New York State

Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Lands & Forests | Bureau of Public Lands

ONEIDA HILLS

UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Towns of Ava, Boonville, Floyd, Lee, Steuben, and Western

in Oneida County

October 2013

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation

Region 6

Herkimer Sub-Office

225 N. Main St., Herkimer, NY 13350

Governor **ANDREW M. CUOMO** *Commissioner* **JOE MARTENS** *State Forester* **ROB DAVIES**

Oneida Hills

Unit Management Plan

A planning unit consisting of 9 State Forests, in Oneida County

October 2013

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DEC'S MISSION

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

VISION STATEMENT

State Forests on the Oneida Hills Unit will be managed in a sustainable manner by promoting ecosystem health, enhancing landscape biodiversity, protecting soil productivity and water quality. In addition, the State Forests on this unit will continue to provide the many recreational, social and economic benefits valued so highly by the people of New York State. DEC will continue the legacy which started more than 80 years ago, leaving these lands to the next generation in better condition than they are today.

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

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Preface

State Forest Overview

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

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

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

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

Legal Considerations

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

For additional information on DEC's legal rights and responsibilities, please review the statewide Strategic Plan for State Forest Management (SPSFM) at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html. Refer specifically to pages 33 and 317.

Management Planning Overview

The Oneida Hills Unit Management Plan (UMP) is based on a long range vision for the management of Buck Hill, Canada Creek, Clark Hill, Jackson Hill, Penn Mountain, Point Rock, South Hill, Webster Hill, and West Branch State Forests, balancing long-term ecosystem health with current and future demands. This Plan addresses management activities on this unit for the next ten years, though some management recommendations will extend beyond the ten-year period. Factors such as budget constraints, wood product markets, and forest health problems may necessitate deviations from the scheduled management activities.

Public Participation

One of the most valuable and influential aspects of UMP development is public participation. Public meetings are held to solicit input and written and verbal comments are encouraged while management plans are in draft form.

Strategic Plan for State Forest Management

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

The SPSFM is the statewide master document and Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS) that guides the careful management of natural and recreational resources on State Forests. The plan aligns future management with principles of landscape ecology, ecosystem management, multiple use management and the latest research and science available at this time. It provides a foundation for the development of Unit Management Plans. The SPSFM divides the State into 80 geographic "units," composed of DEC administered State Forests that are adjacent and similar to one another. For more information on management planning, see SPSFM page 21 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

DEC's Management Approach and Goals

Sustainability and Forest Certification

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

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

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

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

The Department is part of a growing number of public, industrial and private forest land owners throughout the United States and the world whose forests are certified as sustainably managed. The

Department's State Forests can also be counted as part a growing number of working forest land in New York that is *third-party certified* as well managed to protect habitat, cultural resources, water, recreation, and economic values now and for future generations.

FSC
www.fsc.org
The mark of responsible forestry
FSC® C002027

SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY INITIATIVE
SFI-00102

Ecosystem Management Approach

State Forests on this unit will be managed using an ecosystem management approach which will holistically integrate principles of landscape ecology and multiple use management to promote habitat biodiversity, while enhancing the overall health and resiliency of the State Forests

Ecosystem management is a process that considers the total environment - including all non-living and living components; from soil micro-organisms to large mammals, their complex interrelationships and habitat requirements and all social, cultural, and economic factors. For more information on ecosystem management, see SPSFM page 39 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

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

Multiple-use management

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

Landscape Ecology

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

Ecosystem Management Strategies

The following strategies are the tools at DEC's disposal, which will be carefully employed to practice landscape ecology and multiple-use management on the unit. The management strategy will affect

species composition and habitat in both the short and long term. For more information on these management strategies, please see SPSFM page 81 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Passive Management

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

Silviculture (Active Management)

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

State Forest Management Goals

Goal 1 – Provide Healthy and Biologically Diverse Ecosystems

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

Goal 2 – Maintain Man-made State Forest Assets

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

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

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

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

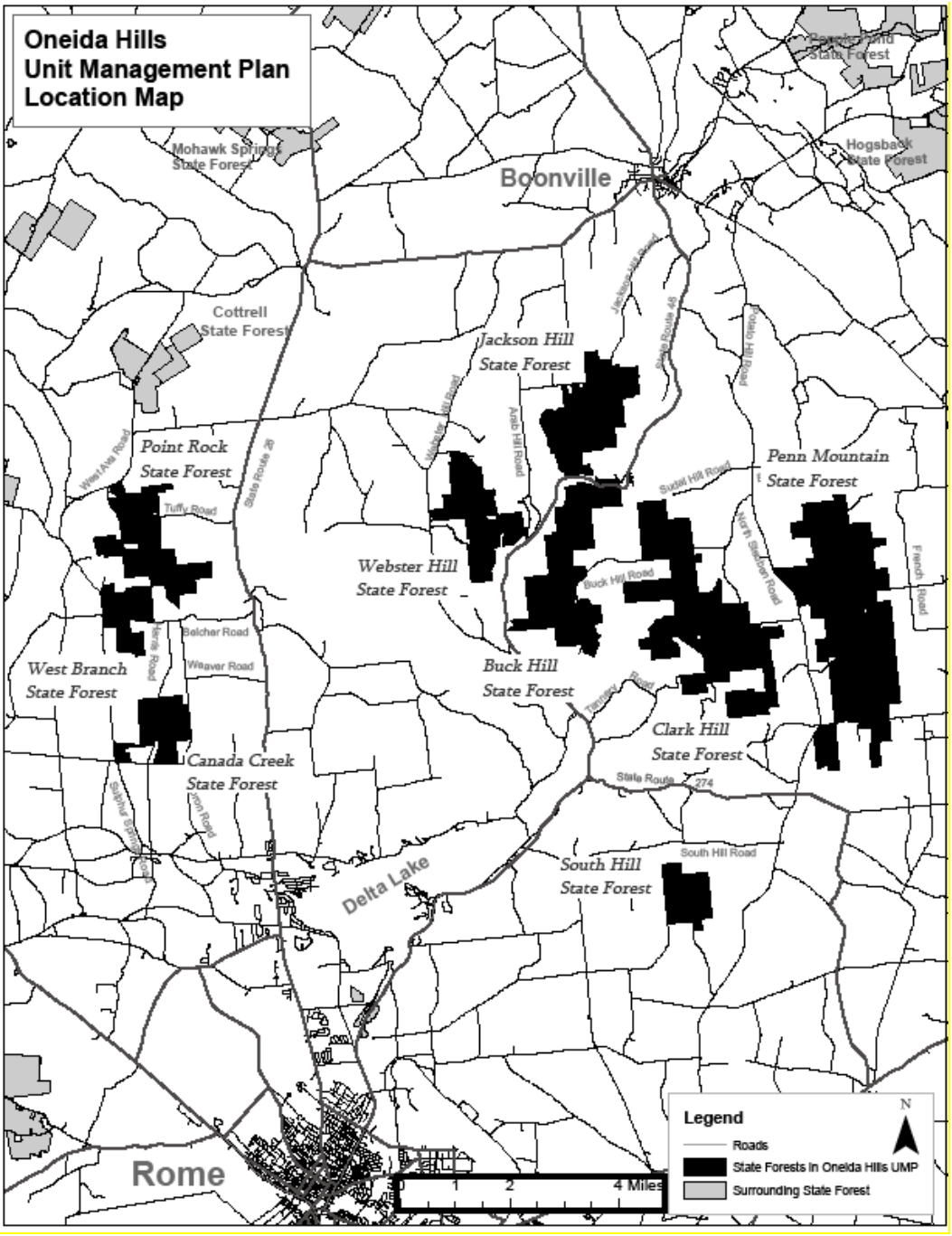
ECL §1-0101(1) provides in relevant part that "It is hereby declared to be the policy of the State of New York to conserve, improve and protect its natural resources and environment and to prevent, abate and control water, land and air pollution, in order to enhance the health, safety and welfare of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

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

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

Location Map

(for higher resolution pdf version, double click on map)



I. Information on the Oneida Hills Unit

State Lands in the Unit

Table I.A. contains the names of the state land facilities that make up this unit. A web page will be eloped for each of the State Forests. When available, each web page will feature an updated map of the State Forest with recreational information and natural features.

Table I.A. – State Lands in the Unit

Facility Name and Webpage	Acreage
Buck Hill State Forest (Oneida 17) http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/83216.html	1,692
Canada Creek State Forest (Oneida 21) http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/83216.html	627
Clark Hill State Forest (Oneida 4) http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/83216.html	2,872
Jackson Hill State Forest (Oneida 18) http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/83216.html	1,409
Penn Mountain State Forest (Oneida 20) http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/83216.html	3,725
Point Rock State Forest (Oneida 5) http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/83216.html	1,202
South Hill State Forest (Oneida 23) http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/83216.html	522
Webster Hill State Forest (Oneida 13) http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/83216.html	1,064
West Branch State Forest (Oneida 16) http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/83216.html	527
TOTAL	13,640

Soils

Soils provide the foundation, both figuratively and literally, of forested ecosystems. They support an immense number of microorganisms, fungi, mosses, insects, herptofauna and small mammals which form the base of the food chain. They filter and store water and also provide and recycle nutrients essential for all plant life. For information on DEC's policies for the protection of forest soils, as well as water resources, please see SPSFM page 108 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Soils susceptible to disturbance are a key indicator of the potential for erosion and water quality impacts in the unit and adjacent lands. Table I.B. below lists the acres of soils considered highly susceptible to erosion, due to the characteristics of the soil as well as slope. The 9,246 acres identified comprise 2/3's of the area of the

Oneida Hills unit, much of these soil types positioned on the hillsides of the unit, an indicator of how little flat land there is.

Table I.B. - Soils (see Figure 2 for maps)			
Facility Name	**Predominant Soil Type(s)**	**Soil Characteristics**	**Highly Erodible Soils (Acres)**
Buck Hill State Forest	Bice Fine Sandy Loam	Well drained	1,325
Canada Creek State Forest	Pinckney Silt Loam	Well and moderately well drained	418
Clark Hill State Forest	Kalurah Silt Loam	Moderately well drained	2,048
Jackson Hill State Forest	Pinckney Silt Loam	Well and moderately well drained	1,284
Penn Mountain State Forest	Malone Silt Loam	Somewhat poorly drained	2,101
Point Rock State Forest	Adams Loamy Sand	Well to excessively well drained	842
South Hill State Forest	Malone Silt Loam	Somewhat poorly drained	47
Webster Hill State Forest	Bice Fine Sandy Loam	Well drained	977
West Branch State Forest	Camroden Silt Loam	Somewhat poorly drained	204
		Total (Acres)	**9,246**

Water Resources

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

Table I.C. – Water Resources (see Figure 3 for maps)		
Watersheds		
Hydrologic unit(s)		Mohawk River
Wetlands		
Regulated wetland		433 ac.
Streams/Rivers		
Perennial streams/rivers	AA or A	43.4 mi.
	B	0 mi.
	C	5.3 mi.
	D	2.1 mi.
Trout streams/rivers	AA (T), A (T), B (T) or C (T)	40.2 mi.
Water Bodies		
Water bodies (open-water ponds and lakes)		9.3 ac.

In New York State, waters with a designation of A or AA signify that the water can be used as a source of drinking water. The high quality of the streams in the unit is clearly indicated by 43.4 of the 50.8 miles of classified streams falling in the AA or A category.

A designation of B indicates that the water can be used for swimming or other contact recreation but is not used for drinking water.

A designation of C indicates that the water could support a fish population, but is not suitable for drinking water.

A designation of D is the lowest classification.

Streams with a classification of A, B or C may also have a (T) or (TS) designation which means that the stream is capable of supporting a trout population (T), or trout spawning (TS). Another indicator of the quality of the water resource in this unit is the 40.2 miles of streams classified as (T) or (TS).

All streams with a designation of C(T) or higher are subject to the stream protection provisions of the Protection of Waters regulations.

Major Streams, Rivers and Water Bodies

The State Forests located within the Oneida Hills UMP area contain the headwaters for the Mohawk River. Notably, a lot of the streams that flow off these forests either feed directly into the Mohawk River, or into the Lansing Kill, a prized trout fishing stream, which also flows into the Mohawk. The Lansing Kill also served as a source of water for the Black River Canal, which was historically a key method of transportation for goods between the Erie Canal and the St. Lawrence River.

Biodiversity

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

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

Common Fauna Species

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

- **NYS Breeding Bird Atlas**

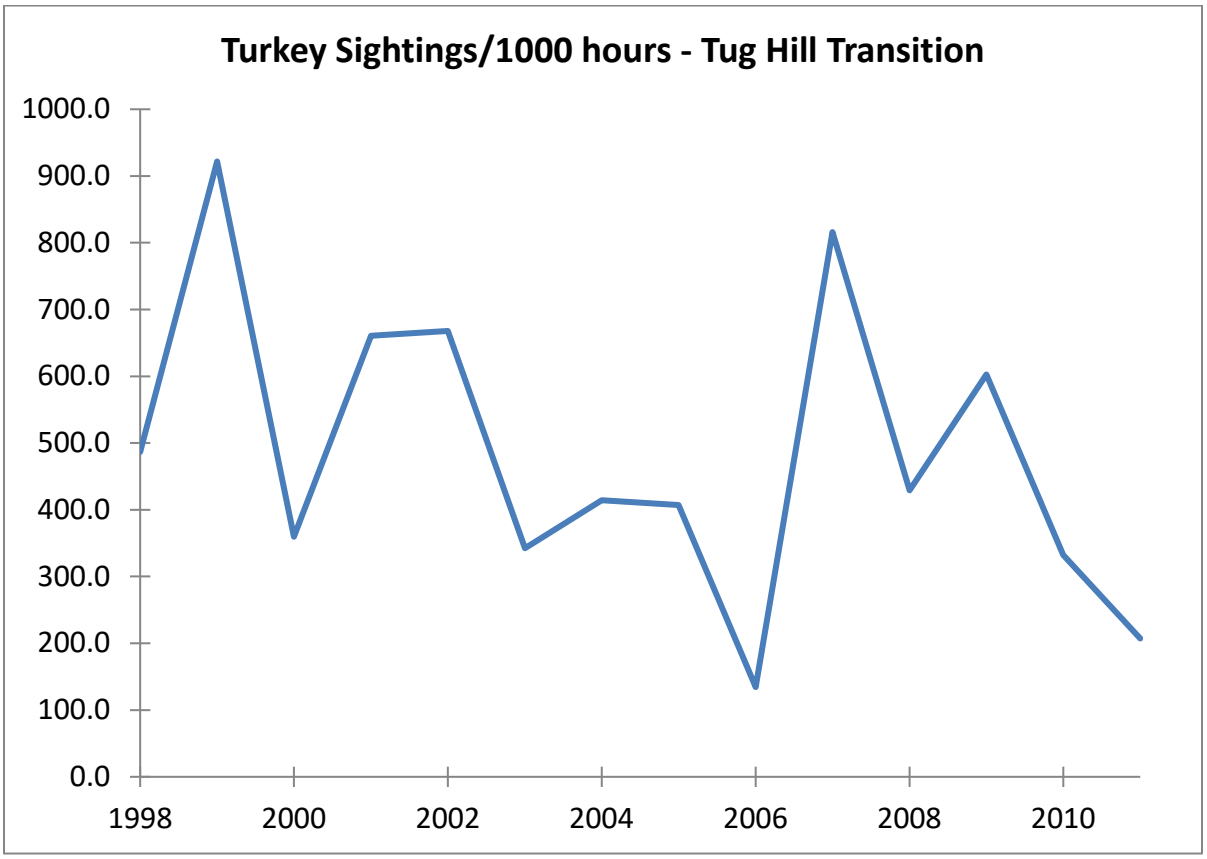
  Block Numbers : 1526, 1527, 1529, 1594, 1595 1596, 1598,
  1671, 1672, 1673, 1676, and 1756

- **NYS Herpetological Atlas**

  Block Numbers: 4307543, 4307544, 4307545, 4307532, 4307533, 4307534, and 4307535

- **Game Species Harvest Levels**

  WMU Numbers: 6K



This chart utilizes the U S Environmental Protection Agency's Ecoregion delineations which differs from the Nature Conservancy's Ecoregion delineations. The Tug Hill Transition is a Level IV Ecoregion (Level I is the coarsest level of subdivisions, Level IV is the most refined level) that surrounds the Tug Hill Plateau Ecoregion. The Tug Hill Transition Ecoregion comprises some 1,113 square miles of low rolling hills that range in elevation between 1,000 and 1,700 feet above sea level.

At present, the land use pattern is a mosaic of marginal dairy farms, abandoned pasture land, established woodland, and State Reforestation Areas. The established forested covertype is predominantly northern hardwood that transitions into a northern hardwood -hemlock covertype moving from east to west. The more recently abandoned pasture lands are comprised of early successional and pioneer species. This generally provides good habitat for wild turkeys. Population fluctuations generally coincide with poor nesting seasons(cold and wet), though as reflected in this graph, there has also been a general slightly downward trend in the turkey population here as well as statewide. Research is underway now to try and determine the reasons for this trend if it is not just cyclical.

Beaver, Coyote, Fisher and Otter Harvests for WMU 6K2001- 02 Through 2010-11 Seasons

Season	Beaver	Coyote	Fisher	Otter
2001-02	977	110	176	56
2002-03	584	100	182	18
2003-04	821	104	283	60
2004-05	587	38	368	22
2005-06	966	NA	389	62
2006-07	1061	NA	340	42
2007-08	778	NA	249	28
2008-09	706	NA	204	42
2009-10	1023	NA	213	54
2010-11	NA	NA	300	50

Coyote reporting for 2004-05 season was via call-in system. This was abandoned after the 2004-05 season and harvest data is no longer available at the WMU level.

Beaver pelt sealing ended after the 2009-10 season and harvest data is no longer available at the WMU level.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Wildlife Management Unit Total

CALCULATED LEGAL DEER TAKE IN NEW YORK STATE

WMU 6K WMU AREA 1161 SQ MILES

YEAR	MALES ADULTS	MALES FAWNS	FEMALES ADULTS	FEMALES FAWNS	TOTAL	HARVESTED DEER/SQUARE MILE ADULT MALES	ADULT FEMALES	TOTAL DEER	DMP ISSUED
2011	2453	209	1427	174	4263	2.11	1.23	3.67	3195
2010	2462	268	1486	263	4479	2.12	1.28	3.86	3203
2009	2171	185	1419	144	3919	1.87	1.22	3.38	3681
2008	2670	301	1962	254	5187	2.30	1.69	4.47	4797
2007	2436	327	1335	252	4350	2.10	1.15	3.75	2515
2006	2169	303	1101	220	3793	1.87	0.95	3.27	2193
2005	1814	250	1083	192	3339	1.56	0.93	2.88	2650
2004	1649	304	1194	243	3390	1.42	1.03	2.92	3305
2003	2166	486	1828	421	4901	1.87	1.57	4.22	5268
2002	2705	693	2221	532	6151	2.33	1.91	5.30	8686
2001	2762	401	1423	284	4870	2.38	1.23	4.19	2919
2000	3330	246	1053	193	4822	2.87	0.91	4.15	356
1999	2994	172	783	134	4083	2.58	0.67	3.52	258
1998	2554	138	587	100	3379	2.20	0.51	2.91	90
1997	2245	100	449	82	2876	1.93	0.39	2.48	0
1996	2008	87	353	68	2516	1.73	0.30	2.17	0
1995	2179	39	96	26	2340	1.88	0.08	2.02	0
1994	1596	32	67	19	1714	1.37	0.06	1.48	0
1993	1999	59	158	41	2257	1.72	0.14	1.94	0
1992	2077	63	142	39	2321	1.79	0.12	2.00	0

Tuesday, May 29, 2012

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Habitat

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

Vegetative Types and Stages

Table I.D. - Vegetative Types and Stages within the Unit					
Vegetative Type	**Acres by Size Class**				**% of Total**
	0 -5 in	6 - 11 in	12+ in	Other	
Natural Forest Hardwood	220.6	1206.2	3679.6	0	37.4 %
Natural Forest Conifer	0	471.3	1000.2	0	10.8 %
Plantation Softwoods	103.0	1042.2	4884.9	0	44.2 %
Wetland	0	86.4	0	293.6	2.8 %
Ponds	0	0	0	10.6	0.1 %
Open/Brush	0	0	0	200.3	1.5 %
Other (Roads, Parking lots, etc.)	0	0	0	441.1	3.2 %
Total (Acres)	323.6	2806.1	9564.7	945.6	100%

The statistics above show that the Oneida Hills unit is predominantly a forest composed of pole and sawtimber stands, more conifer than hardwoods, and a significant component of natural conifer. Non- forest is relatively low, under 8%. Just under half is plantations, which were likely croplands or pasture lands before they were planted.

Significant Natural Communities

Table I.E. - Significant Natural Communities within the Unit (see Figure 4 for maps)				
Community Name	**Vegetative Type**	**Location**	**NYNHP Rank**	**Acreage**
Representative Sample Areas of Commonly Occurring Natural Communities				
Beech-Maple Mesic Forest	Mature Forest	Clark Hill State Forest	S-4/G-4	67.5
			Total (Acres):	67.5

The Significant Natural Communities listed in the chart above are derived from the New York Natural Heritage Data Base.

Habitat Related Demands

Open Grasslands: There is a continuing decline in grassland habitat across New York State. This habitat is critical for a number of grassland bird species of management concern within the state, such as: Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*), Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), Sedge Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*), Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*), Clay-colored Sparrow (*Spizella pallida*), Vesper Sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus*), Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*), Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*), Henslow's Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii*), Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*), Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), and Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*). Within the Oneida Hills Unit on Penn Mountain State Forest (Oneida 20) stands B-46 and B-53, which total 43 acres, will continue to be actively managed for open grassland habitat. These grassy fields are mowed annually during the late summer months, both for habitat management, and also to maintain the scenic views that they provide.

Early-Successional Habitat: As with Open Grasslands, Early-successional habitat of forests has become increasingly scarce across New York State. This type of habitat is the beginning stages of a forest, where saplings and shrubs dominate the cover type. Important game bird species, such as the American Woodcock (*Scolopax minor)* and the Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus)*, are reliant upon early successional woodlands for food, cover, and for their mating rituals. Another wildlife species that is dependent upon early successional (mainly conifer) woodlands is the Snowshoe Hare (*Lepus americanus).* Due to habitat loss, the numbers of these animals has been on the decline over the past few decades. Within the Oneida Hills Unit, there is approximately 524 acres of early successional forestland at the writing of this plan. Softwood plantation stands could be evaluated at the time of harvest for consideration of being converted to either early successional hardwood or softwood stands. Stands where dense pockets of Quaking or Large Tooth Aspen occur will be targeted for the removal of the mature aspen trees. In doing so, this produces a rapid response of root suckering from the aspen stumps, which is a highly desirable habitat for the above-mentioned species.

Resource Protection Areas

In the course of practicing active forest management, it is important to identify areas on the landscape that are either reserved from management activity or where activity is conducted in such a manner as to provide direct protection and enhancement of habitat and ecosystem functions. For more information on these protective measures, see SPSFM page 85 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Special Management Zones (SMZs) provide continuous over-story shading of riparian areas and adjacent waters, by retaining sufficient tree cover to maintain acceptable aquatic habitat and protect riparian areas from soil compaction and other impacts. DEC's buffer guidelines also maintain corridors for movement and migration of all wildlife species, both terrestrial and aquatic. Buffers are required within SMZs extending from wetland boundaries, high-water marks on perennial and intermittent streams, vernal pool depression, spring seeps, ponds and lakes, recreational trails, campsites and other land features requiring special consideration. See Figure 4 for a map of the SMZs as applied on the unit. For more information regarding Special Management Zones please see www.dec.ny.gov/sfsmzbuffers.pdf In this unit 2361 acres are in wetlands, SMZs, and open water.

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An additional category of land is Natural Forest- Protection. A total of 911 acres on this unit falls into this category. These lands encompass areas that do not fall into any of the other categories but merit special consideration because of steepness or poorly drained site conditions. These areas may be managed, but the inclusion in this category is an indication that additional measures and care may be needed to carry out a prescribed treatment.

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

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

- **Matrix Forest Block** *Not Present on the Unit*
- **Forest Landscape Connectivity Corridor** Present on the Unit-12,494 ac.
- **USFWS Critical Habitat Area** *Not Present on the Unit*

More information regarding Matrix Forest blocks, connectivity corridors and associated management considerations can be found in the SPSFM page 85 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

At-Risk Species

The presence of at-risk species and communities on the Oneida Hills Unit and in the surrounding landscape has been investigated to inform appropriate management actions and protections. This investigation was conducted in development of this UMP and the associated inventory of State Forest resources. A more focused assessment will be conducted before undertaking specific management activities in sensitive sites. Appropriate protections may include reserving areas from management activity or mitigating impacts of activity. For more information on protection of at-risk species, please see SPSFM page 115 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Investigation included the following:

- A formal plant survey was conducted on this Unit in the spring of 2005 by the New York Natural Heritage Program.
- Element Occurrence Records for the New York Natural Heritage Program(NHP)s Biological and Conservation Data System were consulted for information.
- Utilization of DEC's Predicted Richness Overlays (PRO's) to identify potential habitat and sensitive sites.

- Consultation with NHP species guides.
- Consultation with the NYS Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy

No endangered, threatened, or special concern wildlife or plant species are known to exist within the State Forests that comprise this Unit at this time. However, at the larger landscape level, the presence of several at-risk species has been recorded and has been confirmed or predicted by PRO's. Table I.F. lists these species and their required habitats.

*Table I.F. - At-Risk Species - Plants**				
Species Name	**NYNHP Rank**	**Habitat**	**Record Source**	**NYS Status**
Confirmed or Predicted in the Landscape and May Be Affected by State Forest Management				
Alpine Cliff Fern	S1	Rocky cliffs, crevices, and banks	NYNH PRO's: (PRED)	Endangered
Arctic Rush	S2	Alpine meadows, rock outcrops, ledges, cliffs	NYNH PRO's: (PRED)	Threatened
Auricled Twayblade	S1	Alluvial banks, alder thickets, cedar swamps	NYNH PRO's: (PRED)	Endangered
Butterwort	S2	Seepy areas of shale cliffs, or in the misty areas of waterfalls	NYNH PRO's: (PRED)	Threatened
Douglas' Knotweed	S2	Open, dry rock outcrops	NYNH PRO's: (PRED)	Threatened
Green Spleenwort	S1	Moist shale limestone cliffs and outcrops	NYNH PRO's: (PRED)	Endangered
Hill's Pondweed	S2	Aquatic plant of high alkaline shallow impoundments	NYNH PRO's: (PRED)	Threatened
Hooker's Orchid	S1	Forested areas with open understories	NYNH PRO's: (PRED)	Endangered
Mingan Moonwort	S1	Cedar forests and open pastures	NYNH PRO's: (PRED)	Endangered
Northern Reedgrass	S2	Diverse habitats	NYNH PRO's: (PRED)	Threatened
Roseroot	S1	Shaded cool cliffs or in the misty areas of waterfalls	NYNH PRO's: (PRED)	Endangered
Schweinitz's Sedge	S2	Wet, seepy rich fens, marshes, swamps	NYNH PRO's: (PRED)	Threatened

Table I.F. - At-Risk Species- Plants (continued)*				
Species Name	**NYNHP Rank**	**Habitat**	**Record Source**	**NYS Status**
Confirmed or Predicted in the Landscape and May Be Affected by State Forest Management				
Southern Twayblade	S1	Bogs, poor fens, wet woods	NYNH PRO's:(PRED)	Endangered
Virginia False Gromwell	S1	Sandy, open sites	NYNH PRO's: (PRED)	Endangered
Climbing Fern	S1	Open, moist bogs, marshes	NYNH MHDB – (CONF)	Endangered
Yellow Mountain Saxifrage	S2	Seepy, wet shale cliffs or in the spray of waterfalls	NYNH MHDB – (CONF)	Threatened
Bird's Eye Primrose	S2	Seepy, wet shale cliffs or in the spray of waterfalls	NYNH MHDB – (CONF)	Threatened

*Defined as NY NHP rank S1, S2, S2-3, G1, G2 or G2-3

(PRED) – Predicted Species

(CONF) – Confirmed Species

*Table I.F. - At-Risk Species- Insects**				
Species Name	**NYNHP Rank**	**Habitat**	**Record Source**	**NYS Status**
Confirmed or Predicted in the Landscape and May Be Affected by State Forest Management				
Extra Striped Snaketail	S1	Forested streams and rivers	NYNH PRO's: Predicted	Special Concern
Gray Petaltail	S2	Forested areas with small streams	NYNH PRO's: Predicted	Special Concern

(PRED) – Predicted Species

(CONF) –Confirmed Species

Visual Resources

The aesthetic quality of State Forests is considered in management activity across the unit. However, some areas have greater potential to preserve or create unique opportunities for public enjoyment.

These especially scenic areas are inventoried below. For information on the protection of visual resources, please see SPSFM page 81 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Several areas on the unit have exceptional visual quality. The scenic overlooks at the south end of Penn Mountain provide spectacular views of the surrounding countryside. The hayfields around these overlooks are mowed by the neighboring farmer in order to preserve this viewshed.

Steep gorges on Webster Hill, Jackson Hill and Clark Hill provide outstanding views for those who wish to walk a short distance to see them.

Historic and Cultural Resources

History of the Unit

This plan covers State Forest Lands in the central northern section of Oneida County. Settlers first came to this area in the late 1700's and larger towns such as Boonville were incorporated in the early 1800's.

The Revolutionary War took place from 1775 to 1783, with many pivotal battles fought in New York State. Shortly after the war ended, Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben was awarded 16,000 acres (1/4 of a township) just north of the Mohawk Valley, for his service to the newly named Americans. Over the next several years, this land was settled by several different immigrant groups, including the Welsh, Irish and Germans. Many acres were cleared for pasture and cropland. Many of the State Forests in this plan were a part of this acreage.

In time, the small communities of Frenchville and Westernville as well as the larger settlement of Boonville were formed. By about 1830, logging and farming were the main sources of employment and income. By products of these main industries included sawmills, pulpmills, cheese factories, and canning factories.

In the early 1800's proposals were made to connect the northern portions of the state with the Erie Canal. Finally by 1837, the New York State Legislature authorized funds to start building the Black River Canal. Several feeder canals and reservoirs were included in this undertaking to provide the needed amount of water during the drier summer months. Navigable waters would eventually stretch from the Erie Canal at Rome, north to Boonville and then to Carthage. This was a huge endeavor and provided jobs for many, not only during the construction phase but also to maintain and operate the canal and build the boats that would travel on it. It also provided good markets for the commodities that would be shipped on it. Construction was completed by 1855. A notable section of this canal system known as "The Five Combines" (a series of 5 locks in a row to traverse one of the steepest portions of the canal) is adjacent to Buck Hill State Forest.

This normal industry was not quite enough for some. In 1897 and 1898 sections of the Forestport feeder suspiciously washed out. The Pinkerton Agency was hired to investigate the suspected foul play and in 1900 the guilty parties were brought to justice.

By the 1920's the roads and railroads had greatly improved and motorized transportation over land had come into its own. The Black River Canal was closed in 1922.

Since that time, population levels in the area have fluctuated. Farmland that had been in production for roughly 100 years, in some cases, was not terribly productive anymore. Little by little, families left the farms and drifted into the towns and cities.

The 1929 State Reforestation Act and the 1931 Hewitt Amendment paved the way for the formation of the State Forests as we know them today. These pieces of legislation allowed the state to purchase lands to be managed under a multiple use concept. The State Forests in this plan were largely purchased in the late 1930's and early 1940's.

After acquiring these parcels, the open areas that were pasture and cropland were replanted with various softwood species. This work was done mostly through the efforts of the Civilian Conservation Corps. The areas that were already forested were allowed to grow.

At the same time, the care and management of these lands was also evolving. Protection from fire and insects along with proper forest management techniques became very important. In 1950, the only fire tower in Oneida County was opened on Penn Mountain. It was 80 feet tall and was located on the east side of the Penn Mountain PFAR about ½ mile north of the intersection with Penn Mountain Road. This tower was faithfully manned until 1971 and for a brief time in 1974. It was finally closed for good and removed in 1976. The site of this tower is still in evidence as a small open area with some of the concrete anchor points still in place.

Today, these lands provide many opportunities for recreation. The harvest of forest products provides raw materials and jobs. Many different habitats are available for many different species of plants, animals, fish, reptiles and amphibians.

Inventory of Resources

The term "cultural resource" encompasses a number of categories of human created assets including structures, archaeological sites and related wherewithal. It also may denote areas of significant importance to local and/or tribal communities. For more information on protection of historic and cultural resources, please see SPSFM page 139 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

On lands managed by the Division of Lands and Forests, the number of standing structures is, in general, limited due to the nature of land use. Often those that remain are structures that relate to the Department's land management activities such as fire towers, "ranger" cabins and related resources.

Archaeological sites are, simply put, any location where materials (artifacts, ecofacts) or modifications to the landscape reveal evidence of past human activity. This includes a wide range of resources ranging

from precontact Native American camps and villages to Euroamerican homesteads, cemeteries and graves as well as mills and other and industrial sites. Such sites can be entirely subsurface or can contain above ground remains such as foundation walls or earthwork features.

The quality of the site inventory information varies a great deal in all respects. Very little systematic archaeological survey has been undertaken in New York State, especially on public lands. Therefore all current inventories must be considered incomplete. Even fewer sites have been investigated to any degree that would permit their significance to be evaluated. Many reported site locations result from 19th century antiquarian information, which are artifact collector reports that have not been field verified. Often very little is known about the age, function or size of these sites. This means that reported site locations can be unreliable or be polygons that encompass a large area. Should systematic archaeological inventory be undertaken at some point in the future it is very likely that additional resources will be identified.

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

Archaeological Site Protection

There are no known archaeological sites located on State Forest lands within this unit. Any unrecorded sites that may exist on the property are protected by the provisions of the New York State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA - Article 14 PRHPL), Article 9 of Environmental Conservation Law and Section 233 of Education Law. No actions that would impact these resources are proposed in this Unit Management Plan. Should any such actions be proposed in the future they will be reviewed in accordance with SHPA. Unauthorized excavation and removal of materials from any of these sites is prohibited by Article 9 of Environmental Conservation Law and Section 233 of Education Law.

Archaeological Research

There are no known archaeological sites located on State Forest lands within this unit. Any unrecorded sites that may exist on the property will be made available for appropriate research. All future archaeological research to be conducted on the property will be accomplished under the auspices of all appropriate permits. Research permits will be issued only after consultation with the New York State Museum and the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Extensive excavations are not contemplated as part of any research program in order to assure that the sites are available to future researchers who are likely to have more advanced tools and techniques as well as different research questions.

Real Property

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

Boundary Lines

This unit includes 9 separate State Forests with a total of 101.6 miles of boundary line. Table IV.F Boundary Line Management Action Schedule on page 46 outlines each State Forest, miles of boundary line and the proposed maintenance schedule.

Boundary lines are maintained on a 5 year to 7 year schedule.

Encroachments and other issues are addressed as they become apparent.

For more information on boundary line maintenance, please see SPSFM page 153 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Exceptions and Deeded Restrictions

Table I.H. – Exceptions and Deeded Restrictions

Facility Name	RA #	Description E.g., deeded ROW, easement, access lane, water rights, cemetery, etc.	Map Number
Penn Mountain	20	Right of way for Power Transmission Lines	ONS401
		Right of way for FAA radar facility	03-A1-B
South Hill	23	Right of Way for Power Transmission Lines	10802-A

These power lines are the high tension, high voltage transmission lines that cut through the above mentioned State Forests. The FAA facility is a federal site and the easements for that parcel are for the road into the site.

Encroachments

Well marked boundary lines that are readily identifiable to the public reduce unintentional trespass. However, encroachments onto State Forest lands do sometimes occur. No encroachment issues exist at this time on the unit. Should any new encroachments be found, they will be addressed in a timely fashion.

Land Acquisition

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

- in-holdings and adjoining properties that would reduce management costs and benefit resource protection and public access goals
- the mineral estate wherever it is split from a State Forest tract

REAL PROPERTY

- properties within identified matrix forest blocks and connectivity corridors
- forested lands in underserved areas of the state
- forested lands in areas that are in need of watershed protection

For more information on land acquisition, please see SPSFM page 147 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Infrastructure

State Forests are managed with a minimal amount of improvements to accommodate rustic, forest based recreational opportunities while providing for resource protection; public health and safety; and access for individuals of all ability levels. For more information on infrastructure policies, please see SPSFM page 157 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Roads and Trails

DEC's GIS data contains an inventory of public forest access roads, haul roads and multiple-use-trails on the unit, including a representation of the allowable uses along each road or trail segment. This data is available at DEC's Mapping Gateway http://www.dec.ny.gov/pubs/212.html in Google format or in the State Lands Interactive Mapper. Table I.G. below contains a summary of roads, trails and related infrastructure on the unit.

Table I.G. – Existing Access and Parking (see Figure 5 for maps)

Category	Total Amount
Public Forest Access Roads	11.9 mi.
Haul Roads	9.1 mi.
Trails (*BREIA Trails)	4.5 mi.
Snowmobile Trails (including roads)	15.7 mi
Stream Crossings	
Bridges	2 (private land)
Snowmobile Bridges	2
Culverts	9
Related Infrastructure	
Parking Areas / Trailheads	14
Gates / Barriers	2
Snowmobile Trail Gates	2
Gates on Private Land leading to State Land	2

*Black River Environmental Improvement Association, which maintains trails for cross country skiing, hiking and mountain biking on Jackson Hill SF

Haul Roads and Public Forest Access Roads listed above are two classes of roads that provide access to the unit for many purposes, but are built and maintained to different standards. The two paragraphs below detail the differences.

Haul are permanent, unpaved roads which are not designed for all-weather travel, but may have hardened or improved surfaces with drainage features/structures. They are constructed according to forestry best management practices primarily for the removal of forest products, providing limited access by log trucks and other heavy equipment. Most of the haul roads listed here are open for public motor vehicle use but are not maintained according to specific standards or schedules. The haul road at the north end of Jackson Hill is a CP-3 Trail and is gated, and the haul road in the northwest corner of Buck Hill is in need of maintenance and is not passable at this time.

Public Forest Access Roads (PFAR) are 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) (http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/lands_forests_pdf/sfunpavedroad.pdf). 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 one half-mile from a PFAR or public highway. The PFARs listed here are open for public motor vehicle use.

Use and Demand on Roads, Haul Roads and Parking Areas

The majority of the roads and parking areas on this unit are in fair to poor condition, which limits the amount of use they receive. Hopefully with the approval of this plan, funding will be more readily available to improve these roads and make adherence to the treatment schedules possible. This in turn will make the access roads and parking areas more inviting to the general public.

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

Signs/Kiosks

There are a total of 11 State Forest I.D. sign standards on the unit. There is also a sign standard recognizing a 1961 planting by the Oneida County Juvenile Grange on Jackson Hill State Forest. This sign standard is in poor condition and needs to be rehabbed.

There are no informational kiosks on the unit. Addition of informational kiosks for each state forest will be addressed as funding allows.

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Boating and Fishing Facilities

There are no developed boating facilities within the unit, however a canoe or kayak may be launched from shore at the Duck Pond on Penn Mountain State Forest. There are also opportunities for fishing from the shoreline at the Duck Pond in the vicinity of the designated campsite there, as well as along either of the two dams that impound it.

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

Designated Campsites and Lean-tos

At present, there are no formally designated campsites, though camping does happen at informal locations like log landings. There are many potential locations that could be very suitable for formal campsite development and designation, or possibly even for a leanto, that would provide current and potential future campers much better camping experiences, so should be considered in plan recommendations.

There are no lean-tos on the unit and none are proposed.

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

Communications Facilities

The Starr Hill Radio Facility is located on the South end of Penn Mountain State Forest, in stand #C-20. This facility houses 3 radio antennas for Department radio traffic: one 172' tower (Fire Protection), one 192' tower (DEC Administration), and one 268' tower (DEC Law Enforcement).

A federal FAA radar complex is also located at the south end of Penn Mountain adjacent to the mentioned towers. This 2 acre site is federal property, but the access road into this site is an easement across State Forest.

Utility Transmission and Collection Facilities

Two State Forests have transmission lines that pass through them. Penn Mtn. (Oneida 20) has 2 short sections totaling 0.9 miles on the western edge that are administered by National Grid. South Hill (Oneida 23) has a large corridor with 2 separate lines that total about 1 mile. One line is administered by New York Power Authority and the other is administered by National Grid.

Seed Production Areas

Buck Hill State Forest has a white pine seed production area (Stand A-47, 9.9 acres) and a European larch seed production area (Stand A-46, 11.9 acres).

The white pine plantation is periodically maintained and a prescribed burn is done every few years to encourage healthy seed production. The larch plantation occasionally has cones collected from it to supplement the seed supply for the Saratoga Tree Nursery.

Non-recreational Uses

Military Field Exercises

Occasionally requests from nearby installations are submitted. These requests are handled on a case by case basis and if no conflicts are identified a temporary revocable permit is issued.

Agricultural Use

As discussed in other portions of this document, two fields are mowed to preserve the views for the overlooks on Penn Mtn. State Forest. This is the only legal agricultural use on this unit.

Each year incidences of illegal agricultural activity (mostly marijuana) are discovered by DEC personnel or reported. The trend for this activity has been on the increase.

Formal and Informal Partnerships and Agreements

Conservation and stewardship partnerships are increasingly important, especially for public land management agencies. Considering the fact that resources will always be limited, collaboration across political, social, organizational and professional boundaries is necessary for long-term success and sustainability. Encouraging the development of cooperative and collaborative relationships is and can be done through DEC's volunteer stewardship agreements. For more information on these and other partnerships, please see SPSFM page 181 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Partnerships with several organizations exist on this unit. Each is beneficial and extremely important to the Herkimer DEC Office. These partnerships are formalized through Adopt A Natural Resource Agreements (AANR) and Temporary Revocable Permits (TRP).The partnership with BREIA (Black River Environmental Improvement Association) is one very good example. BREIA maintains the trails on Jackson Hill State Forest (Oneida 18) as part of its network of public recreation trails and as a part of the educational experience for elementary and high school students who visit the nearby not-for-profit Potato Hill Farm Outdoor Education Center.

Three snowmobile clubs, the Taberg Trail Blazers, the Penn Mountain Snow Riders, and the Lee Center Trail Busters, also have a very important relationship with this office. These clubs maintain snowmobile trails on 6 state forests in this unit. The Taberg Trail Blazers maintain trails on West Branch (Oneida 16) and Canada Creek (Oneida 21). The Penn Mountain Snow Riders maintain trails on Clark Hill (Oneida 4), Penn Mtn., (Oneida 20), and South Hill (Oneida 23). The Lee Center Trail Busters maintain trails on Point Rock (Oneida 5). These agreements have been formalized through existing AANR's. Future arrangements will be through volunteer stewardship agreements.

Recreation

Recreation is a major component of planning for the sustainable use of State Forests on this unit. DEC accommodates diverse pursuits such as snowmobiling, horseback riding, hunting, trapping, fishing,

picnicking, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, bird watching, geocaching, mountain biking and hiking. Outdoor recreation opportunities are an important factor in quality of life. We often learn to appreciate and understand nature by participating in these activities. However, repeated use of the land for recreational purposes can have significant impacts. For further discussion of recreational issues and policies, please see SPSFM page 187 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html. The following section includes an inventory of recreational opportunities available on this unit as well as a description of use and demand for each activity.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

State Lands Interactive Mapper (SLIM) – An interactive online mapper can be used to create custom maps of recreational trails on this Unit to help people plan outdoor activities. Located at DEC's Mapping Gateway: http://www.dec.ny.gov/pubs/212.html

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

Exceptional Recreational Opportunities

The scenic overlooks on the Penn Mtn. PFAR and on Starr Hill Road provide dramatic distant views to the west and south of the Mohawk Valley, Delta Lake, and the hills beyond.

Wildlife-related Recreation

Hunting

The state forests in this unit have a good network of road systems throughout, making access for hunting quite good. The majority of these roads are seasonal use, and in the winter serve as snowmobile trails. Their only drawback is many of them need more regular maintenance, though all that are open are at least suitable for four wheel drive vehicles.

The smaller state forests (Oneida 5, 16, 21, 23) also provide limited public hunting opportunities, but have private residences in relatively close proximity that hunters should be aware of.

Deer, grouse, snowshoe hare, turkey, migratory game birds and other small game species are present on the state forests in this unit. Not all species are found on all state forests, but where the habitat is available, quality hunting experiences are easily obtainable.

In general, hunting pressure on the state forests seems to be declining. This seems to be in keeping with the trend of decreasing hunting license sales over the past few years.

Fishing

There are several manmade ponds and natural open water areas on the unit(see Table I.H. below). As time and resources permit, the ponds will be inventoried to determine what populations exist and what the potential is for aquatic life. The majority of streams that run through the state forests in this unit are protected, with many carrying an "A" classification. This indicates that the water is capable of supporting fish populations. It is unknown if all of the streams have fish in them.

Duck Pond on Penn Mtn. State Forest was sampled by Fisheries staff. Bass and Pumpkin Seed Sunfish were the most common species found and the water quality and ecosystem structure were found to be healthy and balanced.

There are no developed fishing access sites or boat launches on this unit. However most of the open water is not far from a road and has a somewhat open shoreline. Due to the fact that most of these open water areas have unknown species availability, they are not fished very heavily.

Table I.H. – Waterways / Water Bodies with Fish and Water Fowl (see Figure 3 for maps)

Facility Name	Waterway / Water Body	Acreage	Type
Webster Hill (Oneida 13)	pond at west end	0.9acres	Manmade
Jackson Hill (Oneida 18)	pond at north end	1.5 acres	Manmade
Jackson Hill (Oneida 18)	pond at north end	0.2 acres	Manmade
Penn Mtn. (Oneida 20)	Duck Pond	8 acres	Manmade
Penn Mtn. (Oneida 20)	pond at south end	0.5 acres	Manmade
Penn Mtn. (Oneida 20)	pond at south end	0.4 acres	Manmade
Point Rock (Oneida 5)	old beaver pond at north end	4.2 acres	natural open water
Point Rock (Oneida 5)	old beaver pond at south end	24	natural open water
Point Rock (Oneida 5)	old beaver pond in south west corner	7 acres	natural open water
Penn Mtn. (Oneida 20)	old beaver pond at north end	3.1 acres	natural open water
Penn Mtn. (Oneida 20)	old beaver pond at north end	4.7 acres	natural open water
Penn Mtn. (Oneida 20)	old beaver pond in middle	7.7 acres	natural open water
Penn Mtn. (Oneida 20)	old beaver pond in middle	2.3 acres	natural open water
Penn Mtn. (Oneida 20)	old beaver pond in south west corner	6.9 acres	natural open water

Trapping

Trapping does take place on most of the State Forests on this unit. As mentioned earlier, access to most of the State lands is good, though the condition of the roads is sometimes not good.

RECREATION

Viewing Natural Resources

Whether driving the roads in search of wildlife, hiking through the woods exploring rocks and upturned trees, bird watching, visiting an open spot at night to view the stars, or just being out in the middle of the woods, away from the noise and distraction of everyday life, many people go to State Lands for many different reasons.

Camping

At present, no formal, designated campsites exist on the unit. Most camping is done by big game hunters who camp with trailers in old log landings, parking areas and wide spots in the road. Designation and construction of several sites would place campers in locations resulting in little environmental impact and enhanced site conditions for a better camping experience.

Several new rustic designated campsites are proposed with this plan, as outlined in the chart below.

Table I.I. – Proposed New Primitive Camping Areas

Facility Name	RA #	Location	Number
Clark Hill State Forest	4	North side of Buck Hill Rd. at the end of the short access road on the west side	1
Clark Hill State Forest	4	South of Buck Hill Rd. on the old logging road that goes to the south	1
Clark Hill State Forest	4	South of Latteiman Rd., east of Wells Rd.	1
Point Rock State Forest	5	Brown's Rock Road about half way to end of road	1
Point Rock State Forest	5	Brown's Rock Road at end of road	1
Buck Hill State Forest	17	Buck Hill PFAR at southern dead end	1
Jackson Hill State Forest	18	Jackson Hill PFAR at southern end	1
Jackson Hill State Forest	18	South of Jackson Hill PFAR on a finger ridge about 600 yards to the south of the Jackson Hill PFAR	1

Water-based Recreation

Swimming is allowed in the bodies of open water that exist on the unit. However, there are no lifeguards or beaches. The manmade ponds are relatively shallow with muddy bottoms and not terribly appealing to swim in. The wetlands and beaver flows with open water are similar in nature.

Boating on these water bodies is allowed, however, there are no boat launch sites for any of them. Lightweight canoes and kayaks could easily be put in from level areas adjacent to the water. Most of these open water sites are shallow and fairly small in size and offer flat water boating opportunities.

Demand for these activities is very light.

Trail-based Recreation

*Table I.J. Trails** *(see Figure 5 for maps)*	
Use	**Length (mi.)**
Non-mechanized*	4.5
Snowmobile**	13.2

*The 4.5 miles is open for all non-mechanized uses such as hiking, x-c skiing, mountain biking

**Trail distance available includes some segments on PFARs; does not include municipal roads

Multiple Use Trail Use

Jackson Hill State Forest has the only designated multiple use trail system in this unit. These trails are maintained by BREIA (Black River Environmental Improvement Association) and are for hiking, mountain biking, cross country skiing, and snowshoeing. A portion of this trail is also a designated CP-3 trail for those with disabilities to use motorized vehicles when they have obtained the proper permit.

This trail system is used quite heavily. The Potato Hill Farm Outdoor Education Center along with BREIA has a very successful partnership with this office. Through this partnership classes of elementary and high school students use these trails most days of the week when schools are in session.

Foot Trail Use

Other than the trails listed above, no other designated foot trails exist on the unit. Old fire lanes, old farm lanes, skid trails and other old logging roads provide many informal opportunities for hiking.

Cross Country Skiing

Cross country skiing opportunities are widely available on this unit. Unplowed PFARs and logging roads/skid trails provide great opportunities to enjoy this pastime. Groomed trails are maintained by BREIA on the northern portion of Jackson Hill State Forest. This area also averages higher snowfall than other locations in the area, due to higher elevations and periodic lake effect snowfall.

Use and demand for this activity of course varies with the weather and snow conditions. The state forests in this plan have quite a bit of steep topography which can be a limiting factor for those that are novices or just looking for a less strenuous experience.

RECREATION

Equestrian

There are no specifically designated horse trails on this unit. As stated in the Strategic Plan for State Forest Management, the riding, driving or leading of horses is permitted unless it is otherwise prohibited by law regulation or posted notice. The existing truck trails, old logging roads, old fire lanes and old farm lanes provide opportunities for this use.

Two major horseback riding areas (Otter Creek Trail System, south of Lowville in Lewis County, and Brookfield Horse Trail System in eastern Madison County) are within a day's drive of this unit. These areas provide good opportunities for destination travelers. Local neighbors of the state forests on this unit occasionally use the roads and trails with their horses.

Mountain Biking

There are no trails specifically designed for mountain bikes on this unit, though the BREIA Trails are heavily used for this purpose by programs sponsored by the Potato Hill Farm Outdoor Education Center. As stated in the Strategic Plan, mountain bikes are permitted to travel on any existing road or trail on State Forests, unless it is prohibited. The existing PFARs, old logging roads, old fire lanes and old farm lanes provide opportunities for this use.

Snowmobiling

Six of the nine State Forests in this unit have designated snowmobile trails running through them. Clark Hill (Oneida 4), Point Rock (Oneida 5), West Branch (Oneida 16), Penn Mtn. (Oneida 20), Canada Creek (Oneida 21) and South Hill (Oneida 23) have trails that are located on the unplowed roads that traverse the unit.

Snowmobiling is not permitted on the BREIA trails on Jackson Hill (Oneida 18).

Like other winter sports, use of these trails is directly dependent on weather conditions. With cold temperatures and good snow totals, the trails are groomed regularly by the local clubs. The use of these trails will sky rocket when conditions are good.

Other Recreational Activities

Target Shooting

The major target shooting area on this unit is at the old shale pit on Buck Hill (Oneida 17). Due to the trash that is consistently left behind, the Department has closed this area to vehicular traffic. According to Section 190.8, subsection bb of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations (NYCRR), as authorized under the Environmental Conservation Law:

> *bb. No person shall possess breakable targets, including but not limited to clay pigeons, on State lands and no person shall target shoot at breakable targets, including but not limited to clay pigeons and glass containers, on State lands. Unless legally engaged in the act of*

hunting, no person shall discharge firearms on State lands posted or designated as closed to target shooting.

Overall Assessment of the Level of Recreational Development

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

Trash and garbage that is left on site after a party are some of the most visible negative impacts of recreational use. That, along with dumping of household garbage, results in many hours spent trying to track down the culprits. The labor and equipment costs to clean up these messes can be in the thousands of dollars annually, which could be much better spent maintaining existing facilities such as roads, trails and campsites.

Use of off-road motor vehicles on designated foot trails, snowmobile trails and multiple use trails causes these trails to become rutted and eventually unusable for their original intent, and is probably the next most obvious sign of inappropriate recreational use. At the time of the writing of this plan, off-road motor vehicles are not allowed on any trails on the Unit, with the exception of routes identified for motor vehicle access for persons with mobility impairments (CP-3 permits, see p.37).

Universal Access

DEC has an essential role in providing universal access to recreational activities that are often rustic and challenging by nature, and ensuring that facilities are not only safe, attractive and sustainable, but also compatible with resources. For more information on universal access policies, please see SPSFM page 173 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Application of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

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

assessment of the programs, services and facilities on the unit to determine the level of accessibility provided. In conducting this assessment, DEC employs guidelines which ensure that programs are accessible, including buildings, facilities, and vehicles, in terms of architecture and design, transportation and communication to individuals with disabilities. A federal agency known as the Access Board has issued the ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) for this purpose.

An assessment was conducted, in the development of this UMP, to determine appropriate accessibility enhancements which may include developing new or upgrading of existing facilities or assets. The Department is not required to make each of its existing facilities and assets accessible so long as the Department's programs, taken as a whole, are accessible. Any new facilities, assets and accessibility improvements to existing facilities or assets proposed in this UMP are identified in the section containing proposed management actions.

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

Motorized Access Permit for People With Disabilities (MAPPWD)

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

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

This unit contains 1 MAPPWD Trail that is 0.9 miles in length on the north end of Jackson Hill State Forest.

Mineral Resources

Oil, Gas and Solution Exploration and Development

Oil and gas production from State Forest lands, where the mineral rights are owned by the state, are only undertaken under the terms and conditions of an oil and gas lease. As surface managers, the Division of Lands and Forests will evaluate any concerns as they pertain to new natural gas leases on State Forest lands. Consistent with past practice, prior to any new leases DEC will hold public meetings to discuss all possible leasing options and environmental impacts. A comprehensive tract assessment will be completed as part of this process that will identify areas where leasing and facilities associated

with drilling may or may not be allowed. For more information on natural gas and other mineral resource policies, please see SPSFM page 225 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Leases on the unit:

- No existing or planned leases on this unit at this time.

Active wells on the unit:

- No active wells are present on the unit at this time.

Inactive wells on the unit:

- No inactive wells are present on the unit at this time.

Mining

Gravel/shale pits and other surface mines:

There are no active shale pits in this unit. Inactive shale pits are present on Buck Hill (Oneida 17, Jackson Hill (Oneida 18), and Penn Mtn. (Oneida 20).

These shale pits will remain inactive. The shale derived from these pits is generally of low quality that doesn't hold up well. It is often very sharp edged and can cut into and damage tires. Crushed stone and gravel needs will be met with material obtained from commercial pits in the area. This material is of much better quality and will last for a longer amount of time. Anticipated needs include routine maintenance of PFARs and any new log landings needed for timber harvesting.

The shale pit located on Buck Hill has become an attractive nuisance for dumping. Target shooting is also a common activity. Items brought in to serve as targets include appliances, computers, sinks and commodes. These items are typically left on site along with the shells and casings from the ammunition. This pit has been closed off to vehicular traffic and is scheduled to be graded off and replanted in 2014.

The shale pit on Penn Mountain has not been used for a very long time and now has trees growing in it. This pit will remain as is, as it is in a stable condition at present and the disturbance that would occur to grade it off would do more harm than good.

The shale pit on Jackson Hill is scheduled to be graded off and replanted in 2014.

Supporting Local Communities

Tourism

State Forests can be an economic asset to the local communities that surround them. It is estimated that more than three out of every four Americans participate in active outdoor recreation of some sort

each year. When they do, they spend money, generate jobs, and support local communities. For more information, please see SPSFM page 245 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Taxes Paid

The New York State Real Property Tax Law provides that all reforestation areas (State Forests) are subject to taxation for school and town purposes. Some are also subject to taxation for county purposes. Most unique areas (such as Rome Sand Plains) and multiple use areas (sometimes part of some State Forests) are exempt from taxation. Oneida Hills only includes reforestation areas, so NYS pays taxes on all of the lands in the unit. Taxes are based on the assessed value of these lands as determined by the local (town or county) assessor. They are assessed as if privately owned.

Detailed tax information can be obtained by contacting Oneida County Real Property Tax Services (ocgov.net), Adirondack Central School District (infotaxonline.com), Holland Patent School District (TaxLookup.net), and the Remsen School District Tax Collector at 315-831-3797 ext.223.

The following taxes have been paid for State lands in this unit for 2012:

- Township Tax (incl. highway, general, fire taxes, etc): $38,255.77
- Total School Tax: $122,601.30

Forest Products

Timber

Timber management is used as a tool to enhance biodiversity, create habitat features that might be lacking in the landscape, and provide a renewable supply of sustainably-harvested forest products. These products may include furniture quality hardwoods, softwoods for log cabins, fiber for paper making, firewood, animal bedding, wood pellets, biofuel, and chips for electricity production. For more information, please see SPSFM page 251 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Information on timber expected to be produced from timber management activities on the unit is contained in the Land Management Action Schedules in Part IV of this plan.

Due to the recent economic downturn, timber prices have dropped off somewhat over the last few years. In spite of this, a base level of demand still exists. However, due to inadequate staffing levels, timber harvesting for this working circle has been far below anticipated and sustainable levels.

These circumstances have decreased the ability to manage overcrowded timber stands, resulting in adverse effects on forest health, growth rates and State Forest infrastructure (the latter which is often enhanced when roads are upgraded as part of a timber sale contract).

Non-Timber Forest Products

The fields at the south end of Penn Mtn. that are mowed for hay are the only annual harvest of non-timber forest products on this unit. These fields are maintained and mowed to maintain the vistas from Starr Hill Road and the Penn Mtn. PFAR, and to secondarily provide hay for a local farmer.

When the decision was made to keep the fields mowed, a conservation plan was made. In keeping with this plan, the fields are limed with high magnesium lime to maintain pH (usually 1 ton/ acre every 4 or 5 years) and manure is spread every year at appropriate times to help keep these fields productive.

Maple Tapping

Regionally, the decision was made to focus maple tapping opportunities on the working circles to the north. This decision was based on proximity to major maple producers and the much larger acreage of appropriate stands.

Forest Health

Forest health is pursued with the goal of maintaining biodiversity. Any agent that decreases biodiversity can have a deleterious effect on the forest as a whole and its ability to withstand stress. Forest health in general should favor the retention of native species and natural communities or species that can thrive in site conditions without interrupting biodiversity. For more information on forest health, please see SPSFM page 277 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Invasive Species

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

*Table I.K. – Invasive Species, Pests and Pathogens**

Plants	Status
Japanese Knotweed (Polygnum cuspidatum or Fallopia japonica)	***Invasive.*** Various sized patches growing on all state forests in this unit.
Giant Knotweed (Polygonum sachalinense or Fallopia sachalinensis)	***Invasive***. Various sized patches growing on all state forests on this unit.
Wild Parsnip (Pastinaca sativa L.)	***Invasive***. Patches commonly found along roadsides in Oneida County.

*Table I.K. – Invasive Species, Pests and Pathogens**	
Garlic Mustard (Alliaria petiolata)	***Invasive***. Various sized patches growing on most state forests in this unit.
Insects	**Status**
Forest Tent Caterpillar (Malacosoma disstria)	Infestations are cyclical and come in waves, generally from north to south. Populations crashed about 3 years ago and are building at this time. The next infestation will depend on weather and population dynamics of this insect.
Eastern Tent Caterpillar (Malacosoma americanum)	Infestations are cyclical and come in waves, generally from north to south. Populations crashed about 3 years ago and are building at this time. The next infestation will depend on weather and population dynamics of this insect.
Gypsy Moth (Lymantria dispar)	***Invasive***. Infestations are cyclical for this insect however, it usually occurs in hotspots that vary according to weather, elevation and population dynamics. This insect is susceptible to some natural predators and parasites that can help keep the population in check.
Sirex Woodwasp (Sirex noctilio)	***Invasive***. This wasp has reportedly been found in Oneida County. Very few problems have been identified due to this insect.
Diseases	**Status**
Beech Bark Disease (Nectria coccinea)	***Invasive***. Present throughout the northeast for many years. Unfortunately there is no effective treatment. Not cutting beech trees that appear to be immune is practiced with scattered and limited success.
Ash Dieback (various agents)	Occurs in pockets throughout this unit. Keeping the hardwood stands healthy and properly thinned appear to help.
Red Rot, Butt Rot (various species)primarily in White Pine	Found in some softwood plantations in this unit. Keeping the plantations healthy and properly thinned seems to help.
Animals	**Status**
Porcupines	These animals are native and have been found in this area for hundreds of years. Due to lack of predators and limited hunting pressure, populations in some areas have skyrocketed. High populations can seriously damage trees that are being grown for high quality forest products. Clark Hill and Penn Mtn. State Forests have very high populations at this time.

*Species not identified as ***Invasive*** are native species

At this time, the knotweed infestations are mostly small patches. The largest patch is about 2 acres in size and found on Clark Hill. Herbicide spot treatments and some cultural practices done in a timely manner should help keep these patches in check. If not treated, current research indicates that this plant will spread out of control, though it doesn't survive well under a closed forest canopy.

Native Pests and Pathogens

Forest tent caterpillars pose a threat to hardwood stands, though they can occasionally cause problems in softwood stands. Heavy infestations occur in cycles based on weather, cold temperatures and the availability of organisms that are parasites and that prey on these creatures. Trees (especially sugar maple) that have repeatedly been severely defoliated by the tent caterpillar often go into decline and die. Management options include aerial spraying, releasing parasitic wasps or trapping the larvae with commercially available implements. Delaying treatments of stressed stands is also recommended.

Managing Deer Impacts

There is limited ability to manage deer impacts using silvicultural systems. The most effective method of keeping deer impacts in line with management objectives is to monitor impacts while working with the Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine Resources to observe and manage the herd. On properties where deer are suspected of impacting values and objectives associated with biodiversity and timber management, such impacts must be inventoried and assessed. Deer browse is not a problem in this unit except for the southern areas of Popple Pond S.F. (Oneida 6). For more information on managing deer impacts, please see SPSFM page 291 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

State and Regional Tug Hill Initiatives

The Oneida Hills Unit is one of 10 state forest management units within the Tug Hill Region. These state forest units, along with public easement lands and private non-industrial forest lands, collectively provide a unique region wide natural resource. There are in place now several regional and state wide initiatives that recognize the importance of open space, natural resources and quality of life on the Tug Hill Plateau. These planning initiatives provide direction and support for protection and management of natural, cultural and recreation resources, broad public participation in the planning and decision making process and assessing economic impacts on local communities. The objectives and recommendations of the Oneida Hills UMP are in part shaped by the goals of the following initiatives.

Tug Hill Connectivity Initiative

The objective of Tug Hill-Adirondack Habitat Connectivity Project is to maintain or enhance landscape permeability across the Black River Valley for all species, natural communities and ecological processes. The project envisions a landscape where all native species can move freely and persist in the face of threats like land conversion(development) and climate change. The more immediate planning effort is to develop a set of place-based strategies to address functional and genetic connectivity for a suite of wide-ranging focal species that currently or historically move between the Adirondacks and the Tug Hill. The Oneida Hills unit appears to be located directly within the prime connectivity corridor, so the wildlife and silvicultural recommendations within the plan will play a role in enhancing the quality and abundance of habitats required by these focal species. Active, sustainable natural resource management will continue the Tug Hill region's essential role of providing critical habitat for the natural communities and wildlife species of New York State.

STATE AND REGIONAL TUG HILL INITIATIVES

Tug Hill Area Watershed Initiatives

The Tug Hill region has 4 watershed based initiatives currently going on; the Black River Watershed Management Plan, Oneida Lake Watershed Plan, Salmon River Watershed Natural Resources Assessment Project and Sandy Creek Watershed Ecosystem Based Management Project. The Oneida Hills unit has only a small portion of Penn Mtn. State Forest located within the Black River Watershed, the majority of the unit being within the Mohawk River Watershed. The Tug Hill region has seen that comprehensive, long-term watershed planning can help to maintain a healthy, sustainable watershed while attracting business, tourism and recreation to strengthen the local economy. These watershed plans foster an environment that builds regional partnerships between state and local governments, local industry and resource professionals behind a common goal. The four watershed projects have been promoted as an opportunity to protect water resources while strengthening the region's economic viability.

NYS Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy Plan

The Wildlife Conservation Strategy Plan is broken up into management unit by watersheds. The Oneida Hills unit is located in the Upper Hudson Watershed. The vision for the basin, which is reflected in this unit management plan, is to be a part of a landscape where economic growth needs of the region and effective wildlife management on public and private lands exist in balance. Public and private conservation partners work in a coordinated fashion to gather the most accurate, comprehensive data on Species of Greatest Concern within the basin in a format that can be shared with natural resource managers as well as the public. Below are basin wide goals and objectives:

- Establish a conservation framework within the Upper Hudson Basin through which the public and private stakeholders interested in wildlife conservation can work cooperatively towards the management, enhancement and protection of biodiversity in the Basin.
- Ensure that no at-risk (threatened/endangered) species become extirpated from the Basin and seek opportunities to restore extirpated species where feasible.
- Manage animals, habitats and land use practices to produce long-term benefits for species of conservation concern.
- Maintain knowledge of species and their habitats in sufficient detail to recognize long term population shifts.
- Fill "data gaps" for those species where population status, distribution and habitat needs are unknown.
- Identify, manage, protect, maintain and restore habitat/natural communities over as broad a spacial scale as possible. Work to keep large forest, wetland and grassland complexes unfragmented and to restore fragmented habitats where feasible to increase patch size and connectivity.
- Work with land managers to incorporate wildlife-based objectives into traditional land management activities such as forestry and agriculture that still allow these activities to be economically sustainable.
- Strengthen existing relationships between water quality and wildlife management planning programs in the basin and create new ones.

- Develop a "stepped down", more targeted plan for the Basin that expands upon the recommendations made in the Plan. This plan may focus on specific species and habitats, where and when management actions occur, who will execute those actions and how they will be implemented "on the ground".

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

The Plan is prepared periodically by the New York Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation to provide statewide policy direction and to fulfill the agency's recreation and preservation mandate. The Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Lands and Forests also manages state forest lands for public recreation. The following objectives of the Outdoor Recreation Plan are also considerations in the Oneida Hills UMP.

- Improve recreation and historic site operation, maintenance and resource management practices.
- Improve and expand water-oriented recreation opportunities.
- Apply research techniques and management practices to improve and expand trails and other open spaces.
- Preserve and protect natural and cultural resources.
- Support compatible recreation and interpretive programs.
- Develop comprehensive, interconnected recreationway, greenway, blueway and heritage trail systems.
- Protect natural connections between parks and open space areas.
- Improve access to opportunities for regular physical activity that is in close proximity to where people live, work and/or go to school.
- Improve cooperation and coordination between all levels of government and the private sector in providing recreational opportunities and in enhancing natural and cultural resource stewardship.
- Employ ecosystem-based management to ensure healthy, productive and resilient ecosystems which deliver the resources people want and need.

II. Summary of Eco-Region Assessments

To practice ecosystem management, foresters must assess the natural landscape in and around the management unit. State Forest managers utilized The Nature Conservancy Eco-Region Assessments to evaluate the landscape in and around this management unit. The Oneida Hills Unit falls within the Northern Appalachian-Acadian and the Great Lakes Ecoregions.

Eco-Region Description Summary

Northern Appalachian – Acadian Ecoregion: The Northern Appalachian – Acadian (NAP) Ecoregion extends over large ecological gradients from the boreal forest to the north and deciduous forest to the south (The Nature Conservancy). The Gaspé Peninsula and higher elevations support taiga elements. At lower elevations and latitudes, there is a gradual shift toward higher proportions of northern hardwood mixed-wood species which marks the transition into the Acadian forest.

It also supports local endemic species, as well as rare, disjunct, and peripheral populations of arctic, alpine, Alleghenian and coastal plain species that are more common elsewhere. In New York, the primary portion of the NAP Ecoregion consists of the Adirondack Forest Preserve and Tug Hill Plateau. The forest is a heterogeneous landscape containing varying proportions of upland hardwood and spruce-fir types. It is characterized by long-lived, shade-tolerant conifer and deciduous species, such as red spruce, balsam fir, yellow birch, sugar maple, red oak, red maple, and American beech, while red and eastern white pine and eastern hemlock occur to a lesser but significant degree. There has been a historical shift away from the uneven-aged and multi-generational “old growth” forest toward even-aged and early successional forest types due to human activities. This mirrors the historical trends toward mechanization and industrialization within the forest resource sector over the past century and shift from harvesting large dimension lumber to smaller dimension pulpwood. For vertebrate diversity, the NAP ecoregion is among the 20 richest ecoregions in the continental United States and Canada, and is the second-richest ecoregion within the temperate broadleaf and mixed forest types. The forests also contain 14 species of confers, more than any other ecoregion within this major habitat type, with the exception of the Southern Appalachian-Blue Ridge Forests and the Southeastern Mixed Forest. Characteristic mammals include moose, black bear, red fox, snowshoe hare, porcupine, fisher, beaver, bobcat, lynx, marten, muskrat, and raccoon, although some of these species are less common in the southern parts of the ecoregion. White-tailed deer have expanded northward in the ecoregion, displacing (or replacing) the woodland caribou from the northern realms where the latter were extirpated in the late 1800s by hunting. Coyotes have recently replaced wolves, which were eradicated from this ecoregion in historical times, along with the eastern cougar. A diversity of aquatic, wetland, riparian, and coastal ecosystems are interspersed between forest and woodland habitats, including floodplains, marshes, estuaries, bogs, fens and peatlands. The ecoregion has many fast-flowing, cold water rocky rivers with highly fluctuating water levels that support rare species and assemblages.

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

Eco-Region Assessment

Local Landscape Conditions

The lands comprising and surrounding the Oneida Hills Management Unit are of a diverse character, from rolling pasture land, to steep gorges and gullies. The area is typical of the transition zone between the Mohawk River Valley and the Adirondack/Tug Hill foothills.

Dairy farming has long been practiced in the Unit's landscape, thus pasture-land and hay/corn fields make up a large portion of the area surrounding the Unit. As is the national trend, a large portion of these farms have closed down over the past years, leading them to become shrubby early-successional fields, or developed into homesites. Large scale development has yet to hit this area, though some development pressure is felt from the neighboring cities of Utica and Rome. Altogether, the landscape

surrounding the unit is of a rural nature, being a mix of timbered forests and active farmland. Table II.A. below summarizes the land use and land cover for the towns within which Oneida Hills is located.

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

Land Use and Land Cover	Approximate Acreage	Percent of Landscape
Mixed Forest	6,639	3.6 %
Conifer Forest	24,451	13.3 %
Deciduous Forest	73,963	40.2 %
Crop Land and Pasture	37,862	20.6 %
Shrub and Brush Range Land (includes seedling/sapling type)	16,775	9.1 %
Developed, Open Space	2,462	1.3 %
Developed, Low Intensity	701	< 0.1 %
Developed, Medium Intensity	124	< 0.1 %
Developed, High Intensity	39	< 0.1 %
Barren Land	32	< 0.1 %
Grassland	6,489	3.5 %
Open Water	3,342	1.8 %
Wooded Wetlands	10,756	5.8 %
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	491	0.2 %
Total	**184,127**	**100**

Note: Landscape conditions are based upon a spatial analysis of the 2001 National Land Cover Database, using data from the Towns of Lee, Ava, Western, Boonville, Steuben and Floyd.

A rough comparison of the cover types/land use for the Oneida Hills unit versus the towns the unit falls within show a not entirely unexpected difference. Oneida Hills is about 92% forested, while the entire area is at about 57%. Nearly 21% of the local landscape is in cropland or pasture(open land) while less than 2% of Oneida Hills is classified as brushy or open. While the categories compared above are not identical, they are similar enough that conclusions can be drawn that there are significant differences in cover type between Oneida Hills and the entire area. Considering these differences on a landscape scale, this has management implications for the Oneida Hills unit.

One feature of the landscape that stands out above all others is the "Boonville Gorge". This gorge has been carved out over time by the Lansing Kill, and runs roughly 13 miles through the heart of the landscape, between the village of Boonville and the city of Rome. The gorge has distinct steep shale sides, some rising 600 or more feet above the valley below. Four of the Unit's state forests line the outer rim of the gorge, and Pixley Falls State Park is located within the gorge itself. The Boonville Gorge was also the site where the Black River Canal headed north out of Rome, using the Lansing Kill and the multitude of streams flowing off the hillside as a source of water.

The Oneida Hills Unit's landscape has been identified as a key wildlife connectivity corridor due to its location between the Adirondack Mountains to the East, and the Tug Hill Plateau to the North and West. Due to fragmentation of the landscape in the Black River Valley, there exists few travel corridors for wildlife species that require large home ranges. A study begun in 2007 by The Nature Conservancy, Tug Hill Tomorrow Land Trust, and the Wildlife Conservation Society showed that there are two main travel corridors that contain enough unfragmented land to support the kind of connectivity needed to bridge between the two largely undeveloped core forests of the Adirondacks and Tug Hill. Emphasis will be made on retaining the open space existing within the 9 State Forests that comprise the Oneida Hills Unit, as well as acquisition of any properties that would enhance the connectivity corridor between the Adirondack Mountains and Tug Hill Plateau.

III. Management Challenges on the Unit

Oneida Hills is a relatively quiet group of state forests, without any major issues or challenges at this time. The various activities that occur on this unit, from timber harvesting to cross country skiing to snowmobiling to hunting, co-exist quietly. Decisions have been made in the past to keep potentially conflicting uses, such as snowmobiling and cross country skiing, in separate locations, so minimizing conflict. There are no major invasives problems at this time, nor forest conditions such as failing conifer plantations or insect and disease problems, so no drastic and or controversial actions need to be considered. However, there are a few things highlighted by forestry staff and the public which need to addressed.

Trash, Dumping and Vandalism - One of the major challenges on this unit is the illegal dumping of trash and the destructive vandalism that takes place on these State Forests. These areas are in rural locations with only a few neighbors. The roads are lightly traveled most times of the year making them attractive places for unsavory characters to illegally dump their trash, cause trouble by vandalizing the old grave yards that are located within the boundaries of the State Forest or damaging the land by going off road illegally with ATV's and full sized vehicles. The resources that need to be used to clean up the trash and fix the other problems caused by illegal use could be much better utilized to keep up on routine maintenance or make much needed improvements.

Public Forest Access Roads - Another major challenge on the unit is probably maintenance of the public forest access roads. Due to a combination of long term reduced funding and staffing, many roads have not been able to be maintained to our standards. These roads are critical to providing public access to the property and moving forest products following timber sales, and poor maintenance can also lead to erosion and sedimentation which not only degrades the road but also impacts adjacent areas, including streams, wetlands and water bodies. More state resources need to be spent on these roads, which includes funds for rehabilitation and annual maintenance. Improved roads should be one of the primary management objectives for this unit.

Early Successional Forest - There are 13,240 acres in Oneida Hills. Of that, more than 92% is classified as forest land, and less than 4% is considered early successional forest. Intermixed with more mature forest, early successional habitat can enhance biodiversity. The surrounding landscape has less than 9% in brush/seedling-sapling which is comparable to early successional. A balanced harvest cycle over approximately a 100 year period would result in about 10% to 15% of the area in early successional habitat, so a potential objective of increasing the area of the unit in early successional forest could enhance the biodiversity of the unit and compliment the landscape scale conditions in the area.

Scenic Vistas - There are some very special scenic vistas on the unit. The mowed fields on the hillsides adjacent to the south end of Penn Mtn. PFAR and south of Starr Hill Road provide dramatic views of the Mohawk Valley and points east and west, and parking areas constructed off these roads provide for safe viewing opportunities. The only unfortunate consequence of these facilities are they are sometimes damaged by vandals and used for informal parties that leave garbage behind. Additional scenic vistas include views from the top of steep gorges on Webster Hill, Jackson Hill and Clark Hill State Forests that

provide outstanding views for those who wish to walk a short distance to see them. Currently there are no formal trails or vistas identified due to concerns about safety and vandalism. These scenic vistas could bring visitors in from more distant locations so possibly provide some benefit to the local economy, if they were promoted. However, it would be wise to secure a local partnership to maintain and help patrol these vistas and the parking areas at Penn Mt. PFAR and Starr Hill before providing or encouraging more use of these locations.

Information on the Unit – State Forests generally are relatively low profile state lands. Most provide extensive versus intensive recreation opportunities, unless there is a particular point of interest like a trail network, scenic vista, etc. But each has its own unique opportunities which could be better presented to potential public users. Currently these state forests that comprise the Oneida Hills unit are identified by "sign standards" which are brown hanging wooden signs with yellow lettering about 3'by 3' that identify the name of the state forest and usually the acreage. The boundaries are then marked by small DEC boundary line signs. There is usually no other on site information unless there is a trailhead with a trail register for signing in, which sometimes also includes a map of the property. Providing the public more information about these state forests should be an important objective of management of these lands. This could include providing kiosks on site with information and a map or maps of the SF, and a web page for each of the state forests that would provide more detailed info before a user ventured into the field.

Campsites - At present, there are no formally designated campsites on any of the State Forests in this unit. Informal sites are used during the hunting season, some with permits for multiple night stays. Recognizing the interest in more formal sites on other state lands, it is expected that if some sites are developed on these State Forests they will be used. Developing formal sites also has the advantage of being able to place them in more appropriate locations, appropriate environmentally and for the enjoyment and privacy of the users.

Partnerships for Public Recreation – There are a few partnerships already in place between DEC and private groups that have helped establish and maintain trails for public users. The Black River Environmental Improvement Association maintains the trails on Jackson Hill State Forest (Oneida 18) and uses the trails as a part of the educational experience for elementary and high school students who visit the nearby not-for-profit Potato Hill Farm Outdoor Education Center. Three snowmobile clubs, the Taberg Trail Blazers, the Penn Mountain Snow Riders, and the Lee Center Trail Busters, maintain snowmobile trails that connect to a regional network of trails. Continuing these working relationships, and entering into additional ones for other public use opportunities, should be a priority objective for this plan. For example, there are currently no designated mountain bike trails in this unit, though mountain bikes are allowed to travel anywhere unless posted against. With Oneida Hills being not too distant from the Mohawk Valley urban areas there could be the potential to partner with some mountain bike interests to begin a trail network.

Target Shooting - The major target shooting area on this unit is at the old shale pit on Buck Hill SF (Oneida 17). As noted previously, vehicle access to the site of the pit has resulted in all kinds of garbage

being brought to be shot at, leaving the pit in a deplorable condition. Recently, this area has been closed off to vehicular access.

DEC regulations, recently modified, allow target shooting as long as no "breakable targets" are used, and also allow an area of state land to be closed to target shooting. In this and any other location where target shooting is resulting in significant garbage left on state lands, stepped up enforcement action needs to be taken and/or the area being abused closed to target shooting.

The situation will continue to be monitored, and if the other problems continue, the area will be closed to target shooting.

ATV Routes - In the original scoping and comment period for this UMP there were a few suggestions that there be some ATV routes. No specific suggestions for where to locate ATV routes have come forward, and there is no active ATV organization in northern Oneida County, private or municipal, that is promoting ATVing. The towns in this area have not designated any roads or trails open to ATVs, so there is not a formal network in this area at this time, unlike in adjacent portions of Lewis County(and in St. Lawrence County to the north). Requests for such routes in the future will be considered, but must reflect compliance with the NYS Vehicle and Traffic law, have potentially only minimal impacts on the unit's natural resources and comply with the guidelines of the SPSFM and current DEC policies.

IV. Management Objectives and Actions

Management objectives and actions for Oneida Hills are based on DEC's "Management Approach and Goals" outlined at the beginning of this UMP, as well as on the specific resource conditions, community and user's interests, and management tools and resources identified over the course of developing this UMP. Objectives below are paired with actions; some more specific actions are spelled out in the "Ten-Year Management Actions" which follows the tables below.

Ecosystem Management

Table IV.A. –Ecosystem Management Objectives and Actions

Objective	Actions
Active Forest Management	
AFM I – Apply sound silvicultural practices	All current guidelines will be followed.
AFM II – Use harvesting plans to enhance diversity of species, habitats & structure	All current guidelines and Best Management Practices will be followed.
AFM III – Fill ecoregional gaps to maintain and enhance landscape-level biodiversity	All current guidelines will be followed.
AFM IV – Enhance matrix forest blocks and connectivity corridors where applicable	All current guidelines will be followed.
AFM V – Practice forest and tree retention on stands managed for timber	All current guidelines will be followed.

The following guidelines and policies which relate to the above objectives and actions are in place and being followed.

- Final Management Rules for Special Management Zones on State Forests (June 2008) http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/lands_forests_pdf/sfsmzbuffers.pdf
- Retention on State Forests (ONR-DLF-2) http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/69658.html
- Clearcutting on State Forests (ONR-DLF-3) http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/69658.html
- State Forest Rutting Guidelineshttp://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/lands_forests_pdf/ruttingguidelines.pdf

- Plantation Management on State Forests (ONR-DLF-1) http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/lands_forests_pdf/policysfplantation.pdf

Resource Protection

Table IV.B. –Resource Protection Objectives and Actions

Objective	Actions
Soil and Water Protection	
SWP I – Prevent erosion, compaction and nutrient depletion	NYS Best Management practices will be followed. Areas that are too steep or too wet will not be harvested. New skid trails and access roads will be engineered at the appropriate grades. These guidelines are outlined and enforced in the timber harvest contracts used in the sale of all forest products on State Forests.
SWP II – Identify and map SMZ's and highly-erodible soils	Special management zones are identified in a GIS layer and on the ground before any treatments take place.
At-Risk Species and Natural Communities	
ARSNC I – Protect species and communities ranked S1, S2, S2-3, G1, G2 or G2-3 where present	All current guidelines will be followed.
ARSNC II – Conduct habitat restoration and promote recovery of declining species	Use of the new Predicted Richness Overlays in the Geographic Information System (PRO GIS) will help identify opportunities. Early successional habitat will be enhanced and maintained where possible. All guidelines will be followed.
ARSNC III - Consider protection and management of Species of Greatest Conservation Need	Use of the new PROS GIS layer will help identify opportunities. All guidelines will be followed.
Visual Resources and Aesthetics	
VRA I – Maintain or improve overall quality of visual resources	Mowing will continue at Starr Hill overlook. New opportunities will be taken advantage of as they are identified.
VRA II – Use natural materials where feasible	All current guidelines will be followed.

Table IV.B. –Resource Protection Objectives and Actions	
Objective	**Actions**
VRA III – Lay out any new roads/trails to highlight vistas and unique natural features	New opportunities will be taken advantage of as they are identified, and as partners are identified to help maintain them.
VRA IV – Develop kiosks to provide info and education and reduce sign pollution	All current guidelines will be followed. A kiosk will be developed for the BREIA Trails on Jackson Hill State Forest.
Historic and Cultural Resources	
HCR I – Preserve and protect historic and cultural resources wherever they occur	All current guidelines will be followed.
HCR II – Inventory resources and document in the state forest GIS and with OPRHP	All current guidelines will be followed.

Infrastructure and Real Property

Table IV.C. –Infrastructure Objectives and Actions	
Objective	**Actions**
Boundary Line Maintenance	
BL I – Maintain boundary lines	See maintenance schedule in Ten Year List of Mgt. Actions
BL II – Address encroachments and other real property problems	Pursue any situations identified as encroachments or related situations.
Infrastructure	
INF I – Provide and maintain public forest access roads, access trails, haul roads, parking areas, and associated appurtenances	See maintenance schedule in Ten Year List of Mgt. Actions
INF II – Upgrade, replace or relocate infra-structure out of riparian areas where feasible	Identify problem areas, develop work plans and solicit funding to remedy them.
INF III – Resolve issues of uncertain legal status or jurisdiction	Problems will be addressed as they become evident.
INF IV – Prevent over-development	Current guidelines will be followed. Very limited development is planned on this unit.

Public/Permitted Use

Table IV.D –Public / Permitted Use Objectives and Actions	
Objective	**Actions**
Universal Access	
UA I – Use minimum tool approach to provide universal access to programs	Current guidelines will be followed.
Formal and Informal Partnerships and Agreements	
FIPA I – Collaborate with local organizations and governments to reach mutual goals	Partnerships are sought out and nurtured where ever possible.
FIPA II – Consider full range of impacts associated with AANRs and recurring TRPs	Current guidelines will be followed.
Recreation	

Table IV.D –Public / Permitted Use Objectives and Actions	
Objective	**Actions**
REC I – Accommodate public use while preventing illegal activity, reducing impacts and enhancing public safety	Current guidelines will be followed. Gates are proposed for Public Forest Access Roads to close roads during wet weather and spring breakup. 8 new campsites will be constructed to provide better locations for enjoyment and reduce environmental impacts. Three campsites will be ADA Accessible (Buck Hill, Clark Hill on the north side of Buck Hill Road, and Jackson Hill near the PFAR) and will include a parking spot for 1 vehicle, a leveled area for a tent and a fire ring. (See Table IV.I for locations.) Privies will be added if needed. Establish a foot trail, likely thru Buck Hill and/or Clark Hill SFs, as part of the North Country National Scenic Trail if a feasible route can be found to connect with the existing Black River Canal Trail and a trail north from Rome. Monitor the Buck Hill shale pit for inappropriate target shooting and close if it continues
REC II – Provide public recreation information	Kiosks will be placed at all state forest units as funding allows, and a web page will be prepared for each state forest. (See Table IV.J for kiosk locations.) In addition, this UMP and Google Earth are excellent sources of specific information.
REC III – Inventory recreational amenities and schedule recreation management actions	A list of all recreational resources is maintained in a G.I.S. database and through the NYSDEC Maintenance Management System. This database will be updated on a yearly basis to reflect any changes to the recreational amenities, add any newly constructed amenities, and plan for any future maintenance or construction activities.

Table IV.D –Public / Permitted Use Objectives and Actions	
Objective	**Actions**
REC IV – Enhance fish & game species habitat	Fish species within the Unit will be periodically monitored through angler surveys and through fish sampling. Fish species will then be managed by the Bureau of Fisheries, based on suitable habitat for appropriate species. Timber harvesting activities will be performed utilizing NYS BMP guidelines to protect water quality. Game species will be monitored through the DECALS program, and game take allowances will be adjusted accordingly by the Bureau of Wildlife. Wildlife habitat enhancement will be considered with all timber harvesting activities.
All-Terrain and Off Highway Vehicle Use	
ATV I – Enhance recreational access by people with disabilities under the MAPPWD program	Department staff will improve existing routes and evaluate any possible new MAPPWD routes for disabled persons as opportunities allow.
ATV II – Consider requests for ATV connector routes across the unit	All requests will be handled on a case by case basis, and follow the guidance provided in the "Strategic Plan for State Forest Management"or subsequent policy.
ATV III – Minimize illegal use of ATVs	Use enforcement tools available to keep illegal use of ATVs to a minimum.
Mineral Resources	
MR I – Provide for mineral exploration and development while protecting natural resources and recreation	There is no proposed mineral exploration on the unit at this time.
Supporting Local Communities	
SLC I – Provide revenue to New York State and economic stimulus for local communities	Timber harvesting activities on State lands provides income for New York State and provides local jobs for communities.
SLC II – Improve local economies through forest-based tourism	State Forest lands are promoted through multiple brochures and through the NYSDEC website to enhance tourism.

Table IV.D –Public / Permitted Use Objectives and Actions	
Objective	**Actions**
SLC III – Protect rural character and provide ecosystem services to local communities.	State Forest land on the Unit will remain undeveloped and retain Open Space within the local communities.

Forest Management and Health

Table IV.E. –Forest Management and Health Objectives and Actions	
Objective	**Actions**
Forest Products	
FP I – Sustainably manage for forest products	Current guidelines will be followed.
FP II – Educate the public about the benefits of silviculture	This plan, public meetings, county wide conservation field days, and other public forums will be used to get the word out.
Plantation Management	
PM I – Convert plantation stands to natural forest conditions where appropriate	Current guidelines will be followed.
PM II – Artificially regenerate plantations where appropriate	Current guidelines will be followed.
Forest Health	
FH I – Help maintain healthy forests through vegetation management.	Any timber harvest conducted will include considerations in the prescription to help improve the health of the harvested stand.
FH II – Protect the unit and surrounding lands from introduced diseases and invasive plant and animal species	Will conduct yearly aerial pest flights, on the ground surveillance, timely inventory and alerts from the public provide to identify potential forest health issues Appropriate actions will be taken when these problems are discovered.
Managing Deer Impacts	
DM I – Minimize the impacts of deer browsing on forest health and regeneration	Monitor deer browse impacts as part of/during inventory field work and when in the field for other activities

Table IV.E. –Forest Management and Health Objectives and Actions	
Objective	**Actions**
DM II – Address issues of over-browsing	Use tools available to reduce deer browsing, such as DMAP permits, harvesting techniques, timing of harvest, etc. Deer browse is not a problem in this unit except for the southern areas of Popple Pond S.F. (Oneida 6)
Fire Management	
FM I – Support Forest Rangers in controlling the ignition and spread of wildfires	Support staff wildland fire training and certifications. Assist with fire control operations as needed.
FM II – Maintain naturally occurring fire-dependent communities	There are no known fire-dependent communities on this unit.
Carbon Sequestration	
CS I – Keep forests as forests, where appropriate	No major covertype changes are proposed for this unit.
CS II – Enhance carbon storage in existing stands	Current guidelines will be followed.
CS III – Keep forests vigorous and improve forest growth rates	Forest health is the number one goal with any timber harvest conducted.
CS IV – Sequester carbon in forest products	Current guidelines are being followed.

Ten-Year List of Management Actions

Action 1

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

Action 2

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

Action 3

Maintain boundary lines and roads per the schedule below.

Action 4

Follow all stand treatment and recreation schedules as listed.

Table IV.F. Boundary Line Management Action Schedule (BL I, BL II)

State Forest	Length of Boundary (mi.)	Year of Last Maintenance	Year of Next Maintenance	Issues
Oneida 4, Clark Hill	21.6	2009	2015	None
Oneida 5, Point Rock	11.6	2012	2018	None
Oneida 13, Webster Hill	9.6	2000	2015	None
Oneida 16, West Branch	5.2	2011	2016	None
Oneida 17, Buck Hill	12.0	2010	2016	None
Oneida 18, Jackson Hill	9.1	2012	2018	Mark line of new acquisition in NW corner of state forest (stands C-1, 2, 3)
Oneida 20, Penn Mtn.	22	2007	2013	None
Oneida 21, Canada Creek	6.3	2011	2016	None
Oneida 23, South Hill	4.2	2012	2018	None

Table IV.G. Roads Management Routine Maintenance Schedule (INF I, II)

Road Name	Length (miles)	Last Brushing	Last Grading	Next Brushing	Next Grading	Issues
Oneida 4, Clark Hill State Forest						
Plan Road (New access road north of Buck Hill Rd.)	0.7			2013	2013	None at this time. Gate is proposed for south end.
Clark Hill Public Forest Access Road (PFAR, north of Mesler Hill Rd.)	1.5	2011	2011	2013	2013	Southernmost 0.25 miles had major rehab work to remediate storm damage of 2011. Gate is proposed for south end.
Dexter Road (old town road north of Tannery Road on west end of state forest)	0.8 (private) 0.7 (state)	unknown	unknown	2015	2015	Crosses private land (0.8 mi) before hitting state forest.
Wells Road	0.6 (private) 0.2 (state)	unknown	unknown	2016	2016	Crosses private land (0.6 mi) before hitting state.
Oneida 5, Point Rock State Forest						
Brown's Rock Road (new access road along east boundary)	1.5	unknown	unknown	2015	2015	None at this time. Gate is proposed for north end.
Oneida 13, Webster Hill State Forest						
Webster Hill PFAR (PFAR east of Webster Hill Rd.)	0.79	2011	2011	2014	2014	Major rehab completed 2011. Gate is proposed for west end.
Oneida 17, Buck Hill State Forest						

Table IV.G. Roads Management Routine Maintenance Schedule (INF I, II)						
Buck Hill PFAR (PFAR east and north of Buck Hill Rd.)	3.8	unknown	2010	2014	2014	Illegal off road use is on the increase and damaging the truck trail. Gates are proposed.
Spur road to shale pit	0.2	unknown	unknown	2014	2014	Dumping is a problem.
Shale Pit					2014	Grade off and replant shale pit
Oneida 18, Jackson Hill State Forest						
Rabbit Road (north end)	0.25		2011			Recreational trail and CP3 trail. Maintained by BREIA.
Jackson Hill PFAR (PFAR south of Jackson Hill Rd.)	2.1	unknown	2010	2014	2014	None at this time. Gate is proposed.
Shale pit					2014	Grade off and replant shale pit
Oneida 20, Penn Mountain State Forest						
Bethel Road West (access road at north end, west of Bethel Rd.)	0.44	unknown	unknown	2014	2014	None at this time.
Penn Mountain PFAR from Starr Hill Rd. to north end	4.1	unknown	2011	2014	2014	Major rehab done to remediate storm damage of 2011
Oneida 20, Penn Mountain State Forest						
Plantation Road (access road off of Penn Mt. PFAR, to west, at north end.)	0.38	unknown	unknown	2014	2014	Needs some smoothing and gravel. Not part of 2011 rehab work.

Table IV.G. Roads Management Routine Maintenance Schedule (INF I, II)						
Fire Road (road to old fire tower site east of Penn Mt. PFAR)	0.25	unknown	unknown	2014	2014	Needs some smoothing and gravel. Not part of 2011 rehab.
Penn Mtn. Rd. West (old town road to west between Penn Mt. PFAR and Steuben Rd.)	1.3	unknown	2011	2014	2014	Major rehab done to remediate storm damage of 2011
Pulaski Road	0.4 (private) 0.3 (state)	unknown	unknown	2020	2020	Major rehab needed to access B Stands in the mid western portion of state forest
Duck Pond Road (road to Duck Pond to east of Penn Mt. PFAR)	0.3	2012	2012	2015	2015	Upgrade to PFAR standards
Oneida 23, South Hill State Forest						
Kotary Rd. North (road on state land north of Kotary Rd.)	1.2			2017	2017	Normal maintenance should be done 3 years after rehab. Gate is proposed.

Table IV.H. Roads Management Rehabilitation Action Schedule (INF I, II)				
State Forest	**Road Name**	**Length of Road(mi.)**	**Year**	**Issues**
Oneida 23, South Hill	Kotary Rd. North	1.2	2013	Gravel resurfacing, culvert replacement, ditch reestablishment needed
Oneida 20, Penn Mtn.	Pulaski Road	0.4 (private) 0.3 (state)	2020	Smoothing, grading, culvert replacement, ditch reestablishment, graveling needed.

Table IV.I. Recreation Management Action Schedule For First 5 - Year Period	
State Forest	**Proposed Rustic Campsite Location**
Clark Hill State Forest	North side of Buck Hill Rd. at the end of the short access road on the west side, will be ADA Accessible
Clark Hill State Forest	South of Buck Hill Rd. on the old logging road that goes to the south
Clark Hill State Forest	South of Latteiman Rd., east of Wells Rd.
Point Rock State Forest	Brown's Rock Road about half way to end of road
Point Rock State Forest	Brown's Rock Road at end of road
Buck Hill State Forest	Buck Hill PFAR at southern dead end, will be ADA Accessible
Jackson Hill State Forest	Jackson Hill PFAR at southern end, will be ADA Accessible
Jackson Hill State Forest	South of Jackson Hill PFAR on a finger ridge about 600 yards to the south of the Jackson Hill PFAR

Table IV.J. Recreation Management Action Schedule For second 5 - Year Period	
State Forest	**Proposed Kiosk Location**
Oneida 4, Clark Hill	At the parking area/snowplow turn around on Buck Hill Road at the town line
Oneida 5, Point Rock	At the intersection of Tuffy Road and Brown's Rock Road
Oneida 13, Webster Hill	At the intersection of the Webster Hill PFAR and Webster Hill Road
Oneida 16, West Branch	On the north side of Belcher Road where the snowmobile trail crosses the road
Oneida 17, Buck Hill	At the intersection of Buck Hill Road and Buck Hill PFAR
Oneida 18, Jackson Hill	On Jackson Hill Road at the north end of the State Forest where the BREIA Trail crosses the road
Oneida 20, Penn Mtn.	At the scenic overlook at the south end of the Penn Mtn. PFAR
Oneida 21, Canada Creek	On Harris Road where the snowmobile trail crosses the road
Oneida 23, South Hill	On the east side of Kotary Road where it first crosses State Land at the very southern end of the State Forest

Table IV.K. Gate Establishment and Location Management Action Schedule For first 5 - Year Period	
State Forest	**Proposed Gate Location**
Oneida 4, Clark Hill	1 Gate at south end of PFAR at intersection with Boody Hill Road
	1 Gate at the south end of Plan Road near intersection with Buck Hill Road
Oneida 5, Point Rock	1 Gate at the north end of Brown's Rock Road near intersection with Tuffy Road
Oneida 13, Webster Hill	1 Gate ate the west end of the Webster Hill PFAR near intersection with Webster Hill Road
Oneida 16, West Branch	No Gates Proposed
Oneida 17, Buck Hill	1 Gate near the intersection of Buck Hill Road and Buck Hill PFAR at the south end of the Buck Hill PFAR
	1 Gate near the intersection of Buck Hill PFAR and Hertz Road on the north end of the Buck Hill PFAR
Oneida 18, Jackson Hill	1 GATE AT THE NORTH END OF THE JACKSON HILL PFAR NEAR THE INTERSECTION OF JACKSON HILL ROAD
Oneida 20, Penn Mtn.	No Gates Proposed
Oneida 21, Canada Creek	No Gates Proposed
Oneida 23, South Hill	1 Gate at the intersection of the power lines and Kotary Road

IV. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

Land Management Actions

The tables below list all stands for which it is anticipated that there will be management actions within the next 10 years. All stands identified are in need of treatment. Treatment types have been listed as thinning, prescribed burning and mowing. At the actual time of treatment, the forester responsible for each harvest will do a detailed stand analysis. All guidelines and policies will be considered and applied including:

Final Management Rules for Special Management Zones on State Forests (June 2008)

Plantation Management on State Forests (ONR-DLF-1)

Retention on State Forests (ONR-DLF-2)

Clearcutting on State Forests (ONR-DLF-3)

State Forest Rutting Guidelines

This information will then be used to create a specific treatment prescription for each stand on an acre by acre basis that will be implemented by the foresters that mark out the sale.

Because of extremely low staffing levels, stand treatments in this unit are lagging far behind expected schedules. Most stands are scheduled for thinnings to decrease unacceptable growing stock, jumpstart growth rates and so regulate the stand. After this is done, a much better determination can be made as to the true future potential of these areas.

No major changes in covertype or stand conversions (barring any natural disasters or major pest or disease infestations) are anticipated over the next 10 years.

Stands not listed are not scheduled for treatment in the 10 year consideration of this unit management plan. However, natural occurrences (wind storms, insect or disease infestations) as well as economic conditions (demand or lack thereof for forest products) may also alter which stands will be treated in this time period.

No designated natural areas have been identified in the unit.

Forest Type Codes

Softwood Species	Hardwood Species	Forest Type
EL – European Larch	**Aspen** – Quaking or Bigtooth Aspen	**Hem-NH** – Hemlock with Northern Hardwoods
Hem – Hemlock	**BC** – Black Cherry	

NS – Norway Spruce
JL – Japanese Larch
RP – Red Pine
SP – Scotch Pine
WP – White Pine
WS – White Spruce

Bee – Beech
HM – Hard (Sugar) Maple
RM – Red (Soft) Maple
WA – White Ash
YB – Yellow Birch

NH-Hem – Northern Hardwoods with Hemlock

Land Management Action Schedules

Table IV.I. - Land Management Action Schedule for First Five-Year Period **(by State Forest)**

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Forest Type			Management Category		Treatment Type
			Species	Current	Future	Current	Future	
Oneida 4	A-6, 9, 37	82	RP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 4	A-23.3, 23.4	56	RP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 4	A-26, 27	149	WA, HM, Aspen	Northern Hardwood	Northern Hardwood	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged	Thinning
Oneida 4	B-29.1	52	HM, WA, Hem	Northern Hardwood	Northern Hardwood	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged	Thinning
Oneida 4	B-31, 33	32	NS, RP, WP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 4	B-34, 35.3, 37, 38.3, 39.1, 44	58	HM, BC, WA, RM, Hem	Northern Hardwood	Northern Hardwood	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 4	B-36.1, 36.2	127	NS	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning

Table IV.I. - Land Management Action Schedule for First Five-Year Period **(by State Forest)**

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Forest Type			Management Category		Treatment Type
			Species	Current	Future	Current	Future	
Oneida 4	C-3.2, 6, 7.1, 7.2, 8.2	88	WS, RP, WP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 5	1, 2, 4.1, 5.1, 5.2	49.1	WP, WS, RP, SP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 5	6.2, 14.1	142	RM, BC, HM, WA	Northern Hardwood	Northern Hardwood	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged	Thinning
Oneida 5	16, 14.2, 18.1, 18.3, 21	38.5	WP, Red Spruce	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 5	12.3, 26, 28.2, 45	51.9	WP, NS, RP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 13	6, 16	106	JL, NS, WP, SP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 13	18	162	WP, RP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 13	19.1, 19.2	99	WA, HM, BC	Northern Hardwood	Northern Hardwood	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged	Thinning
Oneida 13	21	68	RP, WP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 16	12, 13, 14	107	WP, NS	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 17	13.1, 13.2, 13.4, 41.2, 41.3, 41.4	43	RP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 17	15.1, 20	56	Hem, YB, RM, WA	Hem-N H	Hem-N H	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged	Thinning
Oneida 17	19.2, 45	36	WS	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning

Table IV.I. - Land Management Action Schedule for First Five-Year Period **(by State Forest)**

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Forest Type			Management Category		Treatment Type
			Species	Current	Future	Current	Future	
Oneida 17	25, 27, 29, 39	132	WA, HM, Hem, BC, RM	NH-Hem	NH-Hem	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged	Thinning
Oneida 17	28.1, 33.4, 35	21	WP, RP, JL	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 18	A-2, 3, 5.1	140	HM, WA, Bee, RM	Northern Hardwood	Northern Hardwood	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged	Thinning
Oneida 18	A-6.1, 6.2	38	WP, RP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 18	B-1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 4	69	HM, BC, WA	Northern Hardwood	Northern Hardwood	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 18	B-5	143	EL	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 18	B-9, 14.1, 14.2, 15	60	HM, RM, WA, BC	Northern Hardwood	Northern Hardwood	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 18	B-17.1, 17.2, 17.3, 17.4	54	JL	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 20	A-26.1, 26.2, 26.3	25	JL	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 20	A-38, 49, 50	85	RP, NS	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 20	A-47, 42	78	NS, RP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 20	B-5.2, 25	56	RP, NS	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 20	B-36.1, 36.11, 36.13, 36.14, 36.21, 36.22	52	RP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning

Table IV.I. - Land Management Action Schedule for First Five-Year Period **(by State Forest)**

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Forest Type			Management Category		Treatment Type
			Species	Current	Future	Current	Future	
Oneida 20	B-46, 53	42	Hay	Open Field	Open Field			Mow
Oneida 20	C-4.1, 4.2, 5, 9	59	RP, EL	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 20	C-6.1, 6.2, 3	70	NS	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 20	C-11.1, 6.3, 8	35	NS	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 21	2, 6.1, 10.2	35	WP, WS	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 21	8, 12	24	Hem, RM, BC, WA	Hem - NH	Hem - NH	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 21	18.2, 18.4	82	JL	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 23	5, 6.1, 6.4	58	RP, JL	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning
Oneida 23	6.3, 6.5	40	RP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Forest Type			Management Category		Treatment Type
			Species	Current	Future	Current	Future	
Oneida 20	A-1.1	106	HM, BC, WA	Northern Hardwood	Northern Hardwood	Even Aged	Even Aged	Thinning

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

State Forests	Stand	Acres	Forest Type			Management Category		Treatment Type
			Species	Current	Future	Current	Future	
Oneida 20	A-7	52	HM, BEE, WA	Northern Hardwood	Northern Hardwood	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged	Thinning
Oneida 20	B-46, 53	42	Hay	Open Field	Open Field			Mow
Oneida 23	4, 8.1, 11.1, 11.2, 14.1, 14.3	86	HM, Bee, WA, RM, Aspen	Northern Hardwood	Northern Hardwood	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged	Thinning
Oneida 17	47	10	WP	Softwood Plantation	Softwood Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged	Prescribed Burn

Forest Type Codes for Stands Not Treated in This Time Period

Hardwood Species	Softwood Species	Forest Type
Asp – Aspen, Quaking or Bigtooth. Also Popple	EL – European Larch	Natural Forest (P) – Natural Forest- Protection (areas that are not necessarily excluded from management actions, but will need special consideration for any treatments).
App - Apple	Hem – Hemlock	
BA – Basswood	JL – Japanese Larch	
BC – Black Cherry	NS – Norway Spruce	
BE – Beech	RP – Red Pine	
BH – Bitternut Hickory	SP – Scotch Pine	
BL – Black Locust	Tam – Native Tamarack	
GB – Grey Birch	WP – White Pine	
HM – Hard (Sugar) Maple	WS – White Spruce	
IW – Iron Wood		
RM – Red (Soft) Maple		
Shr – Shrubs		
PC – Pin Cherry		
WA – White Ash		
YB – Yellow Birch		

Table IV.2. - Stands Not Treated in this Time Period **(by State Forest)**

Oneida 4, Clark Hill S.F., Stands Not Treated in this Time Period
Compartment A

State Forest	Stand	Acres	Species	Forest Type Current	Forest Type Future	Management Category Current	Management Category Future
On 4	2	7.7	HM, YB, WA	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	3	15.6	HM, YB, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	4	27.8	Hem, HM, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	7	12.5	RM, HM, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	8	49.9	HM, BE, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	10	13.4	RP, BC, SP	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	11	9.9	WP, BC, RP	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	12	20.9	WA, HM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	13	21.7	WA, HM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	14	7.5	Hem, WA, HM	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	15	4.0	Hem, HM, YB	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	16	6.2	HM, BC, YB	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	17	20.6	WA, HM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	18	17.4	NS, WA, App	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	19.1	16.3	NS, WA, RP	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	19.2	41.6	NS, WA, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	20	9.0	RM, Asp, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	21	4.3	Asp, WA, Elm	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	22.1	13.6	RP, WP, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	22.2	4.3	RP, WP, HM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	23.1	9.2	RP, BC, NS	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	23.2	10.4	WP, BC, RP	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged

On 4	24.1	6.2	HM, WA, BC	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	24.2	7.7	HM	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	24.3	7.1	BC, HM, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	24.4	13.5	WA, HM, WP	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	24.5	16.9	HM, WA, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	25	9.8	HM, Hem, WA	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	28	9.9	WS, WA, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	29	42.5	HM, BE, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	30	7.8	WA, HM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	31.1	90.5	Hem, RM, YB	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	31.2	2.7	Shr	Wetland	Wetland	Wetland	Wetland
On 4	32	22.1	RP, WP, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	33	27.0	HM, RM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	34	24.5	RM,WA, Hem	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	35	46.6	Hem, RM, YB	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	36	67.5	HM, BC, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	38	10.9	WA, HM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	711	4.5		Road			

Oneida 4, Clark Hill, Stands Not Treated in this Time Period Compartment B							
State				Forest Type		Management Category	
Forest	Stand	Acres	Species	Current	Future	Current	Future
On 4	1	17.3	HM, WA, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	2	109.0	Hem, RM, YB	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	3	24.6	HM, BE,WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	4	11.1	RM, Hem, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	5	11.3	RP, NS, Asp	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	6	14.1	WA, HM, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	7	6.6	NS, WA, HM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	8	24.0	WP, WA, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	9	30.4	RM, Hem, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	10	11.4	RP, WA, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	11	9.4	Hem, HM, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	12	31.5	HM, Hem, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	13.1	36.2	WA, HM, WP	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	13.2	11.3	Asp, Shrubs	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	13.3	4.2	WA, WP	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	14	8.9	WA, HM, WP	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	15.1	6.1	HM, WA, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	15.2	8.6	WA, RM, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	15.3	17.5	HM, WA, Asp	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	16.1	27.5	WA, Asp, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	16.2	7.4	RM, WA, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	17	34.7	WP, RP,NS	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	18	26.9	Hem, RM, Asp	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	19	2.0	NS, HM, RP	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged

On 4	20	29.2	HM, BC, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	21.1	5.9	WA, BC, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	21.2	15.5	WA, HM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	22.1	2.1	RP, WA, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	22.2	4.7	WP, RP, NS	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	23	31.3	Hem, WA, YB	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	24.1	18.1	WA, RM, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	24.2	25.7	WA, HM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	24.3	10.3	WA, HM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	25.1	17.3	WA, NS, RP	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	25.2	4.7	WA, NS, WP	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	26	7.4	HM, BC, YB	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	27	7.5	HM, BC, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	28	12.5	JL, RM, Asp	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	29.2	9.0	HM, YB, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	29.3	1.4	HM, YB, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	30.1	14.5	WA, Asp, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	30.2	6.5	NS, RM, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	32	4.3	WA, RM, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	35.1	5.2	Hem, HM, BE	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	35.2	21.6	Hem, HM, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	38.1	31.8	WA, RP, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	38.2	3.0	RP, WA, WS	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	39.2	8.9	HM, WA, IW	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	40.1	5.7	WA, HM, Asp	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	40.2	5.1	WA, WS, HM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	41	19.2	HM,WA, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	42.1	84.6	RP, WA, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	42.2	32.9	RP, WP, HM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	711	1.0		Road			

Oneida 4, Clark Hill, Stands Not Treated in this Time Period
Compartment
C

State Forest	Stand	Acres	Species	Forest Type Current	Forest Type Future	Management Category Current	Management Category Future
On 4	1	9.9	RM, WA, Asp	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	2	19.5	NS, WA, WS	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	3.1	15.9	WP, WA, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	4	7.0	WA, HM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	5	8.7	NS, WP, RP	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	8.1	1.4	HM, Asp	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	9	32.3	HM, BE, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	11	5.1	WS, BC, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	12	1.9	Asp, Shr	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands
On 4	13	62.4	NS, WA, WS	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	14	28.6	RP, HM, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	15	14.8	NS, WA, HM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	16	34.9	HM, BE, YB	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	17	20.7	WA, HM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	19	9.5	HM, WA, IW	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	20	17.4	WA, HM, BE	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	21	2.4	RP, WA, HM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	22	24.1	Hem, WA, YB	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	23	55.8	RP, WA, HM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	24	42.2	JL, WA, HM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	25	3.1	WA, App	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	26.1	14.9	HM, Asp, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	26.2	6.3	WA, RP, HM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	27	36.0	WS, WA, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged

On 4	28	3.9	RP, WA, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	29	22.9	WA, HM, Asp	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	31	3.8	Hem, HM, RM	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 4	32	8.6	RP, WA, WS	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 4	711	7.3		Road			
On 4	711	4.4		Road			
On 4	711	2.2		Road			
On 4	711	1.4		Road			

Oneida 5, Point Rock S.F., Stands Not Treated in this Time Period
Compartment A

State Forest	Stand	Acres	Species	Forest Type Current	Forest Type Future	Management Category Current	Management Category Future
On 5	3.1	3.5	Asp, RM, GB	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands
On 5	3.2	3.7	Asp, Shrubs	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands
On 5	4.2	44.9	WP, SP, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	4.3	8.6	WP, RP, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	5.3	10.4	WS, RM,BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	5.4	12.3	WS, RM,BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	5.5	4.1	WS, RM,BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	5.6	1.6	WS, RM,BC	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	5.71	4.2	WS, RM,BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	5.72	1.8	WA, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 5	6.1	9.8	RM, BC, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	6.3	2.6	HM, RM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	7.1	19.1	BC, RM, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 5	7.2	14.1	Hem, WA, YB	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 5	8.1	3.9	RM, RP, WA,	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	8.2	2.0	RP, BE, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	9	6.1	RM, NS, WS	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged

On 5	10	15.5	Shrubs	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands
On 5	11.1	17.9	RP, RM, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	11.2	13.3	RP, RM, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	11.3	7.5	RP, RM, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	12.1	6.4	WS, Hem, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	12.2	3.6	WS, RM, HM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	13.1	27.7	Hem, RM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	13.2	24.3	RM, Hem, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 5	13.3	7.0	BC, RM, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 5	13.4	16.2	Hem, YB, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 5	13.5	16.0	RM, Hem, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	13.6	4.3	WS, WP, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	13.7	2.8	RM, WS, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 5	13.8	10.8	Hem, BF, YB	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	13.9	25.1	Hem, YB, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 5	14.3	17.4	RM, BE, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	14.4	40.2	RM, BC, YB	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 5	14.5	1.7	RM, BC, YB	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 5	14.6	12.8	RM, HM, YB	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 5	14.7	1.2	Hem, YB, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 5	14.8	45.7	RM, HM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 5	14.9	7.2	RM, HM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 5	15	24.8	Hem, RM, RS	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	17	3.8	Shrubs	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands
On 5	18.2	1.5	WP, RM, BE	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	19	5.9	BF, RM, JP	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	20.1	10.1	Hem, RM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged

On 5	20.2	8.3	RM, Hem, BE	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	20.3	11.2	RM, Hem, BE	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	23	55.9	Shrubs	Wetlands	Wetlands	For. Wetlands	For. Wetlands
On 5	24.1	4.9	RM, RS, Hem	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	24.2	5.0	RM, Hem, YB	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	24.3	6.8	Shrubs	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands
On 5	25.1	11.9	RM, BC, Hem	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	25.2	4.2	RM, BC, BF	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	27.1	14.6	Shrubs	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands
On 5	27.2	2.2	Shrubs	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands
On 5	27.3	4.5	Asp, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 5	27.4	4.8	Hem, RM, RS	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 5	28.1	28.2	WP, RP, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	29	7.8	RM, BC, WS	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	30.1	18.9	NS	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	30.2	4.3	NS, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	31	8.3	RP, WP, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	32	9.1	WP, RP, Bas	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	33	5.9	Hem, Bas, Asp	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 5	34.1	3.7	RM, BC, Asp	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	34.2	3.5	RM, BC, Asp	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 5	34.3	9.3	RM, BC, Asp	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 5	35	12.0	RP, WP, SP	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	36	18.9	RP, RM, HM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	37.1	7.3	WS, RM, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	37.2	8.0	WS, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	37.3	16.3	WS, WP, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	38	1.7	WP, SP, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	39.1	15.1	RM, BC, Hem	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged

On 5	39.2	3.6	Hem, RM, YB	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	39.3	2.3	BC, RM, BF	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	39.4	6.9	Hem, RM, RS	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 5	40	7.1	Shrubs	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands
On 5	41	3.9	WP, RP, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 5	42	8.2	RM, BC, Hem	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 5	43	3.2	WP, HM, Hem	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 5	44	5.5	Hem, WA, YB	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 5	46	12.7	Hem, BC, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 5	47	2.6	Shrubs	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands
On 5	48	10.6	Shrubs	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands
On 5	711	10.1		Road			
On 5	711	1.5		Road			
On 5	711	1.5		Road			
On 5	711	1.6		Road			
On 5	711	2.0		Road			
On 5	711	0.6		Road			

Oneida 13, Webster Hill S.F., Stands Not Treated in this Time Period
Compartment A

State Forest	Stand	Acres	Species	Forest Type Current	Forest Type Future	Management Category Current	Management Category Future
On 13	1	3.4	RM, Asp, BC	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 13	2	5.3	RP, BC, WP	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 13	3	68.8	WP, WS, RP	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 13	4.1	23.7	Hem	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 13	4.2	31.2	HM, WA, YB	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 13	4.3	62.0	HM, WA,Hem	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 13	5	13.1	RM, HM, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 13	6	91.5	JL, NS, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged

On 13	7	56.1	WA, HM, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 13	8	3.7	HM, WA, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 13	9.1	2.8	JL, WA, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 13	9.2	18.8	JL, WA, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 13	10	9.9	WS, WA, NS	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 13	11.1	8.6	WS, BC, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 13	11.2	29.4	WS, NS, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 13	12	90.0	HM,WA, BE	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 13	13.1	28.0	WA, HM, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 13	13.2	3.8	WA, HM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 13	13.3	36.1	WA, HM, WP	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 13	14	2.4	DF, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 13	15	9.5	JL, NS, App	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 13	16	13.6	WP, BC, SP	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 13	17.1	13.0	JL, GB, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 13	17.2	11.2	JL, GB, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 13	18	161.5	WP, RP, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 13	19.1	5.3	BC, WA, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 13	19.2	93.3	WA, HM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 13	19.3	14.4	Hem, RM, BC	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 13	20.1	56.4	WA, BC, Hem	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 13	20.2	8.7	Hem, Asp, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 13	21	67.7	WP, RP, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 13	22	4.6	WA, NS, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 13	23	11.8	WA, PC, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 13	711	0.3		Road			
On 13	711	0.1		Road			
On 13	711	4.6		Road			
On 13	711	0.5		Road			
On 13	711	2.4		Road			
On 13	711	0.6		Road			

Oneida 16, West Branch S.F., Stands Not Treated in this Time Period Compartment A							
State				Forest Type		Management Category	
Forest	Stand	Acres	Species	Current	Future	Current	Future
On 16	1	83.1	RP,WP, JL	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 16	2	14.4	SP, WP, RP	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 16	3	2.4	BC, RM,HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 16	4	65.2	Hem, WP,RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 16	5	31.7	WP, RS	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands
On 16	6	3.4	BC, RM,HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 16	7	3.2	RO, RM, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 16	8	48.6	RM, Hem, BC	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 16	9	74.2	SP, RP, NS	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 16	10	2.5	RM, BC, WP	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 16	11	11.7	JL, RM, EL	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 16	15.1	3.1	Shrubs, RM	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands
On 16	15.2	5.5	Shrubs, RM	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands
On 16	16	9.2	RM, BC, BE	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 16	17.1	26.3	RM, Hem, BC	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 16	17.2	26.5	RM, Hem, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 16	711	2.2		Road			
On 16	711	4.3		Road			

Oneida 17, Buck Hill S.F., Stands Not Treated in this Time Period
Compartment A

State Forest	Stand	Acres	Species	Forest Type Current	Forest Type Future	Management Category Current	Management Category Future
On 17	1	97.6	Hem,YB, RM	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 17	2	46.5	WA, RM, App	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 17	3	23.2	Hem,WA, HM	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 17	4	14.5	WA, RM	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	5	6.7	HM, BA, IW	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 17	6.1	12.7	HM, WA, BA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 17	6.2	3.7	WA, HM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 17	7	6.7	WA, RM, Asp	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	8.1	2.0	WS, RM, App	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	8.2	19.6	WS, EL, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	9.1	2.5	App	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	9.2	1.9	RM,WA, Asp	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	10.1	14.3	RM,WA, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 17	10.2	1.6	RM	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 17	10.3	2.3	Shrubs	Brushy Fields	Brushy Fields	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	10.4	4.6	HM, BA, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	10.5	6.9	Hem, Asp, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	10.6	78.0	WA, Asp, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	11.1	15.4	Hem, WA, HM	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 17	11.2	3.7	HM, BE, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged

On 17	12.1	2.9	WS, WA, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	12.2	6.6	WS, Asp, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	12.3	16.4	Asp, WA, WS	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	12.4	13.3	WA, WS, Asp	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	12.5	1.4	WS, BC, App	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	13.3	3.4	RP, Asp, App	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	14.1	3.0	RP, BC, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	14.2	2.8	RP, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	15.2	10.3	Hem, WA, RM	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 17	15.3	12.3	Hem, WA, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 17	16	62.7	WA, RM, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 17	17.1	5.9	HM, WA, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	17.2	3.2	WA, Asp, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	18	2.8	RP, RM, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 17	19.1	11.8	WS, RM, App	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	21	46.1	WA, HM, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	22.1	9.1	WS, WA, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	22.2	4.7	WS, RM, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	22.3	17.2	WA, WS, HM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	22.4	38.5	WS, WA, Asp	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	23	2.8	WA, Elm, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	24	14.0	HM, WA, Asp	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	26.1	140.1	WA, WP, RP	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	26.2	4.0	RP, WA, HM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	28.2	4.8	RP, WA, Shr	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	30.1	25.7	WS, WA, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	30.2	68.7	WS, WA, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	31	5.3	HM, WA, Elm	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	33.1	10.3	WA, WP, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	33.2	11.6	WP, WA, HM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	33.3	6.7	WA, WP, Asp	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	34	24.8	HM, WA, YB	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	36	9.8	WA, HM, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 17	37	25.8	Hem, HM, BE	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged

On 17	38	3.8	RP, WP, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	40.1	37.8	HM, BH, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 17	40.2	7.2	HM, RM, BH	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 17	41.1	74.2	RP, NS, HM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	42	15.4	HM, WA, Asp	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	43	1.9	NS, DF	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	44	27.2	WA, HM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	46	11.9	EL	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	48	5.3	NS	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	49.1	32.5	Hem, BC, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 17	49.2	14.8	Hem, YB, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 17	49.3	7.6	HM, WA, YB	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 17	50.1	27.7	Hem, RM, BC	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	50.2	4.1	Hem, Asp, HM	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 17	51.1	10.0	WA, RM, Elm	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 17	51.2	17.4	HM, WA, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	51.3	2.1	WA, App, Shr	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	52.1	24.8	HM, RM, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 17	52.2	1.4	BL, HM, BH	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 17	53	9.2	WS, RM, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	54.1	8.3	EL, WA, BA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	54.2	4.1	EL, WA, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 17	55	1.3		Shale Pit			
On 17	711	0.4		Road			
On 17	711	4.5		Road			
On 17	711	0.5		Road			
On 17	711	2.2		Road			
On 17	711	0.2		Road			
On 17	711	15.1		Road			

Oneida 18, Jackson Hill S.F., Stands Not Treated in this Time Period Compartment A							
State Forest	Stand	Acres	Species	Forest Type Current	Forest Type Future	Management Category Current	Management Category Future
On 18	1	56.0	Hem, BE, YB	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	4	8.6	WA, WS, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	5.2	1.9	WA, HM, BE	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	7	51.3	HM, WA, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 18	8	29.0	Hem, HM, BE	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 18	9	7.3	HM, WA, BE	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	711	7.6		Road			

Oneida 18, Jackson Hill S.F., Stands Not Treated in this Time Period Compartment B							
State Forest	Stand	Acres	Species	Forest Type Current	Forest Type Future	Management Category Current	Management Category Future
On 18	1.2	12.8	Hem, YB, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	2	34.0	JL, WS, RP	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	3	38.5	RP, WS, Rm	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	4	15.8	HM, BC, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 18	6.1	5.5	SP, App, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	6.2	2.3	Shr	Brushy Fields	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	7.1	2.0	EL, WA, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	7.2	3.3	EL, WA, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	7.3	3.1	EL, WA, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	8.1	49.7	RP, WP, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	8.2	98.2	WP, RP, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged

On 18	10.1	29.0	Hem, RM, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	10.2	8.0	WA, HM, YB	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 18	11	26.1	RP, WS, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	12.1	2.9	WS, NS, PC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	12.2	17.5	WS, BC, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	12.3	3.7	WS, RM, WS	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	12.4	22.0	WS, WA, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	13	1.8	Asp, WA, App	Brushy Fields	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	16	15.5	HM, WA, BE	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 18	18	6.3	WS, RM, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	19	36.6	HM, WA, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 18	20	44.8	RP, WP, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	21.1	2.9	HM, WA, BE	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 18	21.2	19.6	HM, WA, BE	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 18	711	0.6			Road		
On 18	711	4.5			Road		

Oneida 18, Jackson Hill S.F., Stands Not Treated in this Time Period
Compartment C

State Forest	Stand	Acres	Species	Forest Type Current	Forest Type Future	Management Category Current	Management Category Future
On 18	1	3.9	Shr	Brushy Fields	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	2	5.4	Shr	Brushy Fields	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	3	43.3	Shr	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	4	36.0	Shr	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	5	18.7	Hem, HM, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	6	27.1	RM, WA, Elm	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged

On 18	7	14.7	Shr	Brushy Fields	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	8	8.7	HM, YB, BE	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	9	22.1	HM, RM, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 18	10	54.4	WA, RM, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	11	4.5	WS, WA, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 18	12	1.9	HM, BE	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged

Oneida 20, Penn Mtn. S.F., Stands Not Treated in this Time Period
Compartment A

State Forest	Stand	Acres	Species	Forest Type Current	Forest Type Future	Management Category Current	Management Category Future
On 20	1.2	9.8	Hem, HM, YB	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	2.0	7.7	Hem, RM, YB	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	3.0	1.6	BF, Hem, WA	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands
On 20	4.0	42.2	WA, RM, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	5.0	24.2	JL, WA, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	6.1	6.2	WA, GB, Shr	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	6.2	5.4	WA, GB, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	8.0	55.2	HM, RM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	9.0	15.3	Shr	Wetland	Wetland	Wetlands	Wetlands
On 20	10.0	37.4	RM, WA, BC	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	11.1	14.2	HM, WA, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	11.2	2.0	HM, Asp, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	12.1	5.3	HM, WA, BE	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	12.2	8.6	HM, BE, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	12.3	2.4	HM, Hem, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	12.4	57.5	WA, HM, BE	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged

On 20	13.1	32.6	Hem, WA, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	13.2	11.4	WA, Hem, NS	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	14.1	116.4	HM, BE, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	14.2	6.0	Hem, RM, YB	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	14.2	6.0	Hem, RM, YB	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	14.3	5.0	Hem, RM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	15.0	15.6	Shr	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands
On 20	16.1	13.3	Shr	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands
On 20	16.2	4.2	Shr	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands
On 20	18.0	26.7	EL, NS, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	19.0	9.3	WA, HM, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	20.1	29.7	RM, WA, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	20.2	5.6	YB, Asp, RM	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	21.0	8.3	WA, HM, BE	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	22.1	9.9	WA, Asp, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	22.1	10.1	WA, Asp, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	22.1	62.5	WA, Asp, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	22.2	2.4	Shr	Brushy Fields	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	23.1	9.6	SP, Asp, Wa	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	23.2	1.7	SP, Asp, Wa	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	24.0	4.7	WS, Asp, Sp	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	25.0	11.1	Shr	Wetlands	Wetlands	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	27.0	21.5	WA, HM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	28.1	66.6	WA, NS, WP	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	28.2	1.9	Shr	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands
On 20	28.3	30.9	WA, NS, WP	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	29.0	30.5	WP, WA, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	30.0	26.6	RP, WA, Asp	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	31.0	17.2	HM, WA, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	32.0	26.1	NS, WA, RP	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	33.1	23.3	WA, NS, RP	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged

On 20	33.2	2.0	WA, NS, RP	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	34.0	6.0	WA, EL, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	35.0	7.6	WA, BC, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	36.1	11.2	WA, HM, NS	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	36.2	12.9	WA, HM, NS	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	37.0	4.6	WA, BE, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	40.0	3.0	NS, RP, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	41.0	92.1	NS, RP, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	43.0	55.4	RP, WA, NS	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	44.0	27.4	NS, RP, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	45.0	37.8	RP, WS, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	46.0	23.4	RP, WA, WS	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	711.0	2.6		Road			
On 20	711.0	0.4		Road			
On 20	711.0	22.5		Road			
On 20	711.0	1.7		Road			

Oneida 20, Penn Mtn. S.F., Stands Not Treated in this Time Period
Compartment B

State Forest	Stand	Acres	Species	Forest Type Current	Forest Type Future	Management Category Current	Management Category Future
On 20	1	9.9	WA, HM, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	2	48.8	NS, WS, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	3	22.5	HM, WA, BE	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	4	26.7	HM, WA, BE	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	5.1	40.3	WA,RP, HM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	6	28.4	Hem, WA, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	7.1	33.7	WA, HM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	7.2	79.1	WA, BC, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	7.3	29.2	Shr	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands
On 20	8	19.9	Shr	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands	Wetlands
On 20	9.1	30.9	Hem, WA, HM	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	9.2	4.4	BC, Hem, WA	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	10.1	71.2	WA, HM, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged

On 20	10.2	18.1	App, BC, Asp	Brushy Fields	Brushy Fields	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	11.1	11.3	NS, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	11.2	3.7	Shr	Brushy Fields	Brushy Fields	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	12	2.6	NS, WA, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	13.1	17.3	Hem, RM, WA	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	13.2	2.1	WA, HM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	14.1	61.1	WA, HM, Asp	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	14.2	5.7	Hem, Shr	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	14.3	12.7	Hem, Shr	Wetlands	Wetlands	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	15	16.0	WS, RM, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	16	20.9	WA, RP, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	17	72.2	WA, Asp, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	18	8.2	NS, BC, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	19	7.2	WS, WA, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	20.1	13.7	WA,Asp, RP	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	20.2	7.5	WA, Asp, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	21	11.5	WS, WA, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	22	9.4	BC, WA, SP	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	23	2.1	Null	Pond	Pond	Pond	Pond
On 20	24	2.8	Shr	Brushy Fields	Brushy Fields	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	26.1	18.4	WA, HM, BA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	26.2	10.9	WA, Asp, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	27.1	6.6	WA, HM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	27.2	8.0	HM, BE, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	28.1	40.7	JL, WA, HM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	28.2	2.1	WA, RM, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	29	14.5	SP, BC, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	30	15.9	WP, BC, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	31.1	16.4	WS, NS, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	31.2	5.5	WS, NS, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	32.1	17.1	WA, HM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	32.2	2.2	RP, RM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	33	12.6	RP, WA, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	34	5.4	WA, SP, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	35	33.2	WS, WA, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged

On 20	36.1	22.7	RP, WA, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	36.3	23.5	RP, WA, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	36.4	14.5	WA, Elm, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	36.5	6.0	Shr	Powerline	Powerline	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	37.1	22.1	RP, WA, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	37.2	10.6	RP, RM, Elm	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	37.3	8.2	RP, WA, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	37.4	12.8	WA, RP, HM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	38	14.1	HM, BE, IW	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	39	8.4	EL	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	40	1.4	NS, Shr	Brushy Field	Brushy Field	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	41	0.7	EL	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	42.1	2.4	NS	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	42.2	5.7	RM, NS, Shr	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	42.3	8.2	NS	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	42.4	8.7	RM, Shr, App	Brushy Fields	Brushy Fields	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	43	5.3	NS, Shr	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	44	1.7	NS, Shr	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	45	37.8	NS, Shr	Brushy Fields	Brushy Fields	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	47	0.8	NS	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	48	1.3	NS	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	49	6.8	Shr	Brushy Field	Brushy Field	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	50	1.8	Shr	Brushy Field	Brushy Field	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	51	17.0	NS	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	52	1.4	Shr	Brushy Field	Brushy Field	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	54	10.2	RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	55	3.7	JL	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	56	14.6	Shr	Brushy Fields	Brushy Fields	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	57.1	20.5	Shr	Brushy Fields	Brushy Fields	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	57.2	6.8	Shr	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	58.1	13.7	RM, WA, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	58.2	1.7	RM, WA, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	60	8.1	Shr	Brushy Fields	Brushy Fields	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	61	9.5	HM, BE, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	62	13.9	HM, BE, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	711	4.6		Road			
On 20	711	0.7		Road			
On 20	711	0.2		Road			

Oneida 20, Penn Mtn. S.F., Stands Not Treated in this Time Period
Compartment C

State Forest	Stand	Acres	Species	Forest Type Current	Forest Type Future	Management Category Current	Management Category Future
On 20	1.1	3.9	WA, HM, Asp	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	1.2	5.6	WA, HM, Asp	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	2	16.8	WS, WA, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	7.11	20.2	Hem, HM, YB	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	7.12	39.7	Hem, HM, YB	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	7.2	7.8	WA, BC, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	10	16.0	WA, BC, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	11.2	1.2	NS, Asp, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	12.1	8.0	WA, RM, HM	Natural Forest (P)	Natural Forest (P)	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	12.2	1.9	RM, WA, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	13	8.5	Pond	Pond	Pond	Pond	Pond
On 20	14.1	4.7	NS, WA, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	14.2	96.3	NS, WA, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	15.1	7.9	RP, WA, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	15.2	8.9	WA, Asp, BA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	15.3	8.5	WA, RP, NS	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	16.1	6.7	HM, WA, YB	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	16.2	2.7	WA, BA, YB	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	17.1	6.5	EL, HM, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	17.2	1.8	EL, NS, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	18.1	10.5	RP, BC, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged

On 20	18.2	8.8	RP, BC, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	18.3	10.0	RP, BC, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	19	9.2	EL, NS, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	20.1	16.7	Asp, RM, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	20.2	0.9	Asp, RM, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	20.3	15.9	Asp, RM, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	20.4	17.2	Asp, RM, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	21	6.4	HM, BC, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	22	8.1	WA, RM, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	23	10.3	NS, WS, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	24.1	11.0	NS, BC, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	24.2	4.5	NS, BC, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	24.3	18.5	NS, BC, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	25	4.0	HM, BC, BE	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	711	0.6		Road			

Oneida 20, Penn Mtn. S.F., Stands Not Treated in this Time Period
Compartment C

State Forest	Stand	Acres	Species	Forest Type Current	Forest Type Future	Management Category Current	Management Category Future
On 20	2	47.2	WA, Asp, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	3	5.6	WA, App, Asp	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	4	1.4	RP, BC, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	5	14.9	WS	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	6	6.9	Hem, YB, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 20	7	1.6	Shr, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	8	13.8	NS	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 20	711	1.6		Road			

Oneida 21, Canada Creek S.F., Stands Not Treated in this Time Period Compartment A							
State				Forest Type		Management Category	
Forest	Stand	Acres	Species	Current	Future	Current	Future
On 21	1	44.9	Hem, RM, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 21	3	33.4	RM, WP, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 21	4	16.1	Hem, RM, YB	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 21	5.1	132.5	Hem, RM, YB	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 21	5.2	6.8	Hem, RM, YB	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 21	5.3	8.4	Hem, RM, YB	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 21	6.2	7.7	RM, WS, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 21	7	3.2	RM, WA, RS	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 21	9	15.9	RM, Hem, YB	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 21	10.1	9	WP, RM, BC	Plantation	Timber	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 21	11	7.1	YB,PC, GB	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 21	13.1	3.4	Shrubs	Wetland	Wetland	Wetland	Wetland
On 21	13.2	24.9	RM, Elm, WP	Wetland	Wetland	Wetland	Wetland
On 21	13.3	3.8	RM, Elm, WA	Wetland	Wetland	Wetland	Wetland
On 21	14	11.6	RM, BC, WP	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 21	15.1	3.1	RM, shrubs	Wetland	Wetland	Wetland	Wetland
On 21	15.2	3.7	Tam, shrubs	Wetland	Wetland	Wetland	Wetland
On 21	15.3	2.2	WA, shrubs	Wetland	Wetland	Wetland	Wetland
On 21	16	8.6	WP, RM, YB	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 21	17.1	4	RM, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 21	17.2	6.9	RM, BC, Asp	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged

On 21	18.1	21.9	EL, RM, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 21	18.3	7.8	WP, HM, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 21	20.1	8.2	JL, WP, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 21	20.2	30.3	EL, BC, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 21	21.1	7.1	EL, WP, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 21	21.2	32.1	EL, RM, WP	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 21	22	3.3	RM, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 21	23	8.6	HM, WA, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 21	711	1.9		Road			
On 21	711	5		Road			
On 21	711	1		Road			
On 21	711	0.8		Road			
On 21	711	1.3		Road			

Oneida 23, South Hill S.F., Stands Not Treated in this Time Period
Compartment A

State Forest	Stand	Acres	Species	Forest Type Current	Forest Type Future	Management Category Current	Management Category Future
On 23	1.1	59.8	RP, WA, Asp	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 23	1.2	9.7	RP, Asp, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 23	2.1	46.9	WS, WA, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 23	2.2	63.1	WS, RM, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 23	2.3	7.7	WS, RP, App	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 23	2.4	1.3	WS, RM, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 23	2.5	4.6	WA, HM, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 23	3.1	6.6	Asp, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 23	3.2	1.3	WA, Shr	Brushy Field	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 23	6.2	41.5	RP, BC, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 23	7	6.9	RM, Asp, RP	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 23	8.2	3.5	Asp, WA, HM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 23	8.3	3.2	RM, Asp, BC	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 23	9	17.3	RM, WS, BC	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 23	10.1	5.0	WS, RM, WA	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged

On 23	10.2	2.4	WS, WA, RM	Plantation	Plantation	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 23	12	5.1	HM, Hem, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 23	13	37.3	Shr	Powerline	Powerline	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 23	14.2	2.6	WA, Asp, RM	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 23	14.4	1.6	WA, RM, BE	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Uneven Aged	Uneven Aged
On 23	15	43.1	Hem, RM, WA	Natural Forest	Natural Forest	Even Aged	Even Aged
On 23	711	3.5		Road			
On 23	711	2.6		Road			
On 23	711	0.9		Road			

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VI. Appendices & Figures

Appendix A - Glossary

Access trails temporary, unpaved roads which do not provide all weather access within the state land. 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 log 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.

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

Afforestation The establishment of a forest or stand in an area where the preceding vegetation or land use was not forest

APPENDICES & FIGURES

Age class(es) trees of a similar age originating from a single natural event or regeneration activity

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

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)

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

Biodiversity **1.** the variety and abundance of life forms, processes, functions, and structures of plants, animals, and other living organisms, including the relative complexity of species, communities, gene pools, and ecosystems at spatial scales that range from local through regional to global —synonym biological diversity, diversity

2. an index of richness in a community, ecosystem, or landscape and the relative abundance of these species —note 1. there are commonly five levels of biodiversity: (a) genetic diversity, referring to the genetic variation within a species; (b) species diversity, referring to the variety of species in an area; (c) community or ecosystem diversity, referring to the variety of communities or ecosystems in an area; (d) landscape diversity, referring to the variety of ecosystems across a landscape; and (e) regional diversity, referring to the variety of species, communities, ecosystems, or landscapes within a specific geographic region —note 2. each level of biodiversity has three components: (a) compositional diversity or the number of parts or elements within a system, indicated by such measures as the number of species, genes, communities, or ecosystems; (b) structural diversity or the variety of patterns or organizations within a system, such as habitat structure, population structure, or species morphology; and (c) functional diversity or the number of ecological processes within a system, such as disturbance regimes, roles played by species within a community, and nutrient cycling within a forest

Biological legacy an organism, living or dead, inherited from a previous ecosystem - note: biological legacies often include large trees, snags, and down logs left after timber harvesting

Blowdown tree or trees felled or broken off by wind

Browse portions of woody plants including twigs, shoots, and leaves consumed by animals such as deer

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

Cavity tree/den tree a tree containing an excavation sufficiently large for nesting, dens or shelter; tree may be alive or dead

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

Climax forest an ecological community that represents the culminating stage of a natural forest succession for its locality / environment

Coarse filter approach a strategy for conserving biodiversity that involves maintaining a variety of native ecosystems within a landscape context. A coarse filter approach would ensure the availability of grasslands, shrublands, open wetlands, forest wetlands, riparian zones, northern hardwood forest and mixed northern hardwood/conifer forest in various stages of successional development. This approach assumes that a representative array of native ecosystems will contain the vast majority of species in a region

Coarse woody material any piece(s) of dead woody material on the ground in forest stands or in streams

Cohort a population of trees that originate after some type of disturbance

Community **1.** an assemblage of plants and animals interacting with one another, occupying a habitat, and often modifying the habitat; a variable assemblage of plant and animal populations sharing a common environment and occurring repeatedly in the landscape. **2.** a group of people living in a particular local area

Conversion a change from one silvicultural system to another or from one tree species to another

Corridor(s) a linear strip of land identified for the present or future location of a designed use within its boundaries. Examples: recreational trails, transportation or utility rights-of-way. When referring to wildlife, a corridor may be a defined tract of land connecting two or more areas of similar management or habitat type through which a species can travel from one area to another to fulfill any variety of life-sustaining needs

Cover type(s) the plant species forming a majority of composition across a given area

Crown class a category of tree based on its crown position relative to those of adjacent trees. a) 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. b) 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. c) 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. d) 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

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

Cutting interval the number of years between harvest or regeneration cuts in a stand

Designated recreational trail(s) a Department authorized recreational trail that is signed and/or mapped

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

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

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

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

Ecosystem management the appropriate integration of ecological, economic, and social factors in order to maintain and enhance the quality of the environment to best meet current and future needs. Involves management at the landscape level, prompting the biodiversity of natural communities of plants, animals, and seeking to maintain healthy and productive environments

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

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

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

Even-aged (silviculture) 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

Flood plain(s) the level or nearly level land with alluvial soils on either or both sides of a stream or river that is subject to overflow flooding during periods of high water level

Forest fragmentation 1. the process by which a landscape is broken into small islands of forest within a mosaic of other forms of land use or ownership. Note- fragmentation is a concern because of the effect of noncontiguous forest cover on connectivity and the movement and dispersal of animals in the landscape 2. islands of a particular age class (e.g., old growth) that remain within areas of younger-aged forest

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

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

Gaps natural communities, habitats, successional stages, or organisms which have been identified as lacking in the landscape

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

Geographic Information System (GIS) an organized collection of computer hardware, software, geographic and descriptive data, personnel, knowledge and procedures designed to efficiently capture, store, update, manipulate, analyze, report and display the forms of geographically referenced information and descriptive information

Group selection - trees are removed and new age classes are established in small groups —note 1. the width of groups is commonly approximately twice the height of the mature trees with smaller openings providing microenvironments suitable for tolerant regeneration and larger openings providing conditions suitable for more intolerant regeneration —note 2. the management unit or stand in which regeneration, growth, and yield are regulated consists of an aggregation of groups

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

Hardwoods - road-leafed, deciduous trees belonging to the botanical group Angiospermae

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 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

Improvement thinning(s) - the removal of less desirable trees of any species in a stand of poles or larger trees, primarily to improve composition and quality

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

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

Keystone species - a plant or animal species that strongly influences that functioning of an entire ecosystem; for example, the way beaver influence wetlands

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

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

Landscape matrix - the most extensive and connected landscape element type present, which plays the dominant role in landscape functioning; for example, New York's South-Central Highlands (Central Appalachian) landscape is dominantly forest cover; thus, the landscape matrix is forest cover

Large poles - trees that are 9 to 11 inches in diameter at breast height

Large sawtimber - trees that are 24 inches or greater in diameter at breast height

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

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

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

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

Medium sawtimber - trees that are 18-23 inches in diameter at breast height

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

Mid Successional - forests that are pole-sized or larger, with relatively open understories

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

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

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

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

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

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

Old growth - an abundance of late successional tree species, at least 180 - 200 years of age in a contiguous forested landscape that has evolved and reproduced itself naturally, with the capacity for self perpetuation, arranged in a stratified forest structure consisting of multiple growth layers throughout the canopy and forest floor, featuring canopy gaps formed by natural disturbances creating an uneven canopy, and a conspicuous absence of multiple stemmed trees. Old growth forest sites typically are characterized by an irregular forest floor containing an abundance of coarse woody materials which are often covered by mosses and lichens; show limited signs of artificial disturbance and have distinct soil horizons. The understory displays well developed and diverse surface herbaceous layers. Single, isolated trees may be considered as old growth if they meet some of the above criteria

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

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

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

Patch cut - a type of clearcut where the cut area consists of a small part of a stand or forest —note 1. the minimum size of a patch depends primarily on (a) the creation of microclimate conducive to establishment of desired regeneration of particular tolerance, and (b) the area needed for safe felling and yarding of harvested trees

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

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

Poletimber - trees that are generally 6-11 inches diameter at breast height

Prescribed fire - fire that is deliberately ignited to burn wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state and under specific environmental conditions which allow the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and produces the fireline intensity and rate of spread required to attain planned resource management objectives.

Protection area - land excluded from most active management to protect sensitive sites; exclusions include: timber harvesting, road construction, oil and gas exploration and development and some recreational activities. These sites most often include steep slopes, wet woodlands and riparian zones along stream corridors

Public Forest Access Roads (PFAR) - permanent, unpaved roads which may be designed for allweather 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) (http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/lands_forests_pdf/sfunpavedroad.pdf). 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 one half-mile from a PFAR or public highway

Pulpwood - low grade or small diameter logs used to make paper products, wood chips

Regeneration - seedlings or saplings of any origin

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

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

Rotation - the period of years between stand establishment and final harvest as designated by management decisions

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

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

Sawtimber - trees that are 12 inches and larger diameter at breast height

Seed tree - 1. a regeneration method consisting of cutting all trees except for a small number of widely dispersed trees retained for seed production and to produce a new age class in fully exposed microenvironment 2. a tree retained for seed production —note seed trees are usually removed after regeneration is established

Seedling - a young tree originating from seed that is less than one inch in diameter

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

Shade tolerance - the ability of a tree species to germinate and grow at various levels of shade; a) shade tolerant: having the capacity to compete for survival under shaded conditions, b) shade intolerant: having the capacity to compete for survival only under direct sunlight conditions; light demanding species

Shelterwood - an even-aged method of natural regeneration designed to regenerate and maintain a stand with a single age class; the cutting of most trees, leaving those needed to produce sufficient shade to produce a new age class in a moderated microenvironment —note the sequence of treatments can include three types of cuttings: (a) an optional preparatory cut to enhance conditions for seed production, (b) an establishment cut to prepare the seed bed and to create a new age class, and (c) a removal cut to release established regeneration from competition with the overstory; cutting may be done uniformly throughout the stand (uniform shelterwood), in groups or patches (group shelterwood), or in strips (strip shelterwood); in a strip shelterwood, regeneration cuttings may progress against the prevailing wind

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

Single tree selection - individual trees of all size classes are removed more or less uniformly throughout the stand, to promote growth of remaining trees and to provide space for regeneration — a synonym is individual tree selection

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

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

Small poles - trees 6-8 inches diameter at breast height

Small sawtimber - trees 12-17 inches in diameter at breast height

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

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

Spatial analysis - an examination of data in the context of where it occurs geographically or "on the ground;" This is usually accomplished by tying database information to GIS based maps

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

Species richness - the number of different species present within a defined area

Stand - a contiguous group of trees sufficiently uniform in age-class distribution, composition, and structure, and growing on a site of sufficiently uniform quality, to be a distinguishable unit —see all-aged stand, mixed, pure, even-aged, and uneven-aged stands —note 1. a mixed stand is composed of a mixture of species —note 2. a pure stand is composed of essentially a single species —note 3. in a stratified mixture stand different species occupy different strata of the total crown canopy

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 materials

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

Stocking - 1. the amount of material on a given area – example: the stand is fully stocked 2. an indication of growing- space occupancy relative to a pre-established standard

Succession - the gradual supplanting of one community of plants by another —note 1. the sequence of communities is called a sere, or seral stage —note 2. a sere whose first stage is open water is termed a hydrosere, one whose first stage is dry ground, a xerosere —note 3. succession is primary (by pioneers) on sites that have not previously borne vegetation, secondary after the whole or part of the original vegetation has been supplanted, allogenic when the causes of succession are external to and independent of the community (e.g., accretion of soil by wind or water, or a change of climate), and autogenic when the developing vegetation is itself the cause

Suite - species similar in their habitat needs which may respond similarly to habitat changes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wetland(s) - 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

Appendix B- Summary of Comments from Public Scoping Period

Recreation

Would like ATV trails, especially for those who cannot afford to join a club.

Would like to have a North Country Scenic Trail (NCST) section on Buck Hill.

Would like NCST route from Delta Lake to Pixley Falls.

Would like NCST route from Crown Point to Cazenovia.

There is a need for more hiking, horse and ATV trails.

Facilities

Possibly consider putting gates on our roads to prevent vandalism, dumping and other damage.

Consider cameras, gates and more patrols to limit vandalism and damage.

Vandalism, dumping, damage are big concerns and growing problems.

On Penn Mtn., the road into the Duck Pond is in very poor condition and needs repair.

On Penn Mtn., the parking area back in by the Duck Pond often has loud, late night parties and vandalism.

On Penn Mtn., the Welsh Cemetery needs a boundary line survey.

Fish/Wildlife

Wildlife corridors needed, GIS information is available from Nature Conservancy.

Create more habitat for small game – more early successional stage covertype is needed, could partner with Ruffed Grouse Society.

Forestry

Proactively manage for emerald ash borer (EAB) and other pests.

Increase demand/markets for wood chips and other biomass products like willow.

Meet allowable cut with more timber harvests.

Create more early successional covertype.

Appendix C - Public Comments and Responses From Draft UMP Comment Period

Recreation

Comment: Expand and interconnect state forests using conservation easements and in fee acquisition.
Response: The land acquisition eligibility priorities are listed on page 29 of this plan. Participation by the local communities and local user groups as well as the local landowners would be critical and necessary for easements to be used to interconnect the State Forests. If this level of support were evident, this proposal could be considered.

Comment: Establish more trails, especially cross country ski, snowshoe trails and horse trails.
Response: These activities can take place anywhere on any State Forest unless it is posted as prohibited. Trail expansion of the BREIA trails will be considered in consultation with BREIA and other interested parties.

Comment: Expand parking area on Jackson Hill - present parking areas fill up and exceed capacity in winter with cross country skiers.
Response: The present parking area is on privately owned land. Expansion of this facility will be discussed with BREIA.

Comment: Make provisions for North Country Scenic Trail.
Response: The Department has not received any formal proposals from this group. All formal proposals will be reviewed as time permits. If the proposal is feasible, the project could be implemented, again, as time and funding permit.

Comment: Describe where new camp sites will be.
Response: The new campsites are identified on the Recreation Maps in the UMP Appendix, Figure 5.

Comment: Snowmobile clubs could help with road maintenance where the trail runs on roads.
Response: The Department welcomes help with maintenance from all volunteer groups with proper and current volunteer forms and work plans on file with the department.

Comment: Few benefits provided to people who register their ATV - why should people continue to register and insure their ATV.
Response: New York State Law requires ATV's to be registered and insured.

Facilities

Comment: Culvert near Duck Pond needs to be fixed.
Response: Road maintenance is an existing issue the Department hopes to improve. Road maintenance schedules are listed on pages 61 - 64 of this plan.

Comment: More parking should be provided.
Response: As road maintenance is conducted, turnouts and pull offs will be re-established.

Fish/Wildlife

Comment: Make antler restrictions for WMU 6K.
Response: Antler restrictions (AR) are a management tool that is being used in other portions of the state, however the implementation of AR's is a highly contentious issue with advocates on either side of the debate. The Big Game Management Team understands the issues relative to buck management and is currently reviewing a process to measure public interest in AR across the entire state. The aim is to establish a deer management strategy across multiple wildlife management units (or aggregates) vs. singling our specific WMU's like 6K for management, where numerous and different deer hunting regulations could be very confusing and difficult to enforce.

To read more about AR's and deer management go to
http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7211.html#DeerPlan

Forestry

Comment: Harvest more low grade wood.
Response: Each timber sale is marked and harvested on a case by case basis and according to detailed prescriptions developed from comprehensive stand information. Some areas have a higher percentage of lower grade material, some areas have a higher percentage of high grade material.

Comment: Increase number of revenue contract timber sales.
Response: Admittedly, the amount of timber harvests in the Herkimer working circle have decreased over the last few years. The priority of completing unit management plans and decreased levels of staffing have severely impacted the forest product harvesting schedule. As the unit management plans are completed, more time can be devoted to harvesting forest products. Full time permanent staff positions are requested at every opportunity.

Comment: Timber sales help the economy and local industry.
Response: The Department is well aware of the role of timber harvesting in relation to the local economy. Timber sales provide jobs and income on a local level and are an important source of forest products on a national and even global level.

Comment: Maintain red pine component of forest for forest products and diversity.

Response: As mentioned above, each timber harvest is specifically marked and harvested according to the unique conditions in each sale area. In areas that meet the proper site conditions for red pine, perpetuation of red pine will likely be an objective.

Appendix D - State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR)

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

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

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

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

3. Aerial pesticide spraying by airplane or helicopter

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

5. Well drilling plans

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

7. Carbon injection and storage or waste water disposal

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

Actions not covered by the Strategic Plan/Generic Environmental Impact Statement

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

APPENDICES & FIGURES

Figure 1. – Existing and Future Facilities

To see additional location maps of state forests in the Oneida Hills unit, double click on the map below.

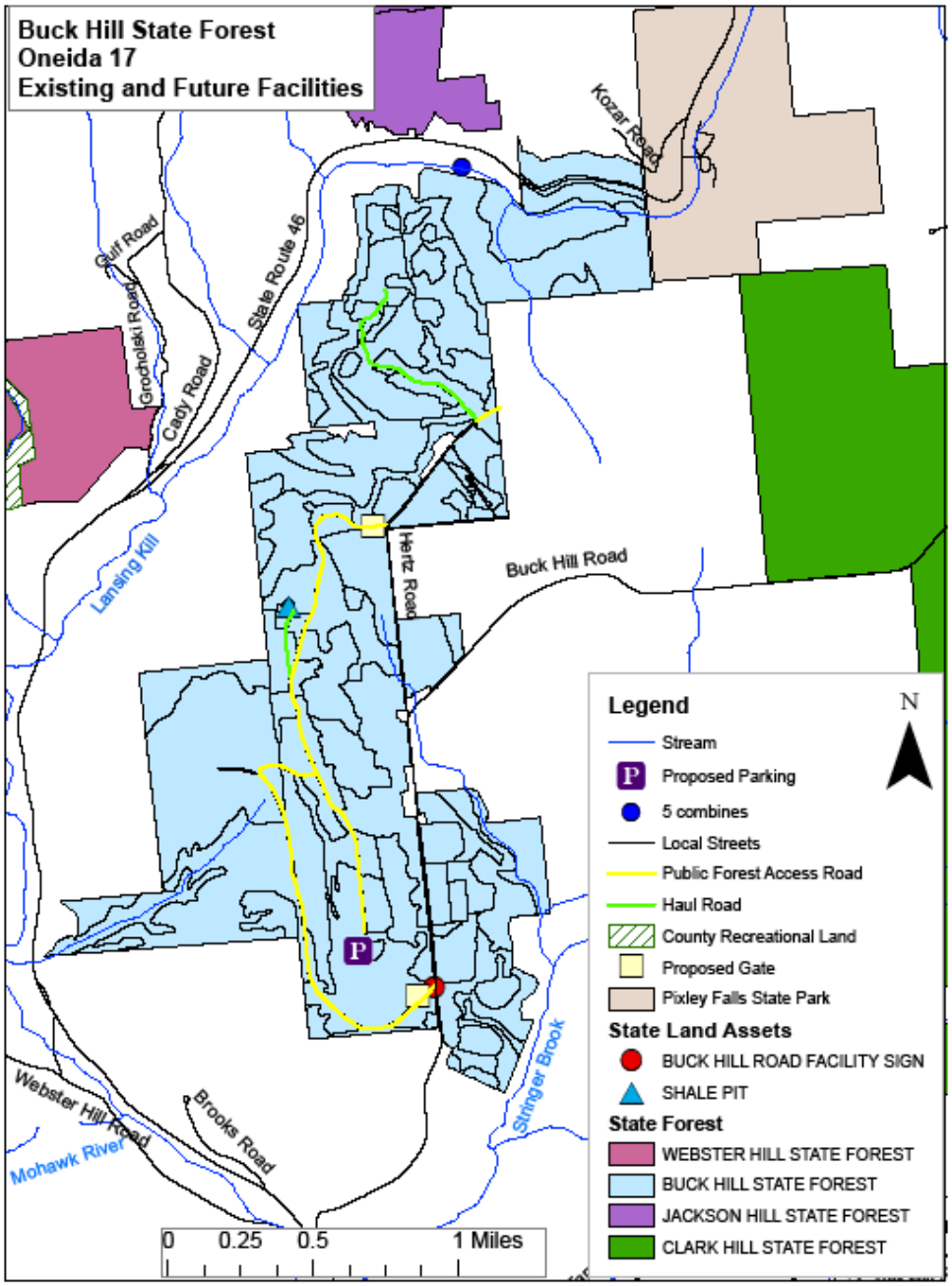


Figure 2. – Soils Maps

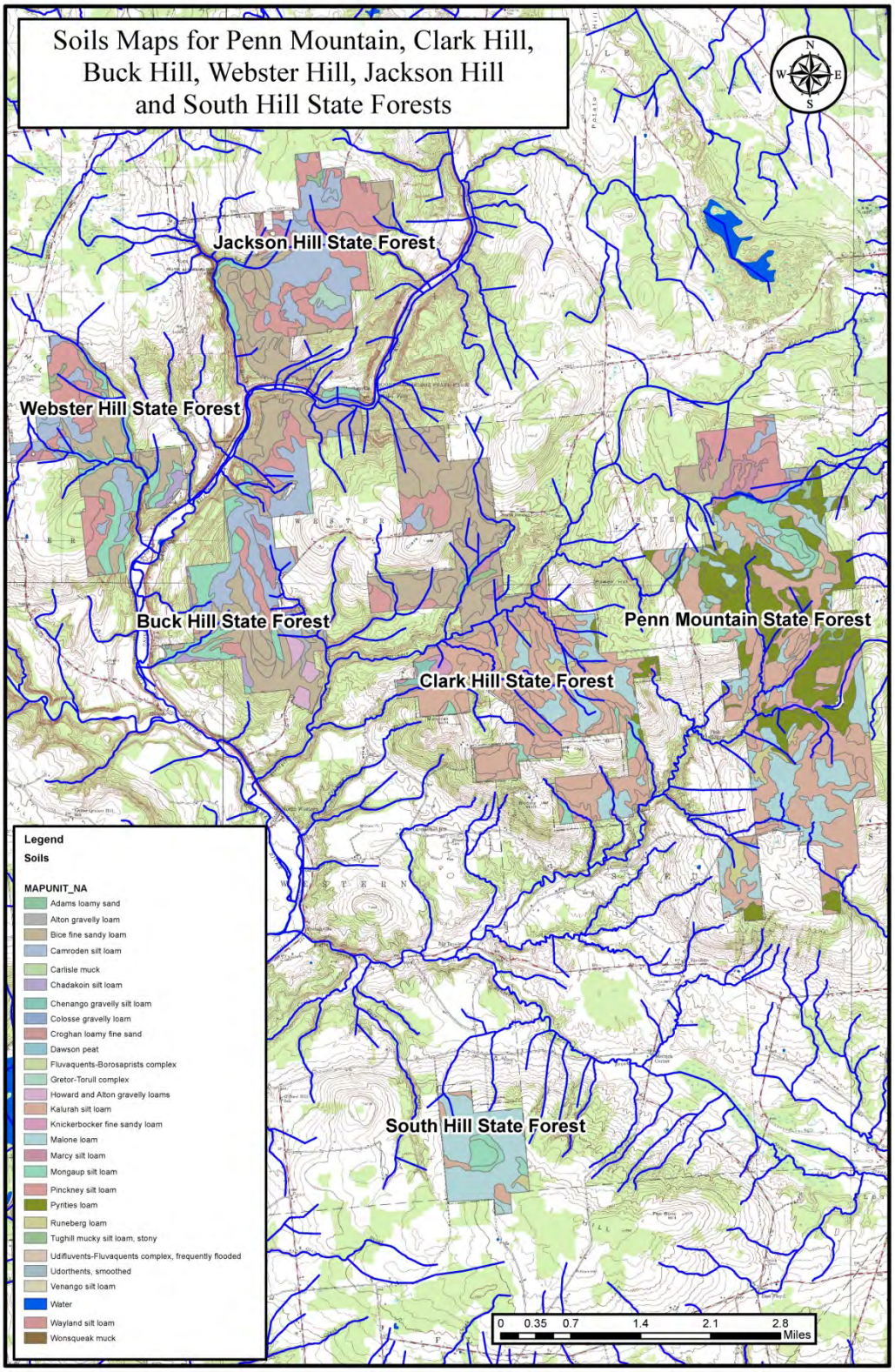

Soils Maps for Penn Mountain, Clark Hill, Buck Hill, Webster Hill, Jackson Hill and South Hill State Forests
N
W
E
S
Jackson Hill State Forest
Webster Hill State Forest
Buck Hill State Forest
Penn Mountain State Forest
Clark Hill State Forest
South Hill State Forest
Legend
Soils
MAPUNIT_NA
Adams loamy sand
Alton gravelly loam
Bice fine sandy loam
Camroden silt loam
Carlisle muck
Chadakoin silt loam
Chenango gravelly silt loam
Colosse gravelly loam
Croghan loamy fine sand
Dawson peat
Fluvaquents-Borosaprists complex
Gretor-Toruil complex
Howard and Alton gravelly loams
Kalurah silt loam
Knickerbocker fine sandy loam
Malone loam
Marcy silt loam
Mongaup silt loam
Pinckney silt loam
Pyrities loam
Runeberg loam
Tughill mucky silt loam, stony
Udifluvents-Fluvaquents complex, frequently flooded
Udorthents, smoothed
Venango silt loam
Water
Wayland silt loam
Wonsqueak muck
0 0.35 0.7 1.4 2.1 2.8
Miles

FIGURE 1. – EXISTING AND FUTURE FACILITIES

APPENDICES & FIGURES

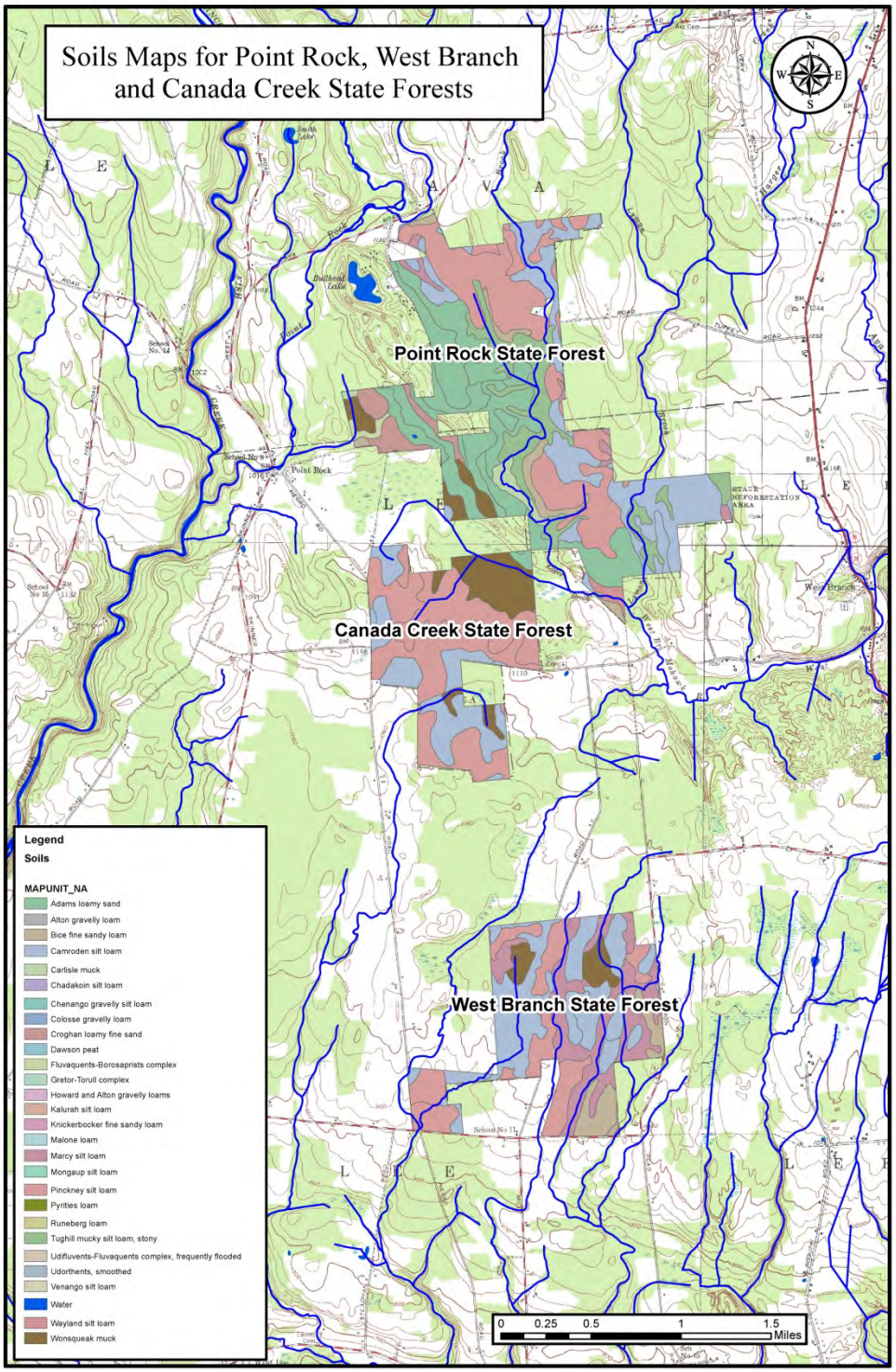


Figure 3. – Water Resources Maps

To see additional maps of state forests in the Oneida Hills unit, double click on the map below.

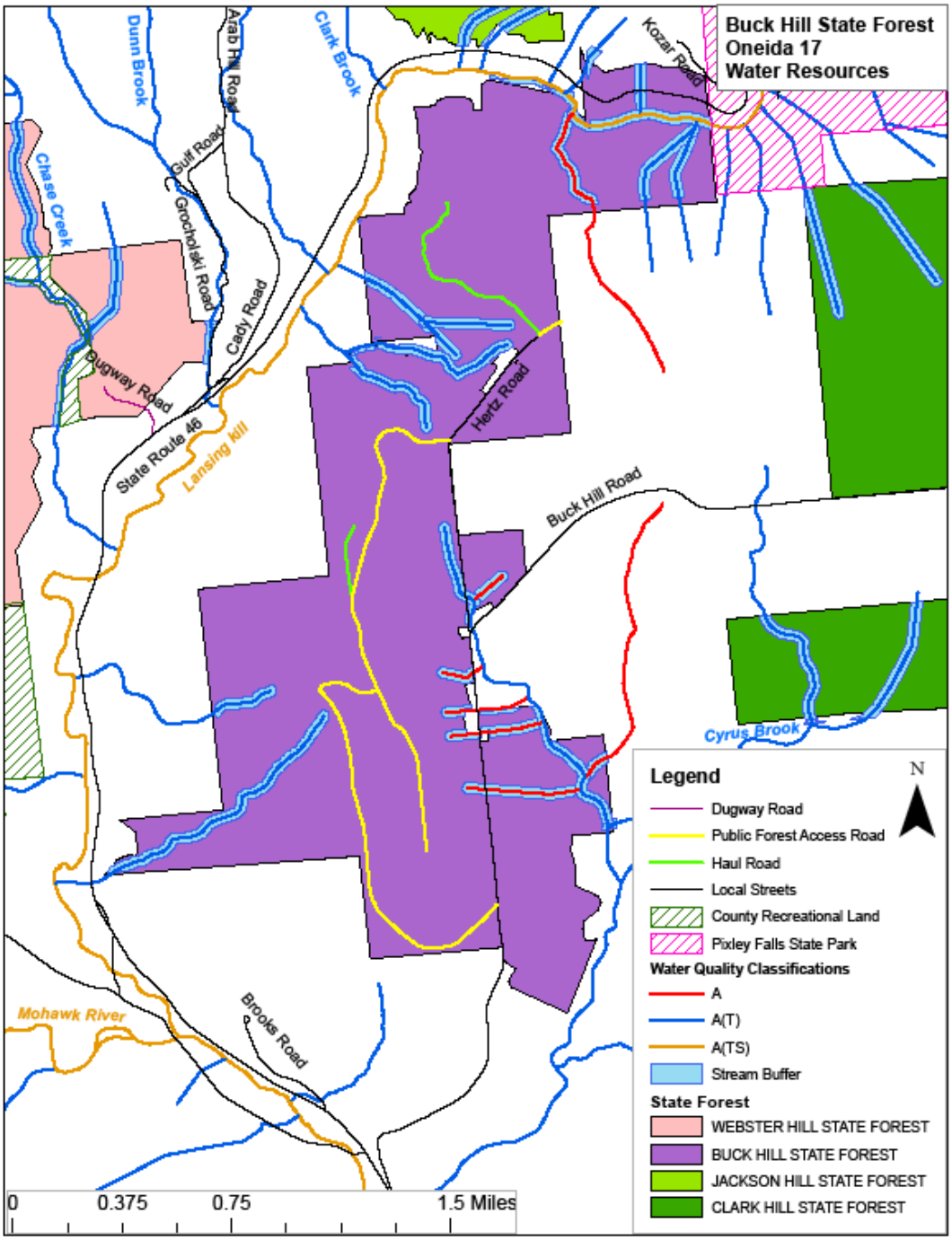
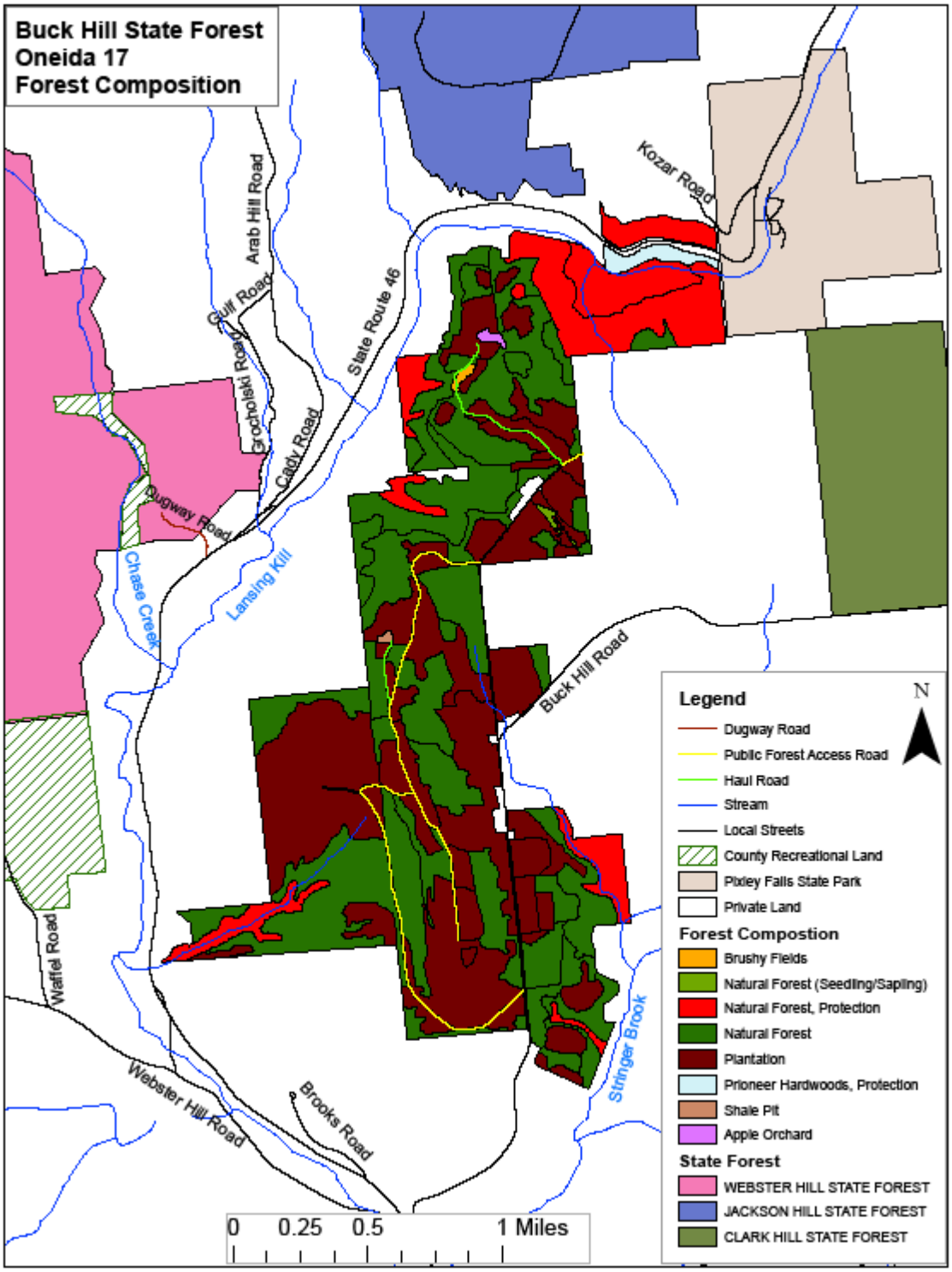


Figure 4. – Forest Composition and Resource Protection Areas

To see additional maps of state forests in the Oneida Hills unit, double click on the map below.

FIGURE 1. – EXISTING AND FUTURE FACILITIES



APPENDICES & FIGURES

Figure 5. - Recreation Maps

To see additional maps of state forests in the Oneida Hills unit, double click on the map below.

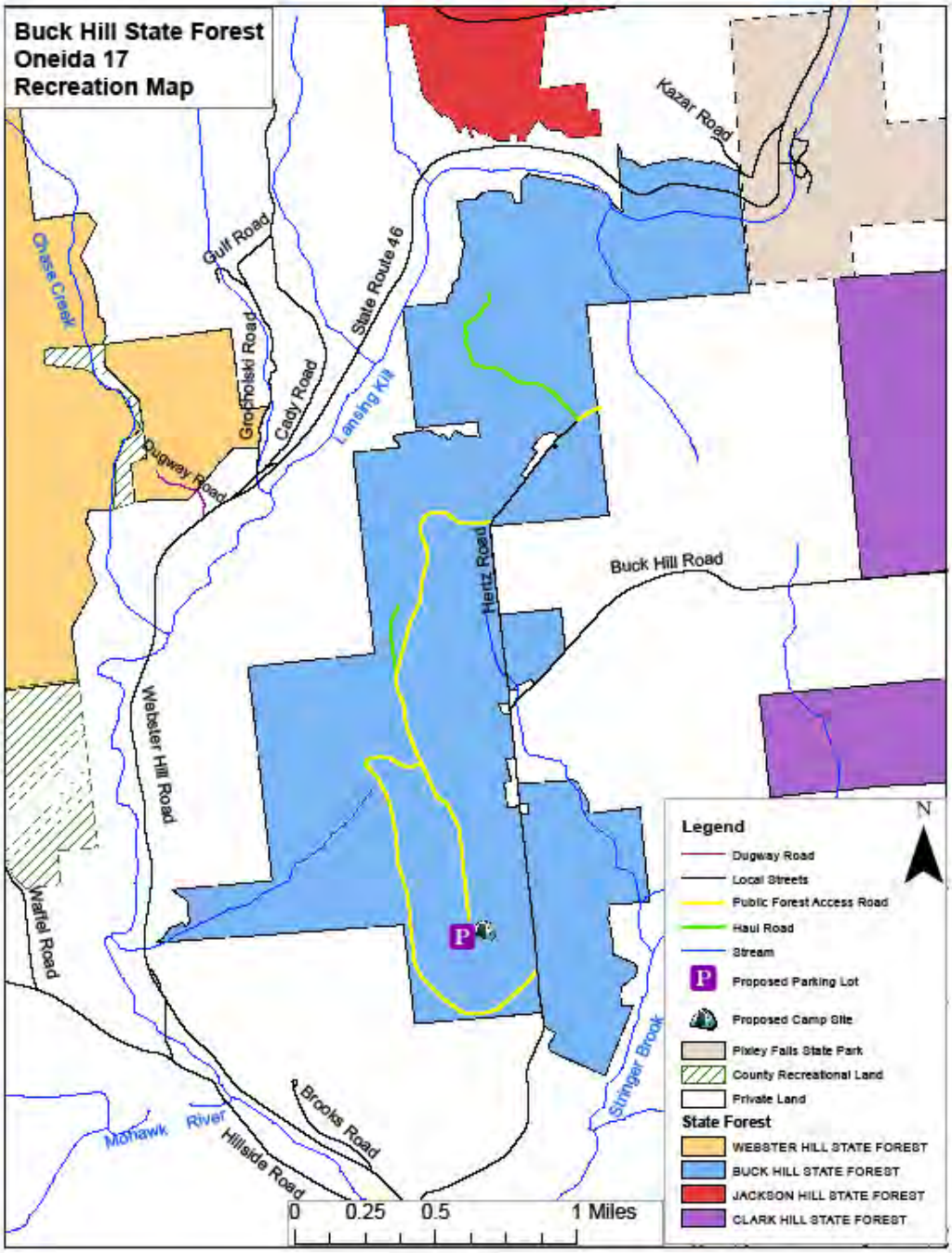


Figure 6. - Forest Stands

To see additional maps of state forests in the Oneida Hills unit, double click on the map below.

APPENDICES & FIGURES

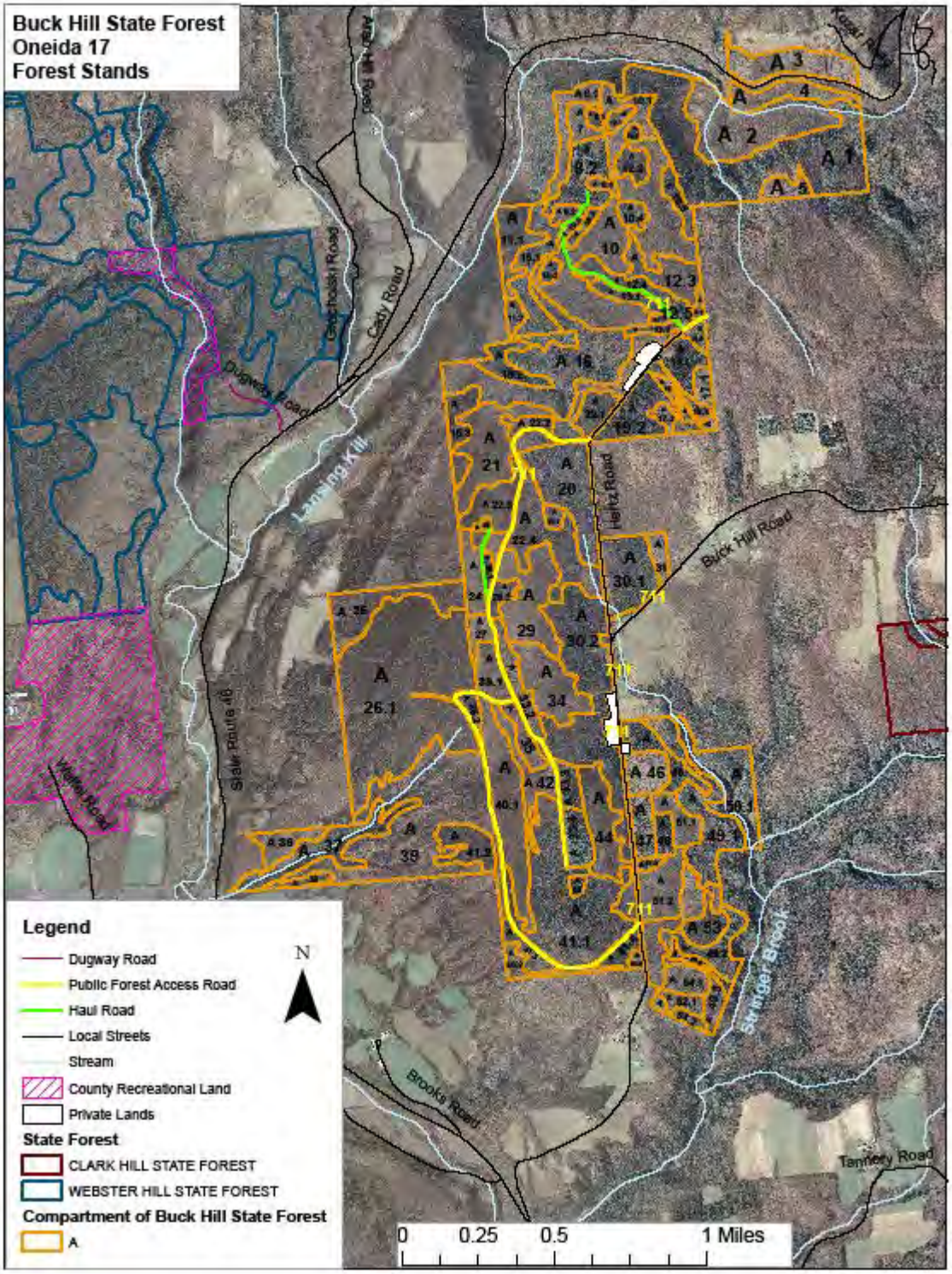


Figure 7. – Forest Age Structure

To see additional maps of state forests in the Oneida Hills unit, double click on the map below.