 21 Corry’s Patent - see maps #6058, 6060, 6061 and 9235
01/25/1932	A.H. Diefendorf	218 / 359	78.4 ac.	Proposal “K”- in Lot 44 Corry’s Patent see map #6058
11/16/1932	Cora B. Montanye	227 / 513	93.09 ac.	Proposal “L”- in Lots 66 & 67 of Corry’s Patent, see map #6058
05/14/1932	Alfred J. Market	218 / 500	101.27 ac.	Proposal “M”- in Lots 10 & 11 Stone Heap Patent, see map #6058
04/19/1932	Lewis G. Daley	218 / 456	58.19 ac.	Proposal ”N”- in Lots 22 &23 Corry’s Patent, see map #6058

Montgomery Reforestation Area 1 (cont.)

09/23/1933	Jessie Tallmadge	228 / 400	41.0 ac. 73.0 ac. 98.0 ac. 23.3 ac. 235.3 ac. Total	Proposal "O"- in Lot 16 Corry's Patent in Lot 17 Corry's Patent in Lot 22 Corry's Patent in Lot 23 Corry's Patent see map #5755
12/31/1934	W. Tallmadge		103.36 ac.	Proposal "P"- in Lot 17 Corry's Patent Note power line ROW, see map #5910
12/24/1934	David J. Neeson	230 / 453	96.87 ac.	Proposal "Q"- in Lots 9 & 10 Corry's Patent Note power line ROW, see map #5910
01/08/1935	James B. Call	230 / 467	73.07 ac.	Proposal "R"-in Lot 10 Corry's Patent 32.21 ac. in Glen, 40.86 ac. in Charleston see map #5910
02/27/1935	W. R. Grandy	230 / 540	47.71 ac.	Proposal "S"- in Lot 8 Corry's Patent Note power line ROW, see map #5910
12/28/1934	Fulton County M.B. & T. Co.	230 / 485	198.16 ac.	Proposal "T"- in Lot 19 Corry's Patent Note Tel. Esmn't, see map #5910 and survey #B-1885
03/13/1935	Frank Vunk	230 / 545	120.96 ac.	Proposal "U"- in Lot 9 Stone Heap Patent see map #'s 6062, 11401-1, 11401-2
03/02/1935	Frank C. Bell	230 / 543	85.24 ac.	Proposal "V"- in Lot 12 Stone Heap Patent see map #6062
03/02/1935	J. Freeman	230 / 541	73.52 ac.	Proposal "W"- in Lot 9 Stone Heap Patent see map #6062
04/25/1935	Charles Bell	231 / 21	15.11 ac.	Proposal "X"- in Lot 12 Stone Heap Patent see map #6062
04/25/1935	Charles Bell	231 / 22	0.55 ac.	Proposal "Y- in Lot 8 Stone Heap Patent see map #'s 6062, 11401-1, 11401-2
04/25/1935	Clarence J. Bell	231 / 24	75.77 ac.	Proposal "Z"- in Lot 8 Stone Heap Patent see map #'s 6062, 11401-1, 11401-2
05/09/1935	H.H. Rockwell	231 / 73	88.82 ac.	Proposal "AA"- in Lots 6, 7 & 8 Stone Heap Patent see map #'s 6062, 11401- see ROW of others on map #6062
07/10/1935	Chas. J. Holden	231 / 265	169.43 ac.	Proposal "BB"- in Lot 12 Stone Heap Patent see map #5756
04/25/1935	Anthony Vinoski	231 / 25	99.69 ac.	Proposal "CC"- in Lot 20 Corry's Patent see map #6060

Montgomery Reforestation Area 1 (cont.)

04/25/1935	Antonie Kiskis	231 / 27	41.7 ac.	Proposal "DD"- in Lot 18 Corry's Patent see map #6060
01/14/1937	Elmer Palmeteer	236 / 416	197.71 ac.	Proposal "FF"- in Lots 4 & 10 of Stone Heap Patent see map #'s 5758, 8700
01/15/1940	Etta & John Bell	243 / 339 245 / 23	256.05 ac.	Proposals "GG" & "HH"- in Lot 8 of Stone Heap Patent see map #'s 5911, 11401
05/13/1946	Charles T. Males	263 / 391	154.29 ac.	Proposal "II"- in Lot 9 Stone Heap Patent see map #5759
05/10/1978	Jas. B. Call estate	417 / 162	7.23 ac.	Q-AC Montgomery 6.1- in Lot 10 Corry's Patent see map #'s 5910, 9020
06/29/1990	Beverly Stoliker	524 / 182	0.50 ac.	Q-AC Montgomery 15- in Lot 11 Stone Heap Patent, see map #10873

32.21 ac	Town of Glen
3921.87 ac	Town of Charleston
3954.08 ac. Total	Montgomery Reforestation Area #1
5.8 miles -	Private inholdings
33.0 miles -	Perimeter boundary

Montgomery Reforestation Area 2
Real Property Information

12/16/1931	Jane A. Shibley	219 / 294	139.71 ac Root	Proposal "A"- in Lot 15 Delancey's Patent and Lot 80 Corry's Patent see map #6063
12/17/1931	John W. Lathers	226 / 291	133.81 ac. Charleston 117.04 ac. Root	Proposal "B"- in Lot 56 Corry's Patent see map #6063
12/16/1931	Nellie M. Shibley	226 / 293	219.87 ac. Charleston 12.90 ac. Glen	Proposal "C"- in Lot 55 Corry's Patent, see map # 6063, cemetery plot
08/05/1932	Albert Putnam	218 / 507 227 / 333	197.76 ac. Charleston	Proposal "D"- all of Lot 53 Corry's Patent, see map #'s 5913, 6063
08/01/1932	Catherine Shibley	227 / 331	210.68 ac. Charleston	Proposal "E"- all of Lot 54 Corry's Patent, see map #5913
01/20/1933	Margaret F. Snow	?	84.98 ac. Root	Proposal "F"- in Lot 81 Corry's Patent, see map #5760
10/24/1934	W. H. Hibbard	?	54.91 ac. Glen 47.60 ac. Charleston	Proposal "G"- in Lot 32 Corry's Patent, see map #5761, possible right of way of others to wood lot
09/20/1978	Robert H. Niggl	419 / 813	65.38 ac. Charleston	Q-AC Montgomery 7- in Lot 80 Corry's Patent, see map #'s 6063 & 9376
02/11/1986 07/09/1986	Jane Frank-Hackmann Unknown Owners	454 / 230 459 / 132	12.74 ac. Root same parcel above	Q-AC Montgomery 8- in Lot 81 Corry's Patent, see map #'s 5760, 6063 & 10373A

67.81 ac.	Glen
346.55 ac.	Root
875.10 ac.	Charleston
1289.46 ac. Total	Montgomery Reforestation Area 2
8.4 miles -	Perimeter boundary

Montgomery Reforestation Area 3
Real Property Information

08/10/1933	Canajoharie Lumber Co.	218 / 524	161.65 ac.	Proposal “A”- in southwest corner of Roseboom Patent, see map #6065
08/11/1933	Methodist Episcopalian Church	228 / 356	195.77 ac.	Proposal “B”- in Corry’s Patent, (no Lot #) see map #6065
08/05/1933	A.H. Dievendorf	218/526	50.36 ac.	Proposal “C”- in Delancey’s Patent see map #6065
08/05/1933	A. H. Dievendorf	218 / 526	27.09 ac.	Proposal “C-1"- in Provost Patent & Delancey’s Patent, see map #6065
09/08/1933	Ardella E. Gove	218 / 525	92.0 ac.	Proposal “E”- in Delancey’s Patent & Corry’s Patent, see map #6065
08/05/1935	L. L. Glover	?	142.53 ac.	Proposal “F”- in Corry’s Patent see map #5762
09/11/1939	Canajoharie Lumber Co.	242 / 324	44.89 ac.	Proposal “G”- in Roseboom Patent see map #6065
			714.29 ac. Total	Town of Root Montgomery Reforestation Area 3
			9.2 miles -	Perimeter boundary

Montgomery Reforestation Area 4

Real Property Information

05/05/1933	Elmer Stedwell	218 / 518	104.15 ac.	Proposal “A”- in Lot 16 Stone Heap Patent see map #6066
04/24/1933	Clara L. Rickard	218 / 520	107.65 ac.	Proposal “B”- in Lot 16 Stone Heap Patent see map #6066
04/20/1933	W. Barlow Dunlap	218 / 519	106.43 ac.	Proposal “C”- in Lot 19 Stone Heap Patent see map #6066
05/20/1933	Charles McDuffee	218 / 517	101.62 ac.	Proposal “D”- in Lot 19 Stone Heap Patent see map #6066
04/28/1933	Nelson V. Lettis	218 / 518	105.65 ac.	Proposal “E”- in Lot 15 Stone Heap Patent see map #6066
07/12/1935	Virginia Ozug	?	111.27 ac.	Proposal “F”- in Lot 18 Stone Heap Patent see map #5763
09/13/1935	Chas. R. Stewart	231 / 333	112.81 ac.	Proposal “G”- in Lot 18 Stone Heap Patent see map #5763
			749.58 ac. Total	Town of Charleston Montgomery Reforestation Area 4
			7.0 miles -	Perimeter boundary

3954.08 ac.Montgomery Reforestation Area 1
1289.46 ac.Montgomery Reforestation Area 2
714.29 ac.Montgomery Reforestation Area 3
749.58 ac.Montgomery Reforestation Area 4
6707.41 ac. Total Held in Montgomery County

5.8 miles - Private inholdings Montgomery Co.
57.6 miles - Perimeter boundary Montgomery Co.

List of Tax map Parcel Numbers

Montgomery County

Parcel #	Tax Map Acreage	Reforestation Area
Town of Root		
082-01-13	27 ac.	Reforestation Area #3
082-01-15	162 ac.	Reforestation Area #3
082-01-16	40 ac	Reforestation Area #3
098-01-01	142 ac.	Reforestation Area #3
098-01-02	196 ac.	Reforestation Area #3
098-01-03	132 ac.	Reforestation Area #2
098-01-04	92 ac.	Reforestation Area #3
098-01-06	50 ac.	Reforestation Area #3
098-01-19	13 ac.	Reforestation Area #2
098-01-21	74 ac.	Reforestation Area #2
098-01-23	85 ac.	Reforestation Area #2
113-01-15	65 ac.	Reforestation Area #2
Town of Glen		
098-02-14	30 ac.	Reforestation Area #2
099-01-21	90 ac.	Reforestation Area #2
101-01-17	59 ac.	Reforestation Area #1
Town of Charleston		
099-02-14.1	177 ac.	Reforestation Area #2
099-02-14.2	203 ac.	Reforestation Area #2
099-02-14.3	13 ac.	Reforestation Area #2
099-02-14.4	192 ac.	Reforestation Area #2
099-02-14.5	198 ac.	Reforestation Area #2
101-02-03.1	97 ac.	Reforestation Area #1
101-02-03.2	103 ac.	Reforestation Area #1
101-02-20	14 ac.	Reforestation Area #1
101-02-21	7 ac.	Reforestation Area #1
115-01-16.1	236 ac.	Reforestation Area #1
115-01-16.2	201 ac.	Reforestation Area #1
115-01-16.3	58 ac.	Reforestation Area #1

List of Tax map Parcel Numbers

Town of Charleston cont.

115-01-16.4	**69 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
115-01-46	**91 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
116-01-03.1	**42 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
116-01-03.2	**48 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
116-01-03.3	**198 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
116-01-03.4	**100 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
116-01-08.1	**111 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #4**
116-01-08.2	**113 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #4**
116-01-08.3	**106 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #4**
116-01-08.4	**102 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #4**
116-01-11	**106 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #4**
127-01-09	**205 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
127-01-10	**97 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
127-01-14	**101 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
127-01-27	**174 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
127-01-28	**78 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
127-01-29	**93 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
127-01-34	**209 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
128-01-08.1	**104 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #4**
128-01-08.2	**108 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #4**
128-01-17	**163 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
128-01-21.2	**0.5 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
136-01-11.1	**18 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
136-01-11.2	**112 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
136-01-11.3	**70 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
136-01-11.4	**197 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
136-01-11.5	**253 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
137-01-01.1	**52 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
137-01-01.2	**15 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
137-01-01.3	**85 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
137-01-01.4	**121 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
137-01-01.5	**256 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
137-01-01.6	**89 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
137-01-01.7	**75 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**
137-01-01.8	**154 ac.**	**Reforestation Area #1**

List of Tax map Parcel Numbers
Schenectady County
045.00 - 2 - 1 663.6 ac (tax map)
035.00 - 3 - 8 11.7 ac. (tax map)
035.19 - 1 - 14 0.5 ac Approx.
035.19 - 1 - 18 0.3 ac. Approx.
676.1 ac. approx tax map

Schenectady Reforestation Area 1
Real Property Information

12/04/1961	Nina F. Lillis	817 / 643	105.47 ac.	Proposal "A"- Lot 15 Duanesburg Township see map #'s 6145, 8762
"	"	"	12.35 ac.	" -in Lot 18 Duanesburg Township
"	"	"	105.46 ac.	" - Lot 45 Duanesburg Township
"	"	"	105.46 ac.	" - Lot 46 Duanesburg Township
			328.74 ac. total	
12/07/1962	Borden C. Eighmie	830 / 565	104.3 ac.	Proposal "B"- Lot 72 Duanesburg Township see map #'s 8762, 9675
"	"	"	98.34 ac.	" - Lot 71 Duanesburg Township
			202.64 ac. total	

note: There is a pre-existing driveway encroachment near the southwest corner Lot 72, and an unrecorded utility easement along the westerly line of Lot 72.

01/21/1963	Wm. D. VanBuren	832 / 218	98.88 ac.	Proposal "C"- Lot 313 Duanesburg Township, see map #'s 6265, 8762
04/23/1963	J.S. Cary	836 / 284	16.7 ac.	Proposal "D"- in Lot 16 Duanesburg Township, see map #'s 6457, 6597, 8762
"	"	"	49.83 ac.	" -in Lot 17 Duanesburg Township
			66.53 ac. total	see map #'s 6457, 8762

note: Judith Lane (20' wide per tax map) crosses State land for access to cottage lots of the State and others.

696.79 ac. Total	Town of Duanesburg Schenectady Reforestation Area 1
0.3 miles -	Private inholdings Schenectady Co. and Schenectady Reforestation Area 1
6.3 miles -	Perimeter boundary Schenectady Co. and Schenectady Reforestation Area 1

APPENDIX XIII

NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF REAL PROPERTY SERVICES
TAXABLE STATE LAND

DATE 9/10/04

PROJECTIONS FOR THE 2003 ASSESSMENT ROLL

COUNTY NAME	MUNICIPALITY NAME	TAXING PURPOSE	2003 ASSESSOR FULL VALUE	2003 ASSESSOR ASSESSED VALUE	2003 TAX RATE PER $1,000	PROJECTED TAXES
MONTGOMERY	CHARLESTON	TOWN PURPOSES	4,256,269	2,287,329	8.130000	18,596
		SCHOOL FONDA-FULTONVILLE	4,162,163	2,236,756	42.851998	95,849
		SCHOOL DUANESBURG	94,106	50,573	35.597300	1,800
		FD009 CHARLESTON FIRE DIST	4,256,269	2,287,329	2.862940	6,548
		TOWN TOTAL				122,793
MONTGOMERY	GLEN	TOWN PURPOSES	72,300	72,300	1.071130	77
		SCHOOL FONDA-FULTONVILLE	72,300	72,300	25.380070	1,835
		FD004 GLEN FIRE DISTRICT	72,300	72,300		
		TOWN TOTAL				1,912
MONTGOMERY	ROOT	TOWN PURPOSES	970,500	970,500	2.425710	2,354
		SCHOOL CANAJOHARIE	656,700	656,700	19.706144	12,941
		SCHOOL FONDA-FULTONVILLE	313,800	313,800	22.085934	6,931
		FD008 ROOT FIRE DISTRICT	970,500	970,500	1.140020	1,106
		TOWN TOTAL				23,332
	TOTAL		5,299,069	3,330,129		148,037

NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF REAL PROPERTY SERVICES
TAXABLE STATE LAND

DATE 9/10/04

PROJECTIONS FOR THE 2003 ASSESSMENT ROLL

	TOTAL ACREAGE	NUMBER OF PARCELS	ASSESSOR FULL VALUE	ASSESSOR ASSESSED VALUE	PROJECTED TAXES
STATEWIDE TOTALS BY REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW SECTION					
TOWN/VILLAGE PURPOSES					
RPTL 534	6,689.40	63	5,299,069	3,330,129	21,027
SCHOOL PURPOSES					
RPTL 534	6,689.40	63	5,299,069	3,330,129	119,356
SPECIAL DISTRICT PURPOSES					
RPTL 534	6,689.40	63	5,299,069	3,330,129	7,654
STATE TOTALS	6,689.40	63	5,299,069	3,330,129	148,037

NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF REAL PROPERTY SERVICES
TAXABLE STATE LAND

DATE 9/10/04

PROJECTIONS FOR THE 2003 ASSESSMENT ROLL

COUNTY NAME	TAXING PURPOSE	PROJECTED TAXES
MONTGOMERY	TOWN PURPOSES	21,027
MONTGOMERY	SCHOOL PURPOSES	119,356
MONTGOMERY	SPECIAL DISTRICT	7,654
MONTGOMERY	CONSOLIDATED	28,681

APPENDIX XIV

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. (T)

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

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

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

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

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). (H)

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

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. (H)

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. (H)

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. (R)

Blowdown - Tree or trees felled or broken off by wind. (H)

Browse - Portions of woody plants including twigs, shoots, and leaves consumed by animals such as deer. (L)

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. (H)

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

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. (A) (L)

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

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

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

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. (M)

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

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

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. (H)

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

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

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

Examples:
dominant - a tree whose crown extends above the general level of the main canopy and 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/overtopped - a tree whose crown is completely overtopped by the crowns of one or more
neighboring trees and receives little or no direct sunlight. (H)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. (A)

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. (B) ©)

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. (B) ©)

Early Successional Wildlife Species - Animal species which require early vegetative stages such as grass, shrubs or aspen. (L)

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. (H)

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. (G)

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. (H)

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. (H)

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. (U)

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. (L)

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

Flood Plain - Phe 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. (H)

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

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. (H)

Forest Management - The application of business methods and technical forestry principles to

the operation of a forest property. (B) (Q)

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. (L)

Forest Type - A group of stands of similar character as regards composition and development due to given physical and biological factors, by which they may be differentiated from other groups of stands. (B) (Q)

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

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. (L)

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. (N)

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

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

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

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. (L)

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

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

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. (S) (T)

Header - See Log Landing.

Herbicide - A chemical used for killing or controlling the growth of plants. (H)

High Forest - A forest originating mainly from natural reproduction. (O)

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. (H)

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. (H)

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. (A)

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. (H)

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. (B)

Large Poles - Trees 9-11 inches diameter at breast height. (L)

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

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. (L)

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

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

Mature 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. (H)

Medium Sawtimber - Trees 15-17 inches diameter at breast height. (L)

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

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

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. (L)

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. (B)

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. (H) (L)

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

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. (B)

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. (L)

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. (A)

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. (B)

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

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 (B)

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

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. (H)

Poletimber - Trees that are generally 6-11 inches diameter at breast height. (L)

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. (L)

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. (S) (T)

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. (T)

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

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. (T)

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

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

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

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 private in-holdings. (T)

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

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

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. (B)

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

Sawtimber - Trees that are generally 12 inches and larger diameter at breast height. (L)
Second Growth - The forests re-established following removal of previously unharvested or old growth stands. Most northeastern forests are either second or third growth. (A)

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

Seedling/Sapling - Trees less than 6 inches diameter at breast height. (L)

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. (O)

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. (B)

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. (B)

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. (H) (L)

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 stand regeneration. (A)

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. (B)

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. (B)

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. (H)

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. (H)

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

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

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

Small Poles - Trees 6-8 inches diameter at breast height. (L)

Small Sawtimber - Trees 12-14 inches diameter at breast height. (L)

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. (L)

Species Richness - The number of different species present within an area. (B) (Q)

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

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

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

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. (L)

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. (L)

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. (L)

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

Sustainable Forest Management - Management that maintains and enhances the long-term

health of forest ecosystems for the benefit of all living things, while providing environmental, economic, social and cultural opportunities for present and future generations. (A)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Uneven-Aged 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. (L)

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

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

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

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. (L)

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. (L)

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. (H)

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. (L)

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. (L)

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

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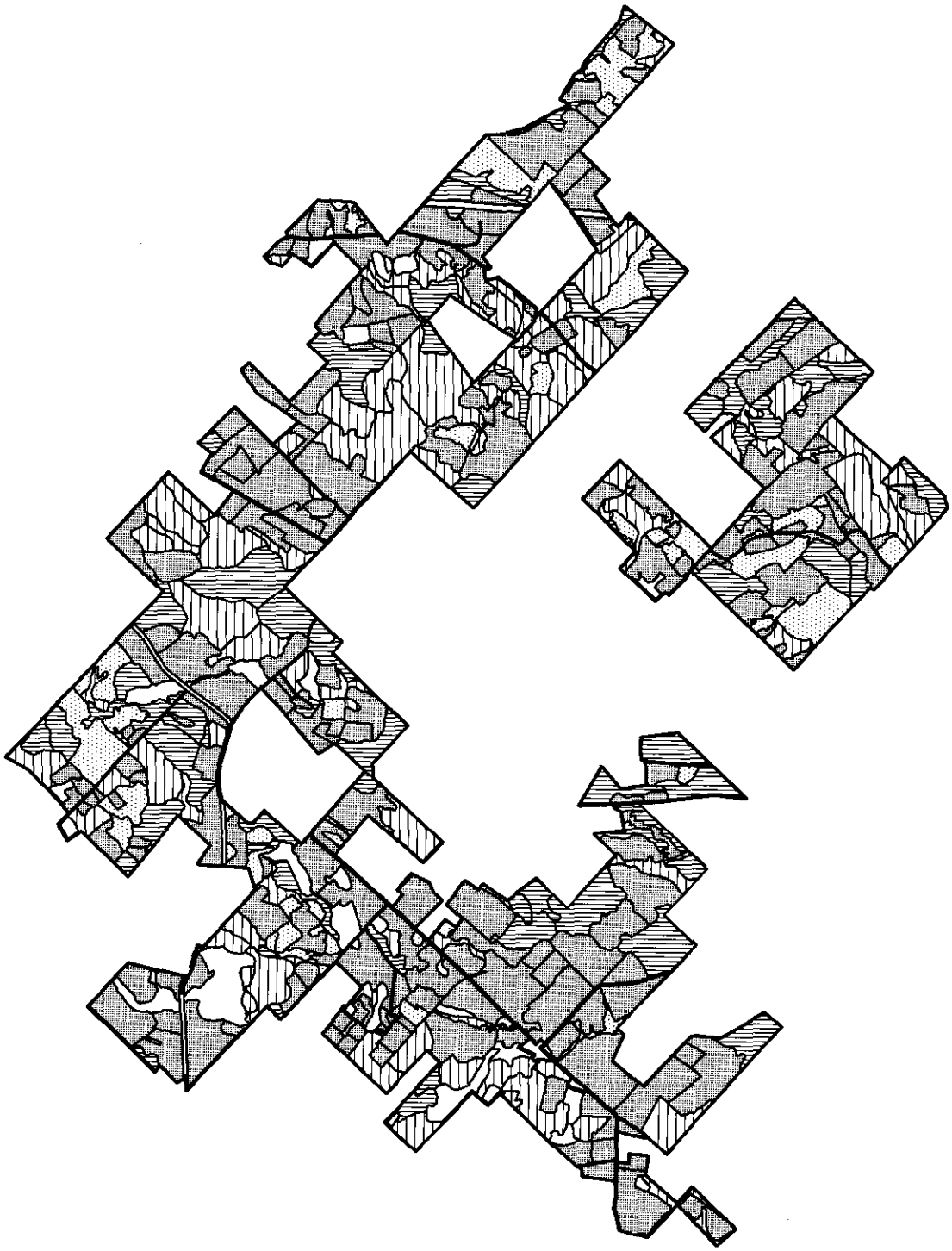
APPENDIX XV

MONTGOMERY REFORESTATION AREAS #1 AND #4
CHARLESTON AND LOST VALLEY STATE FORESTS
STAND MANAGEMENT DIRECTION MAP



LEGEND

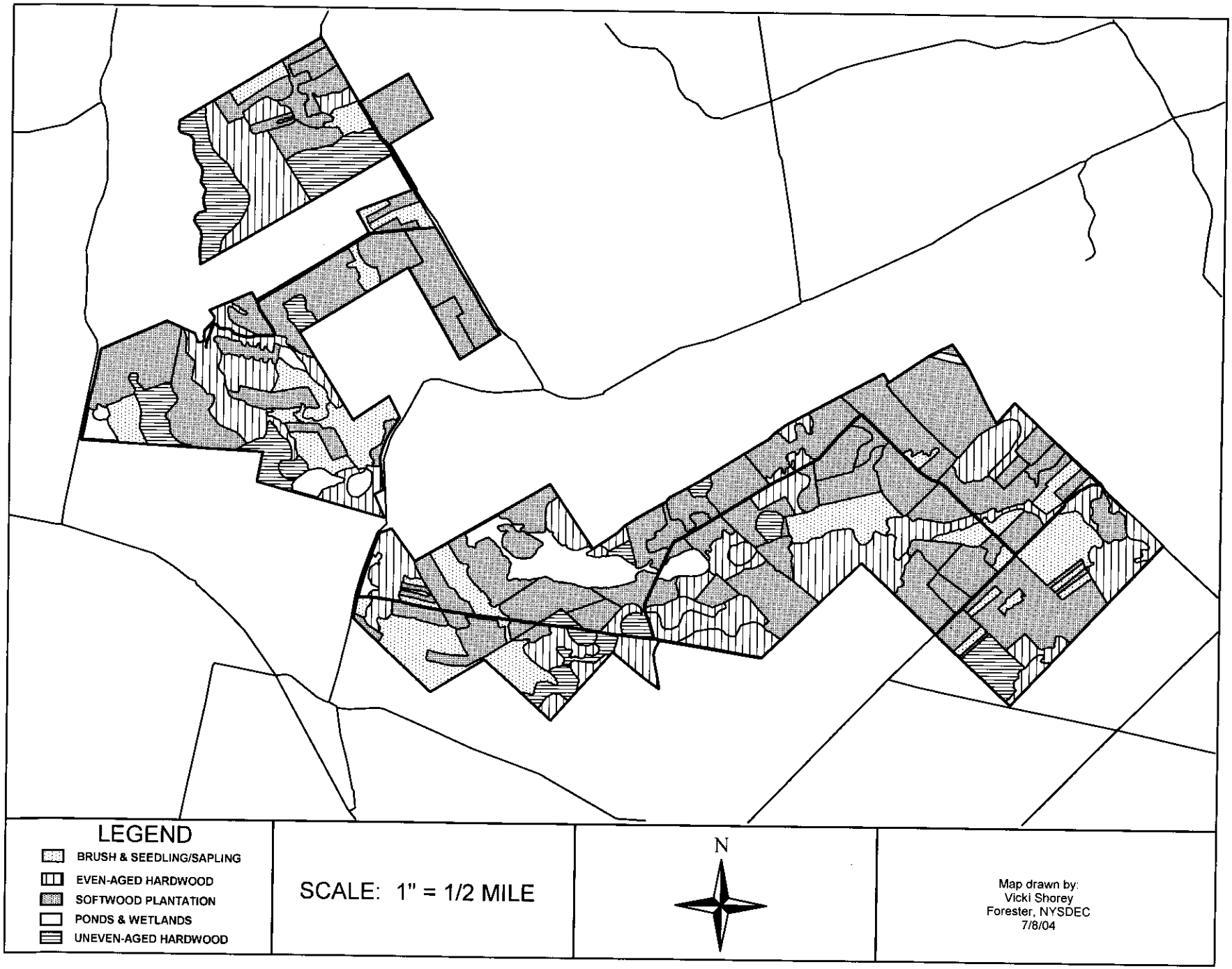
- BRUSH & SEEDLING/SAPLING
- EVEN-AGED HARDWOOD
- SOFTWOOD PLANTATION
- PONDS & WETLANDS
- UNEVEN-AGED HARDWOOD

SCALE: 1" = 3/4 MILE

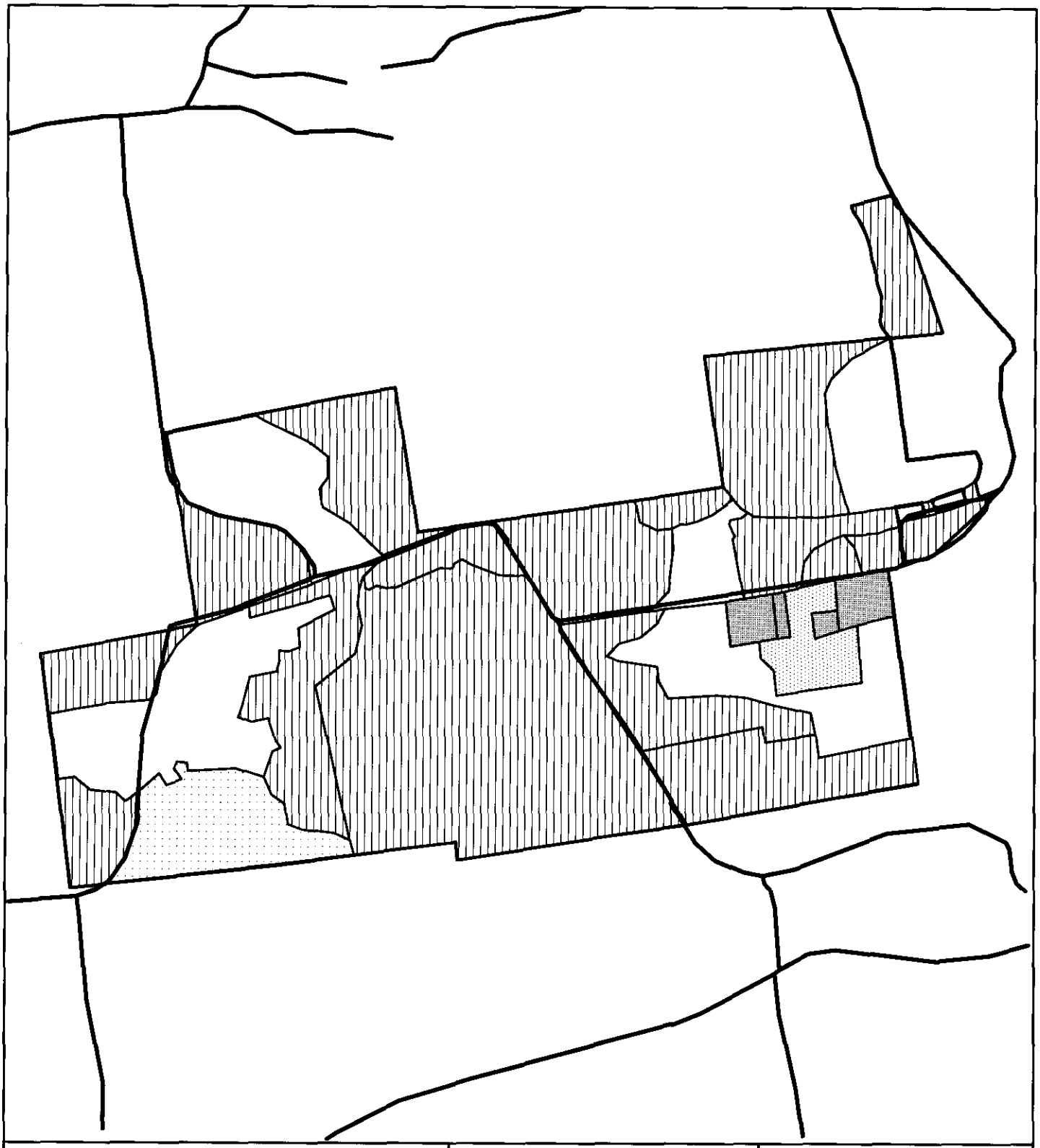
N

Map drawn by:
Vicki Shorey
Forester, NYSDEC
1/12/05

MONTGOMERY REFORESTATION AREAS #2 AND #3
RURAL GROVE AND YATESVILLE FALLS STATE FORESTS
STAND MANAGEMENT DIRECTION MAP



SCHENECTADY REFORESTATION AREA #1
FEATHERSTONHAUGH STATE FOREST
STAND MANAGEMENT DIRECTION MAP



LEGEND

- BRUSH & SEEDLING/SAPLING
- EVEN-AGED HARDWOOD
- SOFTWOOD PLANTATION
- PONDS & WETLANDS

SCALE: 1" = 1/4 MILE

N

Map drawn by:
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Forester, NYSDEC
10/20/04

APPENDIX XVI

SPECIFIC FOREST MANAGEMENT ACTIONS
DEFINITIONS OF ABBREVIATIONS

Tree Species/Stand Type	
Abbreviation	Species/Type
AL	Alder
APL	Apple
ASP	Aspen
BAS	Basswood
BC	Black cherry
BE	Beech
BL	Black locust
BLB	Black birch
BF	Balsam fir
BRUSH	Brush
CO	Chestnut oak
DF	Douglas fir
DL	Dunkeld larch
HEM	Hemlock
HM	Hard maple (sugar maple)
IW	Ironwood
JL	Japanese larch
JP	Jack pine
NS	Norway spruce
OTH	Other
RM	Red maple
RO	Red oak
RP	Red pine
RS	Red spruce
SEED-SAP	Seedling/Sapling
Sh	Shrubs
Shag	Shagbark hickory
SHP	Shale pit

Tree Species/Stand Type (cont'd)	
Abbreviation	Species/Type
SP	Scotch pine
WA	White ash
WB	White birch
WC	White cedar
WETLAND	Wetland
WO	White oak
WP	White pine
WS	White spruce
YB	Yellow birch

Management Objectives (MO)	
Abbreviation	Definition
U	Uneven-aged management
E	Even-aged management
N	Natural forest
O-B	Open-Brush
P	Plantation management
Wet	Wetland

Type of Next Management Action (TNM)	
Abbreviation	Definition
CC	Clear cut
F	Firewood harvest
IC	Improvement cut
CTH	Commercial timber harvest
TSI	Timber stand improvement

APPENDIX XVII

			Major				Year of Next Management (20__)																			
State Forest	**Stand**	**Acres**	**Species**		**MO**	**TNM**	**07**	**08**	**09**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**
Charleston	1	7	HM	RO	U	F											X										
Subcompartment A	2	22	RP	RO	E	CC			X																		
	3	33	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	4	5	ASP	WB	Protect	--																					
	5	4	BRUSH		Protect	--																					
	6	6	HM	RM	U	F															X						
	7	5	RP	ASP	P	CC		X																			
	8	47	NS	RP	P	CTH												X									
	9	12	RP	BC	P	CC		X																			
	10	23	NS	RP	P	CTH														X							
	11	34	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	12	11	HM	RO	U	CTH															X						
	13	10	HEM	HM	U	CTH															X						
	14	21	NS		P	CTH												X									
	15	2	HM	ASP	U	F													X								
	16	30	NS	RP	P	CTH													X								
	17	7	RO	HM	E	CTH															X						
	18	31	ASP		Protect	--																					
	19	24	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	20	20	HM	RO	U	CTH											X										
	21	13	HEM	YB	U	CTH													X								
	22	38	HM	RO	U	CTH						X															
	23	7	NS	ASP	P	CTH						X															
	24	38	BL	WA	E	IC														X							
	25	11	NS	RM	E	CTH										X											
	26	8	BL	RO	E	F											X										
	27	14	NS	RS	P	CTH	X																				
	28	6	SEED-SAP		Protect	--																					
	29	3	RP	SP	E	CC	X																				
	30	4	DF	RC	P	CTH			X																		
	31	2	RO	HM	E	F																			X		
	32	7	WETLAND		Protect	--																					
	33	22	NS	RP	P	CTH															X						
	34	4	POND		Protect	--																					
	35	21	ASP	WB	Protect	--																					
	36	5	POND		Protect	--																					
	37	12	RP	NS	P	CTH	X																				
	38	11	NS	ASP	P	CTH					X																
	39	11	HM	RM	E	F																		X			
	40	2	NS	HM	P	CTH			X																		

			Major				Year of Next Management (20__)																			
State Forest	Stand	Acres	Species		MO	TNM	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Charleston	41	17	HEM	RO	U	CTH							X														
Subcompartment A	42	5	HM	RO	E	CTH									X												
	43	13	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	44	1	RP	RO	E	CC									X												
	45	1	RP	ELM	E	CC		X																			
	46	21	RM	ASP	E	IC																			X		
	47	8	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	48	18	RO	HM	E	CTH																			X		
	49	5	RP	ASP	E	CC		X																			
	50	8	HM	RO	U	F																X					
	51	14	ASP	RO	E	IC																		X			
	52	6	EL	RP	E	CC														X							
	53	3	RP	RM	E	CC			X																		
	54	5	RM	BL	E	IC																				X	
	55	37	NS	ASP	P	CTH						X															
	56	2	RO	IWD	E	CTH										X											
	57	16	RP	HM	E	CC									X												
	58	8	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	59	10	ASP	RO	E	F																X					
	60	11	HEM	RM	U	F																	X				
	61	9	RO	HM	E	CTH									X												
	62	6	SP	RO	E	CC												X									
	63	18	NS	RP	P	CTH				X																	
	64	9	BL	NS	P	CC													X								
	65	7	HEM	RO	U	F							X														
	66	64	ASP	RM	Protect	--																					
	67	13	RP	WA	P	CC							X														
	68	6	WETLAND		Protect	--																					
	69	5	SP	RP	E	CC							X														
	70	3	NS	APL	P	CTH		X																			
	71	19	RO	WP	E	F																	X				
	72	2	DF	ASP	P	CTH											X										
	73	36	HEM	HM	U	CTH			X																		
	74	15	NS	WP	P	CTH											X										
	75	22	RO	HM	E	CTH					X																
	76	63	RM	ASP	Protect	--																					
	77	10	NS	RP	P	CTH							X														
	78	7	RP	SP	E	CC								X													
	79	6	RP	RM	E	CC		X																			
	80	5	RM	RO	E	IC																			X		

			Major				Year of Next Management (20__)																			
State Forest	Stand	Acres	Species		MO	TNM	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Charleston	81	41	WP	RM	E	IC					X																
Subcompartment A	82	8	NS	RP	P	CTH				X																	
	83	4	HEM	HM	U	F								X													
	84	21	NS	BC	P	CTH								X													
	85	9	SEED-SAP		P	--																					
	86	38	RP	NS	P	CTH					X																
	87	2	RM	ASP	E	IC													X								
	88	6	RO	WO	P	--																					
	89	7	RP	RM	E	IC							X														
	90	9	NS	RP	P	CTH									X												
Charleston	1	6	NS	ASP	P	CTH		X																			
Subcompartment B	2	14	RP	RM	P	CC							X														
	3	13	NS	RM	P	CTH				X																	
	4	11	WP	RM	E	IC								X													
	5	30	RM	HM	E	F												X									
	6	10	RM	WA	E	F														X							
	7	25	RM	HEM	E	IC																X					
	8	18	RP	WA	P	CC		X																			
	9	10	RM	WA	E	IC																					
	10	7	OTH	RM	E	IC											X										
	11	18	ASP	RP	P	CC			X																		
	12	51	HM	HEM	U	CTH				X																	
	13	24	HEM	RM	U	CTH						X															
	14	18	HEM	HM	U	F														X							
	15	44	WP	RM	E	CTH										X											
	16	22	RM	ASP	E	F											X										
	17	12	NS	ASP	P	CTH		X																			
	18	9	NS	WP	P	CTH							X														
	19	29	NS	RM	P	CTH														X							
	20	10	POND		Protect	--																					
	21	24	NS	ASP	P	CTH															X						
	22	16	RP	RM	P	CC						X															
	23	12	POND		Protect	--																					
	24	6	NS	HEM	P	CTH			X																		
	25	29	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	26	11	HEM	HM	U	CTH			X																		
	27	16	HM	RM	U	F																X					
	28	13	HEM	RM	U	F					X																
	29	2	NS	RM	P	CTH													X								
	30	2	HM	HEM	U	F																X					

			Major				Year of Next Management (20__)																			
State Forest	Stand	Acres	Species		MO	TNM	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Charleston	31	5	RM	HEM	E	F																				X	
Subcompartment B	32	6	RM	WA	E	F												X									
	33	2	SEED-SAP		P	--																					
	34	2	RP	BE	P	CC													X								
	35	30	HEM	HM	U	CTH								X													
	36	9	NS	HEM	P	CTH								X													
	37	40	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	38	6	SP	RM	P	CC		X																			
	39	2	WC		P	CTH							X														
	40	25	RM	WB	E	F															X						
	41	7	RM	ASP	Protect	IC																					
	42	20	RP	WS	P	CC				X																	
	43	14	HEM	RM	U	CTH							X														
	44	7	RM	WP	E	IC															X						
	45	15	BRUSH		N	--																					
	46	18	HEM	RO	U	CTH												X									
	47	9	HEM	RM	U	CTH							X														
	48	16	WP	RM	E	IC											X										
	49	5	NS		P	CTH				X																	
	50	4	WETLAND		Protect	--																					
	51	5	SEED-SAP		P	--																					
	52	6	NS	BC	P	CTH					X																
	53	2	WC	BC	P	CTH								X													
	54	10	ASP	WA	E	IC															X						
	55	8	SEED-SAP		Protect	--																					
	56	3	NS	WC	P	CTH			X																		
	57	3	WETLAND		Protect	--																					
	58	9	SP	BE	P	CC		X																			
	59	3	NS	ASP	P	CTH	X																				
	60	4	HEM	RO	U	IC		X																			
Charleston	1	5	HEM	RM	U	CTH										X											
Subcompartment C	2	10	HEM	RM	U	F																		X			
	3	8	RM	HM	E	F																		X			
	4	7	POND		Protect	--																					
	5	6	SP	RM	P	CC											X										
	6	10	ASP	WB	E	IC																			X		
	7	2	NS		P	CTH		X																			
	8	7	WP	WA	Protect	--																					
	9	3	HM	WS	U	CTH																		X			
	10	17	WS	APL	P	CTH			X																		

			Major				Year of Next Management (20__)																			
State Forest	Stand	Acres	Species		MO	TNM	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Charleston	11	6	SEED-SAP		N	--																				
Subcompartment C	12	17	WS	RP	P	IC													X							
	13	3	WC	RM	P	CTH	X																			
	14	8	BL	WA	P	IC															X					
	15	19	HM	HEM	U	CTH										X										
	16	5	HM	WS	U	CTH											X									
	17	23	NS	ASP	P	CTH		X																		
	18	23	RM	WB	E	CTH		X																		
	19	2	WA	HM	E	CTH																		X		
	20	8	RP	RM	Protect	--																				
	21	2	BRUSH		Protect	--																				
	22	3	SEED-SAP		N	--																				
	23	11	RP	RO	P	CC													X							
	24	9	HEM	HM	U	CTH										X										
	25	12	SEED-SAP		N	--																				
	26	2	HM	ASP	U	CTH																				X
	27	9	RM	RO	R	CTH																		X		
	28	2	NS	ASP	P	CTH							X													
	29	11	POND		Protect	--																				
	30	18	RP	NS	P	CTH		X																		
	31	4	POND		Protect	--																				
	32	22	NS	RO	P	CTH							X													
	33	13	HEM	RM	U	F													X							
	34	14	POND		Protect	--																				
	35	19	RP	NS	P	CTH						X														
	36	10	SEED-SAP		N	--																				
	37	15	NS	RM	P	CTH									X											
	38	14	SEED-SAP		N	--																				
	39	3	NS		P	CTH													X							
	40	10	RM	ASP	E	F																			X	
	41	9	RM	WP	Protect	--																				
	42	2	HEM	RO	U	CTH					X															
	43	1	RM	BC	E	IC																				X
	44	6	NS	WA	P	CTH	X																			
	45	2	BRUSH		Protect	--																				
	46	7	RP	RM	P	CC			X																	
	47	57	WETLAND		Protect	--																				
	48	6	HEM	WA	Protect	--																				
	49	26	RM	HEM	Protect	--																				
	50	6	NS	WS	P	CTH													X							

			Major				Year of Next Management (20__)																			
State Forest	Stand	Acres	Species		MO	TNM	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Charleston	51	2	HEM	BC	U	IC						X														
Subcompartment C	52	3	RP	RM	P	CC								X												
	53	29	NS	RP	P	CTH	X																			
	54	18	RP	SP	P	CTH								X												
	55	26	SP	WA	P	CC					X															
	56	7	SP	WS	Protect	--																				
	57	18	WS	WA	P	CTH								X												
	58	1	SEED-SAP		N	--																				
	59	3	HM	BAS	U	CTH																X				
Charleston	1	19	HM	BC	U	CTH																				X
Subcompartment D	2	8	NS	ASP	P	CTH												X								
	3	4	SEED-SAP		N	--																				
	4	20	HEM	RO	U	CTH											X									
	5	15	HM	HEM	U	CTH													X							
	6	3	NS	RM	P	CTH														X						
	7	3	RP	HEM	P	CC												X								
	8	17	HM	ASP	U	CTH																	X			
	9	7	NS	WA	P	CTH													X							
	10	15	RP	HM	P	CTH					X															
	11	7	HEM	HM	U	CTH							X													
	12	13	ASP	RM	Protect	--																				
	13	30	NS	ASP	P	CTH											X									
	14	30	HEM	HM	U	CTH								X												
	15	21	RP	NS	P	CTH							X													
	16	35	HM	HEM	U	CTH													X							
	17	18	WP	STM	P	CTH								X												
	18	27	NS		P	--																				
	19	2	ASP	HM	E	IC																			X	
	20	6	HM	BAS	U	F								X												
	21	10	HEM	BE	U	F															X					
	22	20	HEM	HM	U	CTH							X													
	23	29	NS	ASP	P	CTH													X							
	24	11	RP	WP	P	CTH			X																	
	25	2	SEED-SAP		N	--																				
	26	15	NS	ASP	P	CTH													X							
	27	6	RM	WA	N	F														X						
	28	10	WP	ASP	P	CTH															X					
	29	38	RP	SP	P	CC									X											
	30	7	RP	RM	P	CC													X							
	31	10	NS	RM	P	CTH			X																	

			Major				Year of Next Management (20__)																			
State Forest	Stand	Acres	Species		MO	TNM	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Charleston	32	35	RP	NS	P	CTH									X												
Subcompartment D	33	18	NS	JL	P	CTH														X							
	34	15	RP		P	CTH						X															
	35	9	SEED-SAP		Protect	--																					
	36	55	NS	WA	P	CTH										X											
	37	31	RP	RM	P	TSI														X							
	38	6	DF	RM	P	CTH												X									
	39	37	NS	ASP	P	TSI										X											
	40	18	HM	BAS	U	CTH																		X			
	41	3	RM	ASP	E	F															X						
	42	3	RP		P	TSI			X																		
	43	16	JL	RP	P	CTH											X										
	44	3	WETLAND		Protect	--																					
	45	4	RM	WP	E	F							X														
	46	2	BRUSH		Protect	--																					
	47	20	RP	NS	P	CTH		X																			
	48	2	POND		Protect	--																					
	49	7	HEM	BE	U	F								X													
	50	27	RP	EL	P	CTH						X															
	51	8	WC	EL	P	CTH			X																		
	52	6	RM	RO	E	F								X													
	53	6	POND		Protect	--																					
	54	2	DL		P	CTH															X						
	55	6	SEED-SAP		E	--																					
	56	3	WP	NS	P	CTH	X																				
	57	3	RM	SP	P	CC	X																				
	58	2	WC		P	CTH	X																				
	59	2	NS	RM	P	CTH														X							
	60	3	NS	WP	P	CTH	X																				
	61	3	NS	WP	P	CTH			X																		
	62	1	DL	OTH	P	CTH														X							
	63	7	SP	RM	P	CTH			X																		
	64	3	RM	BF	P	F											X										
	65	3	NS	WP	P	CTH			X																		
	66	18	RM	WP	Protect	--																					
	67	4	RP	NS	P	CTH		X																			
	68	15	RM	WP	E	F																	X				
	69	25	WS	RM	P	TSI						X															
	70	2	BRUSH		N	--																					
	71	4	WETLAND		Protect	--																					

			Major				Year of Next Management (20__)																				
State Forest	Stand	Acres	Species		MO	TNM	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Charleston	72	4	RM	HM	E	F																			X		
Subcompartment D	73	32	NS	ASP	P	CTH											X										
	74	7	WETLAND		Protect	--																					
	75	13	ASP	RM	E	F																	X				
	76	19	POND		Protect	--																					
	77	4	HM	BAS	U	CTH						X															
	78	9	HEM	HM	U	CTH			X																		
	79	1	POND		Protect	--																					
	80	14	RM	ASP	E	F																	X				
	81	14	RM	BE	Protect	--																					
	82	3	WETLAND		Protect	--																					
	83	2	RO	HEM	E	CTH												X									
	84	30	RM	WP	E	F														X							
	85	5	RM	WA	E	F																			X		
	86	7	NS	RM	P	CTH							X														
	87	3	WETLAND		Protect	--																					
	88	11	NS	RM	P	CTH											X										
	89	8	WETLAND		Protect	--																					
	90	8	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	91	8	RP	NS	P	CTH	X																				
	92	7	NS	RP	P	CTH												X									
	93	7	RP	NS	P	CTH												X									
	94	4	NS	WP	P	CTH					X																
	95	30	RP	NS	P	CTH					X																
	96	2	POND		Protect	--																					
	97	5	ASP	RM	E	IC			X																		
	98	6	ASP	WA	E	F																	X				
	99	12	RP	NS	P	CTH	X																				
Rural Grove	1	3	WETLAND		Protect	--																					
	2	19	HEM	HM	E	CTH										X											
	3	4	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	4	3	WS	RM	P	CC			X																		
	5	2	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	6	5	HEM	RM	E	CTH				X																	
	7	7	NS		P	CTH													X								
	8	2	NS	WP	P	CTH					X																
	9	36	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	10	17	NS	ASP	P	CTH												X									
	11	15	NS	SP	P	CTH									X												
	12	18	SEED-SAP		Protect	--																					

			Major				Year of Next Management (20__)																				
State Forest	Stand	Acres	Species		MO	TNM	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rural Grove	13	24	NS	ASP	P	CTH															X						
	14	55	WETLAND		Protect	--																					
	15	8	NS	BAS	P	CTH												X									
	16	13	RP	BE	P	CC	X																				
	17	13	HEM	RM	E	CTH		X																			
	18	27	NS	SP	P	CTH								X													
	19	3	WP	RM	U	F						X															
	20	9	NS	BAS	P	CTH			X																		
	21	11	NS	BAS	P	CTH									X												
	22	14	RM	BAS	E	IC									X												
	23	6	HEM	RM	Protect	--																					
	24	3	NS	SP	P	IC							X														
	25	14	BAS	RM	E	IC												X									
	26	3	RM	HM	U	F							X														
	27	6	WP	RM	U	CTH		X																			
	28	34	HEM	RM	R	CTH		X																			
	29	17	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	30	10	RO	RM	U	CTH							X														
	31	4	HEM	RM	E	CTH	X																				
	32	4	HEM	RM	E	CTH	X																				
	33	3	ASP	HM	E	IC					X																
	34	3	RO	HM	U	F										X											
	35	14	NS	RM	P	CTH										X											
	36	9	WP	ASP	P	IC														X							
	37	10	WS	WP	P	IC															X						
	38	3	ASP	RO	U	F																	X				
	39	19	WP	EL	P	CTH											X										
	40	30	WP	WA	P	IC						X															
	41	4	RM	RO	E	IC							X														
	42	5	SH	ASP	E	IC																	X				
	43	17	RM	WP	E	IC												X									
	44	6	RP	RM	P	IC							X														
	45	6	RM	WA	E	IC									X												
	46	7	NS	RM	P	CTH					X																
	47	31	NS	EL	P	CTH			X																		
	48	2	RP	RM	P	IC												X									
	49	8	SP	RP	P	CC	X																				
	50	12	RM	ASP	E	IC													X								
	51	4	RM	HEM	E	IC			X																		
	52	20	RP	NS	P	CTH	X																				

			Major				Year of Next Management (20__)																			
State Forest	Stand	Acres	Species		MO	TNM	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rural Grove	53	6	RO	HM	U	CTH														X							
	54	8	SP	RM	P	CC				X																	
	55	47	HM	HEM	E	CTH				X																	
	56	11	RM	WA	E	IC																					X
	57	32	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	58	17	WS	BL	P	IC														X							
	59	15	NS	GA	P	CTH			X																		
	60	6	NS	ASP	P	CTH															X						
	61	22	WP	EL	P	CTH	X																				
	62	36	WP	WA	P	IC											X										
	63	3	BRUSH		N	--																					
	64	58	NS	BAS	P	IC										X											
	65	8	ASP	WA	E	IC																				X	
	66	20	HEM	SH	E	CTH					X																
	67	9	NS	ASP	P	CTH														X							
	68	5	NS	ASP	P	CTH													X								
	69	4	RP	RM	P	CC															X						
	70	39	NS	ASP	P	CTH							X														
	71	8	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	72	4	NS		P	CTH												X									
	73	16	WA	SHR	E	IC																				X	
	74	8	NS		P	CTH															X						
	75	13	HM	BAS	E	CTH									X												
	76	11	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	77	4	NS	WA	P	CTH				X																	
	78	3	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	79	8	NS	ELM	P	CTH				X																	
	80	16	WS	WA	P	CTH													X								
	81	21	WS	RM	P	IC										X											
	82	7	NS	BAS	P	CTH			X																		
	83	8	NS	BAS	P	CTH				X																	
	84	5	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	85	18	RO	WP	U	CTH						X															
	86	6	HEM	BAS	E	CTH	X																				
	87	9	ASP	WP	E	IC						X															
	88	63	NS	WA	P	CTH				X																	
	89	2	BRUSH		Protect	--																					
	90	31	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	91	5	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	92	21	WP	WA	E	IC												X									

			Major				Year of Next Management (20__)																			
State Forest	**Stand**	**Acres**	**Species**		**MO**	**TNM**	**07**	**08**	**09**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**
Rural Grove	93	10	NS	ASP	P	CTH	X																				
	94	8	HEM	HM	E	CTH							X														
Yatesville Falls	1	14	DL	WP	P	CC												X									
	2	8	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	3	7	RO	YP	P	CTH												X									
	4	11	NS	WP	P	CTH			X																		
	5	10	NS	RM	P	CTH				X																	
	6	7	WP	RM	E	CTH																			X		
	7	6	RO	WP	E	CTH											X										
	8	4	NS	WP	P	CC					X																
	9	9	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	10	24	RP	NS	P	CTH									X												
	11	39	HEM	HM	U	CTH					X																
	12	60	WP	WA	Protect	--																					
	13	14	WP	RP	P	CTH		X																			
	14	34	HEM	RM	U	CTH		X																			
	15	3	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	16	5	NS	WP	P	CTH						X															
	17	7	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	18	49	NS	WP	P	CTH								X													
	19	6	HEM	ASP	U	F												X									
	20	6	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	21	21	NS	ASP	P	CTH								X													
	22	37	RP	WA	P	CC															X						
	23	11	SEED-SAP		P	--																					
	24	42	NS	WA	P	CTH				X																	
	25	34	WS	RM	P	TSI														X							
	26	46	RO	HEM	E	CTH	X																				
	27	8	NS	WP	P	CTH													X								
	28	3	WETLAND		Protect	--																					
	29	6	RM	ASP	Protect	--																					
	30	2	WETLAND		Protect	--																					
	31	6	WETLAND		Protect	--																					
	32	12	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	33	18	HM	BAS	U	CTH																X					
	34	15	WP	RO	E	CTH																		X			
	35	16	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	36	13	NS	ASP	P	CTH												X									
	37	8	NS	WA	P	CTH												X									
	38	25	SEED-SAP		N	--																					

			Major				Year of Next Management (20__)																			
State Forest	**Stand**	**Acres**	**Species**		**MO**	**TNM**	**07**	**08**	**09**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**
Yatesville Falls	39	3	RP	RM	P	CC			X																		
	40	15	HEM	RM	U	CTH	X																				
	41	12	SEED-SAP		N	--																					
	42	4	HEM	RM	U	F										X											
	43	8	WETLAND		Protect	--																					
	44	5	WETLAND		Protect	--																					
	45	14	WP	RM	E	F					X																
Lost Valley	1	5	HM	BC	U	CTH								X													
	2	11	WA	WS	P	IC																					X
	3	22	HM	RM	U	CTH																				X	
	4	21	NS	ASP	P	CTH															X						
	5	7	HEM	HM	E	CTH				X																	
	6	4	RM	ELM	P	CC														X							
	7	11	HM	BAS	U	CTH				X																	
	8	16	HM	WA	U																						
	9	9	HM	IWD	U	CTH								X													
	10	32	RM	WA	P	IC																					X
	11	15	WA	ELM	E																						X
	12	18	HM	RO	U	TSI												X									
	13	5	BL	HM	E	F			X																		
	14	11	WA	ASP	E	IC																X					
	15	7	RM	HM	E	CTH																	X				
	16	14	WS	WA	P	IC													X								
	17	30	RO	HM	E	CTH										X											
	18	49	NS	WA	P	CTH											X										
	19	3	RO	HM	E	CTH							X														
	20	37	RO	HM	E	CTH											X										
	21	6	ASP	RO	E	CTH			X																		
	22	12	HM	RO	U	CTH							X														
	23	8	RP	ASP	P	CC	X																				
	24	12	RM	WA	E	CTH																		X			
	25	2	NS	RM	P	CTH														X							
	26	8	SEED-SAP		N																						
	27	18	NS	ASP	P	CTH								X													
	28	6	HM	RO	U	CTH									X												
	29	1	BRUSH		N																						
	30	11	SEED-SAP		P																						
	31	6	NS	ASP	P	CTH												X									
	32	2	OPEN		N																						
	33	14	RP	RM	P	CTH							X														

			Major				Year of Next Management (20__)																			
State Forest	**Stand**	**Acres**	**Species**		**MO**	**TNM**	**07**	**08**	**09**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**
Lost Valley	34	6	NS	RP	P	CTH										X											
	35	7	RM	HM	E	CTH					X																
	36	8	RP	HM	P	CTH																X					
	37	14	NS	WS	P	CTH												X									
	38	20	WA	BL	E	F														X							
	39	2	RO	HM	E	CTH							X														
	40	13	SEED-SAP		N																						
	41	2	HEM	BBE	U	CTH	X																				
	42	11	SEED-SAP		N																						
	43	4	RP		P	CTH														X							
	44	21	NS	RM	P	CTH									X												
	45	4	WETLAND		Protect																						
	46	3	NS	RO	P	CTH														X							
	47	1	RP	WA	P	CC			X																		
	48	21	SEED-SAP		N																						
	49	20	HEM	IWD	U	CTH						X															
	50	10	HM	RO	U	CTH	X																				
	51	12	NS	RM	P	CTH						X															
	52	20	HEM	BBE	U	CTH		X																			
	53	29	WP	RP	P	CTH		X																			
	54	33	SEED-SAP		N																						
	55	12	NS	WA	P	CTH				X																	
	56	6	BRUSH		N																						
	57	6	RP	WA	P	CC	X																				
	58	10	RO	RM	E	CTH															X						

Schenectady RA #1 Schedule Of Silvicultural Actions

STAND	ACRES	YEAR	TYPE OF ACTION
A-1	29	2007	Timber, Roundwood
A-2	36	-	
A-3	21	2013	Timber, Roundwood
A-4	16	2008	Timber, Roundwood
A-5	35	2009	Timber, Roundwood
A-6	12	2009	Timber, Roundwood
A-7	55	-	
A-8	154	2011	Timber, Roundwood
A-9	13	2017	Timber, Roundwood
A-10	35	-	
B-1	13	2014	Timber, Roundwood
B-2	21	2010	Timber, Roundwood
B-3	47	2016	Timber, Roundwood
B-4	32	2015	Timber, Roundwood
B-5	13	-	
B-6	4	-	
B-7	6	2012	Timber, Roundwood
B-8	28	-	
C-1	27	2014	Timber, Roundwood
C-2	40	-	
C-3	5	-	
C-4	1	-	
C-5	15	-	
C-6	6	-	
C-7	34	2006	Timber, Roundwood
C-8	1	-	

APPENDIX XVIII

Appendix XVIII

Summary of Comments and Department Response for the Charleston Unit Management Plan Draft - March 19, 2008

I. Horse/Cross Country Ski Trails

1. **Comment: Please have trails clearly marked. Whether we've been horseback riding, hiking or cross country skiing, DEC trails are not well marked or cleared. There are no good maps available either.**

   Response: The recreation trails on the Charleston Unit are for the most part maintained by volunteer organizations. The Mohawk Valley Hiking Club, which has maintained the ski trails on Charleston State Forest for years, has suffered a decline in the number of volunteers that are interested in trail maintenance work. Recently, the Charleston Trail Riders, a horseback riding club, has demonstrated a strong interest in working with the DEC and with the Mohawk Valley Hiking Club to improve the trails on the Charleston State Forest. It is anticipated that through the cooperative efforts of all three parties, the condition of the trails on Charleston State Forest will improve. Maps of trails on State land are available from the Department's website at: www.dec.ny.gov. Maps of the Charleston ski trails are also available at the Stamford DEC Office at 65561 State Highway 10, Stamford, New York, phone: 607-652-7365.

2. **Comment: I and many of my friends have enjoyed riding our horses at Charleston and wish to continue to do so. We have taken care of the trails and have even picked up trash left there by other people. There is no good reason why you should limit the use of these trails to equestrians. We should be able to enjoy these state lands as that is what they are, land to be enjoyed by all. In today's world with traffic being what it is the only place to safely ride our horses is on State land. This is land set aside by the state for ALL to enjoy, please let us do so!!**

   Comment: I am an avid horseback rider, as well as a cross-country skier and hiker. I urge you to keep all State Forest trails open to as many users as possible. Trails enjoyed by cross-country skiers and snowmobilers in the winter can be used by horseback riders during other seasons with no conflict whatsoever. Please do not take trails away from one user group and give them to another group; designating them for a specific limited purpose. Please continue to allow horseback riders to use the entire trail system, rather than limiting them to a designated 10-mile section.

   Comment: I am writing to express my concern about limiting the use of some trails to equestrians. These trails are used by myself and friends with horses. When we visit the area we also spend money at the local establishments. I would think the impact on the local economy would suffer if sadly we were prohibited or limited in our use of the trail system(s). It would not pay to haul to the area and have less than a full day's riding - 3 or 4 days riding would be more beneficial to all parties I

would think. In the summer I spend nearly every weekend riding at one of New York State's parks. With the upstate population explosion since 9/11 the area owned by private parties willing to let folks ride their land has become limited. The State parks are really the only land left to ride and explore on horseback in this state. I would hope for MORE horse trail systems rather than less, under the circumstances. As a life-long resident/tax payer of NY State, I hope my plea is heard and do hope for a positive result.

Comment: How sad to think that with all the good that might be done time is being wasted trying to keep the noble horse out of the picture rather than inviting it in! Nothing in this grand country of ours was built without the help and sweat of the horse. Its use should be welcomed on all but a few state trails. I believe the local area merchants are not opposed to the added income. Most land owners that I have spoken with are glad to see the horses in their area and claim us to be the most property friendly of those who use the trail systems. Please keep us in the loop of trail users. The modern world is steadily ingesting trails in every direction and the ones we have left are truly precious to us.

Comment: I, and many of my friends are very distressed at the plan to limit horse usage on some of the trails, especially in an area that is steeped in the historical use of horses by early settlers and native americans of the area. The positive economical impact on the surrounding communities when recreational horseback riders are welcomed, is tremendous. Local businesses, like gas stations, convenient stores, and restaurants benefit tremendously with the added revenue. Many of my friends and I are aging, and hiking is not an option for exploring our forests and other natural resources, although we are avid trail riders and are always thrilled to be in the woods on our horses. Because the upstate population has grown since 9/11, open land has been shrinking, and state land is often the only place we can ride. The trail systems can benefit from stewardship from the equine clubs and organization. If you take a look at the Brookfield trail system, the "New York State Plantation Walking Horse Club" has contributed heavily, both financially and in physical labor towards many many improvements there. I'm hopeful that you would consider having equestrians join with you to help maintain the trails, without the loss, and hopefully increased mileage, open to us. Please understand, with 13 miles of trails taken away , it will be hardly worth anyone bringing their horses there, which would be a shame financially for the surrounding communities, and horseback riders in the area.

Comment: I and many equestrians feel that our riding areas are very precious to us and we want to make sure that we can continue to ride on our favorite trails and areas. Many States are trying to exclude horses from trails and it is a continuous battle to try and keep them. We here in NY are very blessed to have such wonderful and beautiful State lands to ride on. Each and very one of the equestrians that I ride with loves these State trails and will do anything to up keep and preserve what we have.

Comment: Eliminating 13 out of 23 miles of trails to equestrian use is not only

limiting, but to leave only 10 miles accessible to horses makes it too short a distance to be worth much, unless you live next to the forest. It would seem to me that the DEC response would be to improve all the existing trails so they would support horse use. I would even suggest an expansion of the trail system, open to horses and other user groups. I don't see much difference in Montgomery county soil than in many areas on which I ride. This issue goes back to improving trails. I know there are clubs willing to contribute toward that end. Recreational riding is growing, and more people want to have state land to ride on. This is the time to improve the existing trails, AND expand the system so that everyone can benefit. During the winter, most multi-use trails that are used by skiers and riders, are closed to horses when snow covered anyway, so skiers aren't inconvenienced. In my experience, once horse use is prohibited, it stays that way for a long, long time. Improvements to multi-use trails can be funded by Federal grants, single use trails cannot. My tax dollars support State Forests and Lands, and I sincerely hope that this plan does not come to pass.

Comment: I am writing in regards to your plans to designate more of the Charleston State Forest as "foot trails" therefore preventing them from being used for horseback riding. I feel that this will only deter horseback riders from using the Charleston State land to ride. Being a horse owner who frequently trailers their horse for trail riding, I look for areas that provide for hours of riding. Being limited to only 10 miles of trails would not make it a worth while trip with the price of gasoline. I have ridden in the Charleston Forest for the past 30 years. I'm finding it hard to understand why it is that the horses cannot continue to share these trails with the hikers like they have in the past. If it isn't broke, why fix it?

Comment: Last night my friends informed me of your consideration of closing some of the equestrian trails on Charleston State Park just outside Albany, NY off Route 20. This is very upsetting because there are not many trails to begin with. Even a slow walking horse can cover many miles in a short time. Several of us carry garbage bags to pick up litter left by others. We try very hard not to even leave tracks thus causing us to wait to ride trails in drier seasons. Making it bug season! We teach our younger riders to bring out what ever they carry in - no yelling, racing, stay together. We do what we can to clear a blocked trail of fallen trees, branches, avoid mud when we can, helmets a must. Horses are an expense as most sports and being alive we try to keep all safe for animals, woodlands, and people. So please rethink this endeavor because we support a lot of huge taxpayers - hay sellers, feed and grain, veterinarians, board barns, trainers, ferriers, tack places, horse trailers, trucks, etc. Can't ride - don't buy! With the ever rising gas prices things are hard enough to arrive at a place, ridden at for years, to be greeted with, "Horses Keep Out."

Comment: I would like to thank the DEC for including horse trails in the UMP. We would like to see some additional trails opened up on the initial onset. As Vicki stated, there are a lot of horses that have moved into the area over the last few years and more coming in. The plan currently does not allow horses to come in from the Burtonsville side, so it kind of limits all the people that are currently in that area.

We would like to see that opened up. We are aware of the stream crossings and the upgrades that need to happen there. We're willing to work on that. We have just formed the group (Charleston Trail Riders), there is information over on the table. We need people, and help to open up as many trails as possible. If you had a chance to see the trails that we've improved, the water bars, some of the raised areas, it makes it a great opportunity for hiking groups to go through. The areas that are foot trails now tend to be wet. People won't walk on them. So the more areas we can improve, the better it will be for everybody else. So we invite you to, join us, help us improve these trails, make it a good experience for everybody. If the trails are slushy and you are cross country skiing, they will freeze and make it nasty. If we raise the trail beds up it will make it a better experience for everybody.

Comment: I'm with the Charleston Trail Riding Club. I would just like to echo that we are in a lot of indebtedness to the Mohawk Valley Hiking Club. We've got a vision for this area, with the price of fuel, this could be the number one destination for the day riders in the Capital district. We are proposing taking the piece of trail across from Robinson Road, that one little leg there and adding it to the designated horse trails. But we are going to need help. Those of you here who are horse back riders, we formed a club. There are dues payable, and that's how we are going to fund putting up these bridges, putting down these diverters, and doing some drainage work on these trails. We are not going to get any public money to do it, so we are going to have to do it with our own donations and hard work. So that is the one area I would like to add as a designated trail, the Robinson Road overlook.

Response: The purpose of the changes to the trail system that are outlined in the draft plan is not to limit equestrian use of the trails, but to make sure that such use takes place on trails that can support it. Currently it is legal to ride horses on the entire Charleston ski trail system. As stated in the plan, the trail system is not designed for equestrian use, it's designed for winter use by cross country skiers. There are many wet areas and stream crossings on the cross country ski trails. Skiers using the trails in winter have virtually no impact on the trails because the ground is frozen, but horses walking on the trails when the ground isn't frozen churn up the wet areas and degrade the condition of the trails. Montgomery County soils are typically flat, wet, and muddy, and without improvement of some sort are not very suitable for equestrian use. Also, the multiple stream crossings on the trail system are bridged by narrow foot bridges that cannot accommodate horses. Horseback riders have been fording the streams at these crossings on unimproved fords, causing erosion and churning of the stream banks.

It is the Department's goal to promote public use of State lands while at the same time ensuring that such use happens in a responsible manner. Over the last six or seven years, the Charleston Forest has seen increasing use by equestrians of a trail system that wasn't designed for horses. We anticipate that the trend of increasing use is going to continue. What we propose in the plan is to upgrade a portion of the ski trails so that they can better

handle equestrian use, and then restrict equestrian use to that portion of the trails. If over time we're able to improve other trails so that they're suitable for horses, then those upgraded trails may also become horse trails. While what we propose in the draft plan will limit equestrian use temporarily, our end goal is to encourage equestrian use by providing trails that are better suited for that kind of activity.

The Charleston Trail Riders is an equestrian group that has an agreement with the State which allows them to improve and maintain the ten miles of trails that we propose to designate as horse trails. Since 2004, the group has done a lot of work to harden wet sections of the trails and control erosion. We've been able to assist them in their efforts by providing some materials and also doing some upgrades of our own. Their trails are now much more suitable for horseback riding, and it is our hope that they'll be able to continue their cooperative efforts with us on other sections of the trails so that we can responsibly allow horses on them as well. The Trail Riders have already shown interest in assisting the Mohawk Valley Hiking Club, which has an agreement with the State to maintain the entire ski trail system on Charleston State Forest, including the trails that we propose to designate as foot trails. The Charleston Trail Riders are looking for volunteers to help them maintain and improve the trails. They can be contacted by calling Bill Felter at (518) 875-6532 or by email to dollarbf@prodigy.net.

3. **Comment: I am from the Mohawk Valley Hiking Club. I'm kind of interested in seeing how everybody's so pleased with these 20 miles of trails. I go back a long ways before there were any trails, and I think it's only rightful due that everybody knows that those trails were all made by the Mohawk Valley Hiking Club. All the whole 22 miles of them. And they were for cross country skiing and for hiking and we don't like the idea of using some of those trails for things other than hiking and cross country skiing. If you want to have trails for anything else, fine, build them. That's what we did. All those bridges that are all through that place, I think 6 of them anyway, were all made by the Mohawk Valley Hiking Club. So we're really proud of that and anybody who is going to use it should know this. Now, on horse trails. Until they have diapers for horses, I think they should keep them off of the places where people are going to hike. If any of you have been out west at all, you go on the trails out there, and it's deep in horse hockey. And the other thing is the ATV's. They are the biggest problem, I think, we can have in the whole thing. I don't know how you are going to keep them out, but you have to keep them out. Because they just make the place a mess. And that's all there is to it. Now the other thing is on those bridges, on the bridges that we made, we found out something very, very much to the detriment of the bridges. Everyone of them fell down. We used big spruce logs for the main beams across, in 5 years, they were absolutely rotted out. So they all had to be rebuilt. So, I just wanted to bring you all up to date on where those trails come from. And also the trails in Featherstonhaugh, were all made by the Mohawk Valley Hiking Club too. So we're proud of them, and we're glad that people are going to be able to use them. That's great. But let's keep the horses and the hikers separated.**

Comment: I'm a horse back rider, I live on Sara Lib Road. First I'd like to say we all owe a debt of gratitude to the Mohawk Valley Hiking Club, and really appreciate their work. And I can appreciate that as a horse back rider I clean the paddocks a lot and I know what stepping in a pile of horse pucky is. They're generally pretty easy to see and I think avoid. One of the things I notice when I read on the web site about the history of the area, I hadn't realized but apparently there is a historic Indian trail also used during the Revolutionary War that goes through the Charleston State Forest. I'd love to know exactly where that went. One of my thoughts as we're talking about this, though, is that part of the mission as it says on there is the preservation of our heritage. People have been riding horses oh, all across the land for well over 200 years. I suspect that there is a lot of assumption in the past that people did ride horses, and it was just kind of assumed that they did and so no plans were made. People were riding horses and walking long before people were cross country skiing, long before people were snowmobiling. Listening to some of the comments it would be real easy to see how the different constituencies here could get into a tug of war over our various vesting interests. But I think that everybody, if we all pulled together, keep in mind that would benefit everybody and would be a help to everyone. I know that somebody from cross country ski or the snowmobile group talked to me last year about making a trail cutting across our land, and if that person is here that is still an open possibility if it would be helpful to you. I am certainly hopeful that we can keep in mind that it is not just recreation, but that it is part of our national heritage and our cultural heritage. And I think that the needs of everybody - hikers, horse back riders, trappers - sometimes may come into conflict with one another, but I think our common interests in the big picture are a lot more and we need to work together.

Response: DEC appreciates the efforts of the Mohawk Valley Hiking Club over the years in the construction and maintenance of the ski trail systems on Charleston and Featherstonhaugh State Forests. Increased use of the Charleston ski trail system by equestrians clearly demonstrates a need for designated and maintained horse trails on the area. Upgrading and utilizing the extensive existing trail system makes more sense than creating an entirely new trail system to accommodate equestrian use. Improving some of the ski trails to make them suitable for horses will at the same time improve them for hikers and cross country skiers.

II. Snowmobile Trails

Comment: I would just like to bring up the Town of Florida Snowmobile Club and Frontier Snowmobile Riders maintain quite a few miles of these trails, we have 40 some miles altogether I believe there is 5 miles for the Rural Grove Forest that we actually maintain. We work hard to keep that open. All of our funding money comes from snowmobile registration across New York State. And it's a large group of snowmobilers in New York State, but it's a small group of guys that work hard to

keep these trails open. We work with cross country skiers. We have an ATV problem as well that we try to enforce on our own. Not too lucky with it. But the bike trail over here in Fultonville, there's a guy who comes over and runs his dog sled down that trail. And after we're done grooming it he loves it. So I mean we work with anybody we can, we just like to keep everybody open to snowmobiling as well and at the same time we're open to people using it for horseback riding, hiking, that's you know, nature, that's what the trails are there for - everybody to share.

Response: The Frontier Sno-Riders currently maintain approximately 4 miles of snowmobile trail on the Charleston State Forest, 2 miles on the Lost Valley State Forest, and 1.4 miles on the Featherstonhaugh State Forest. The Town of Florida Snowmobile Club maintains approximately 3.5 miles of snowmobile trail on Rural Grove State Forest.

III. ATV Trails

Comment: I did not want to disagree with the guy from the hiking club, but not all the trails were put together by the hikers. I've lived in Charleston for 43 years and as a kid growing up we've rode bicycles, we've walked, we've snowshoed, we've taken horses, snow machines, and back at that time it was 3 wheelers now it's 4 wheelers. I hear a lot of people say that we don't have the funding for the trails and you know you hear a lot of people that are always against ATVs. I ride I horses. But I think if you designated certain trails for ATVs that the revenue that you could bring in, could maintain the snow machine trails, I mean, face it guys with the snow machine how much snow have we had over the years. I mean when I was a kid we had 20 foot drifts. You never had to worry about running out of snow until maybe July. And it's true, I mean everybody thinks back then, that's how it used to be. But I think if you designated certain trails for ATVs you'd get revenue. In some of the western states, the money that they bring in just for these, and local businesses, and you know that would even help even snowmobilers even if we do get snow. I mean you could use them in the summertime for ATVs and in the wintertime for the snow machines. And I think you would have a happy medium. I think if you actually put that into effect you would be surprised the revenue you would bring in. You know, not just for the reforestation and the trails but the other businesses around. Because people travel, if you ever pick up an ATV magazine and read how they have these people that come in that come from out of state, they just love to come, we got 4,000 acres, I mean, that's quite a view for people to come through and see. And people need motels rooms to come and stay in, they want to buy food, groceries. Like I said, as a kid growing up we took all those trails and everybody shared and nobody every had any problems. Yes there are a lot of bad seeds out there, snowmobilers, ATV-ers, even people who ride horses. And I just think that if we all work together and if you designate certain trails for ATVs it might eliminate the problem of the ATVs riding. I mean a lot of these people that live around here have ATVs, your ATV sales have probably tripled, there's no place

to ride. They make you register it and insure it, for what to ride it in your backyard. That's ridiculous.

Comment: Horseback riders, what do they bring into New York State, and hikers? They want to do it and that's fine. But 4 wheelers have brought in over 12 million dollars in trail funding. Where is that money, what are they doing with that money? That's the big question. The money is there in our trail fund for 4 wheelers for the trail grants and it's just sitting there and it's not doing anything. We don't want to see more snowmobile trails, we groom them and maintain them and you get guys out there on 4 wheelers tearing them up. With the 4 wheelers, anybody wants to know about 4 wheelers let me know and I can get you in touch with NYSERVA and we can go from there. But there is 12 million dollars in a trail grant fund just for trails and why aren't they allowed on New York State property?

Response: The soils on the Charleston Unit are generally shallow, wet, clay soils that cannot sustain ATV use, therefore the Department has no plans to designate ATV trails on the Unit. The Department does have a program in place by which a qualified person with a certified disability may apply for a permit which would allow them to operate a suitable type of motor vehicle on all trails designated by the Department for such use. There are currently 2.2 miles of trails on the Lost Valley State Forest that are designated for use under this program.

DEC has no involvement with the management of ATV registration monies.

IV. Beaver Activity

Comment: I'm from the Mohawk Valley Hiking Club. One of the things that I see is the beavers are a big problem. That's one of the things that would help is getting rid of those beavers. It would dry up the land and make it more available for everybody.

Response: Declining interest in trapping has resulted in increased beaver activity on the Charleston Unit. DEC encourages trapping during trapping season. Beaver complaint site information is available from the DEC Wildlife Unit each year upon request. Where beaver activity causes hazards on public roads, public lands, and private lands, the DEC Wildlife Unit works with the NYS DOT, local municipalities, public land stewards, and private landowners to issue nuisance permits that allow for removal of the beaver and/or beaver dams outside of trapping season.

V. Timber Volumes

Comment: A completed forest inventory should include an estimate of the potential "Commercial Timber Harvest" volume and value for a management period. The 7,405 acres of the Unit Management Plan together with the total 750,000 acres of all State Forest acres of the state should eventually be added together for a comprehensive view and understanding of a total commercial timber volume and value. The cost/benefit ratio of State Forests relative to the forest products industry is overlooked. The expectation that managed State Forests will contribute to the stabilization of the forest industry might be compared to the unmanaged forest production of the 14 million acres of private owned forest lands. The Unit Management Plan perhaps should contain reference to the potential of state owned forest lands future harvests of biomass fuels and state lands participation in global warming "Green" credits.

Response: The current forest inventory system allows for the calculation of timber volumes when needed. Data is available for commercial timber volumes, and this data is used for various planning and timber sale implementation projects. This Unit Management Plan is probably not the best forum in which to address the issue of the contribution of state lands to the forest products industry. State lands are managed for multiple benefits, with timber and other wood products being just one of those benefits. The Empire State Forest Products Association (ESFPA) recently did an assessment of timber availability on DEC administered land, versus timber harvested. It is common knowledge that the annual allowable cut from state lands has not been achieved in many years, and that the state lands grow more wood annually than is harvested. Timber harvests are planned based in part on current staffing levels and the ability of limited staff to get that aspect of the state land management job done.

VI. Milfoil in Featherstonhaugh Lake

Comment: Milfoil is a problem in Featherstonhaugh Lake. What is the DEC going to do about it?

Response: Milfoil is an invasive exotic aquatic plant that, unfortunately, is well established in lakes and ponds over a broad geographic area. It has become common and widespread. Efforts to eradicate this plant have not always been successful. Eradication is not a simple, easy, or cheap undertaking. It requires large amounts of staff time and effort, and a substantial dollar investment. Mechanical removal of this plant is extremely costly, and often does not result in elimination of this plant from the affected water body. Herbicide treatments may have other negative side effects. At this time, DEC has no plan to embark on a milfoil eradication program in Featherstonaugh Lake. New technology, or new found biological controls for this plant, may cause the Department to try an eradication program in the future.

VII. Trapping

Comment: I am a trapper. One of the toughest things in New York State now is finding places to trap. It's wonderful that we have all these trails for people to ride on, to enjoy wildlife, but it's also getting tougher and tougher for men like me. And one of the toughest things is the fact that people using these trails are bringing in dogs, and they are letting the dogs run wild. No leashes. New York State law says that dogs are supposed to be on leashes in lands inhabited by deer. But people still don't leash their dogs. I'm catching dogs in my coyote traps, and I'm being restricted in New York State now on how to catch raccoons and fishers by having to keep my body gripping traps 8" from the entrance of the box. Because of dogs. Now I will say that in my history of 40 years of trapping, I've probably caught about 60 dogs. I'll probably catch a heck of a lot more of them too, because people do not take care of their pets. Whether it is on State land or on private land. The State laws require that dogs have to be on leashes in most of your townships. Dogs are supposed to be on leashes. I'd like to see more restrictions, or at least signs at the beginning of these trails telling people that their dogs have to be on leashes. So that everybody can enjoy the State lands, not just hikers, not just snowmobilers, and not just horse riders. But everybody. Everybody should have their equal opportunity on these State lands.

Response: Environmental Conservation Law Section 11-0923 states that no owner or trainer of a dog shall allow it to run at large in fields or woods inhabited by deer outside the limits of any city or village, except on lands actually farmed or cultivated by the owner or trainer of the dog or a tenant of such owner or trainer. People who bring their dogs onto State lands should have them on a leash. Signs to this effect will be posted at all designated recreation trail parking areas on the Charleston Unit.

APPENDIX XIX

State Environmental Quality Review
NEGATIVE DECLARATION
Notice of Determination of Non-Significance

Identifying # 2009-SLM-4-273

Date April 6, 2009

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

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

Name of Action: Adoption of the Charleston Unit Management Plan

SEQR Status: **Type 1** X
Unlisted ___

Conditioned Negative Declaration: ___ **Yes**
X **No**

Description of Action: The Unit Management Plan (UMP) identifies the various resources of the approximately 7,404 acre Charleston State Forest Unit and outlines the management activities proposed for the area.
Specific proposed activities include:

1. Silvicultural activities to improve forest regeneration and growth.
   Forests will be managed to provide forest products (i.e. poles, sawtimber, pulpwood, firewood), watershed benefits, wildlife habitat, and recreational opportunities.

2. Forest road maintenance and improvement activities including occasional removal of shale, not to exceed 750 cubic yards from any one pit in a year.

3. Recreation trail maintenance and improvement activities

4. There are approximately 23 miles of designated cross country ski trails on the Charleston State Forest. In order to increase recreational opportunities on the Forest, it is proposed to add the designation of horse trail to approximately 10 miles of the existing ski trails and to add the designation of foot trail to the remaining 13 miles of ski trails. If over time it becomes evident that more horse trails would be beneficial, it is proposed that more of the existing ski trail system would also be designated as horse trail.

5. Currently, Carron and Shibley Roads on the Rural Grove State Forest are used during the winter months as snowmobile trails. It is proposed in the UMP that

these roads be officially designated as snowmobile trails in order to facilitate maintenance of these trails through Adopt-A-Natural Resource Agreements with local snowmobile clubs.

6. Modification of the existing designated snowmobile trail system to move more of the trails onto State owned land. Additional trails would have to be built.

7. Eventually replace two existing bridges on the snowmobile trail on Lost Valley State Forest.

8. Possible temporary closure of some public forest access roads due to poor road conditions and public safety concerns.

9. Replace twin concrete culverts on Shibley Road on the Rural Grove State Forest with a vehicle bridge.

Location: (Include street address and the name of the municipality/county. A location map of appropriate scale is also recommended.)
See attached map. The Charleston Unit is located in the Town of Duanesburg, Schenectady County and the Towns of Charleston, Glen and Root in Montgomery County. This unit is bounded by the Village of Duanesburg on the southeast corner, the Mohawk River to the north and State Route 162 to the south and west.

Reasons Supporting This Determination:
(See 617.7(a)-(c) for requirements of this determination; see 617.7(d) for Conditioned Negative Declaration)

None of the proposed management actions will cause significant adverse impacts on air quality, ground or surface water quality or quantity, traffic, solid waste production, flooding, significant fish and wildlife habitats, rare, threatened or endangered species of plants or animals, historic or cultural resources, community character, recreation, open space, public access, energy use, agriculture, human health, wetlands, or visual resources.

Activities planned for the unit will be covered by the following Programmatic/Generic Environmental Impact Statements:

> State Forest Commercial Products Sales Program, Habitat Management Activities, Wildlife Habitat Management on State Forest Land, New York State Open Space Plan, and the State Forest Recreation Management Program,

Activities which would require a site specific environmental review under the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) include: prescribed fire of 10 acres or more, site preparation with herbicide and clearcuts larger than 40 acres. If activities are added to the plan in the future to provide better management of the unit that are not covered by this Negative Declaration or cited Programmatic/Generic Environmental Impact Statements, DEC will undertake a site specific environmental review for such activities.

Activities in the plan will be performed in accordance with the standards and policies and procedures set forth in the following DEC documents:

Continuous Forest Inventory Handbook, State Forest Multiple Use Management Plan, Unpaved Forest Road Handbook and the Timber Management Handbook.

In addition, activities in the plan will be guided by the Environmental Conservation Law, best management practices, the expertise of foresters and biologists and the views expressed by the participating public.

Designating approximately 10 miles of the 23 miles of cross-country ski trails as horse trails and approximately 13 miles as foot-trails will minimize impacts to portions of these ski trails that are not suitable for such use. The newly designated portions of trails for horseback riding and hiking will be improved and maintained to accommodate these uses. This will significantly reduce the amount of damage done to the trail system on a yearly basis allowing for public use in an environmentally sound way. Since many of these cross country ski trails are poorly drained, unauthorized use results in ruts and holes in the trail surface. These hold water on the trail and exacerbate the drainage problem. These existing drainage and erosion problems can be alleviated by relocating sections of trail or installing corduroy and surfacing material on affected sections of trail.

In addition, since horseback riders cannot use the bridges designed for cross-country skiers, they ford the streams which cause significant erosion and degradation of the stream banks. To alleviate this problem, where existing ski trails are designated as horse trails, stream crossings for the horses will be accomplished by fording the stream. The ford may or may not be improved, depending upon the soil and streambed conditions at the crossing site. Improvements will be limited and may include the use of geotextile fabric and stone.

It is the intent of the Department to try to relocate some of the snowmobile trails that are on private land to state land. This may require that some trails already designated as foot, horse, or cross country ski trails also be designated as snowmobile trials. It may also require new trail construction. Any new sites will be evaluated to determine their capacity to withstand such use, any potential impacts to the environment and the needs of recreational user groups. Best Management Practices will be followed for relocation of trails or for construction of new trails as well as bridge replacements. In addition, Best Management Practices for the removal of shale and restoration of pits will be followed as appropriate for specific projects as discussed in the UMP.

If Conditioned Negative Declaration, provide on attachment the specific mitigation measures imposed, and identify comment period (not less than 30 days from date of publication in the ENB)

For Further Information:

Contact Person: William Schongar Supervising Forester
Telephone: (607) 652-7365

Vicki Cross Senior Forester
Telephone: (607) 652-3613

Address: 65561 State Highway 10, Suite 1
Stamford, New York 12167

For Type 1 Actions and Conditioned Negative Declarations, a Copy of this Notice is sent to: Commissioner, NYSDEC, 625 Broadway, Albany NY 12233-0001

Appropriate Regional Office of the Department of Environmental Conservation
Chief Executive Officer of the municipality in which the action will be principally located.
Other involved agencies (if any)
Applicant (if any)
Environmental Notice Bulletin
NYS DEC
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233 1750 (Type One Actions Only)