



HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

March 1988

UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE
HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST

MARCH 1988

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Mario Cuomo
Governor

Thomas C. Jorling
Commissioner

MAR 18 1988

TO: The Record

FROM: Thomas C. Jorling

SUBJECT: Unit Management Plan
Hammond Pond Wild Forest

The final Unit Management Plan for the Hammond Pond Wild Forest is consistent with guidelines and criteria of the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan, involved citizens participation, is consistent with the State Constitution, Environmental Conservation Law, rules, regulations and policy, and projects stated management objectives of such areas for a five-year period, accordingly is hereby approved and adopted.

cc: L. Marsh

HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST

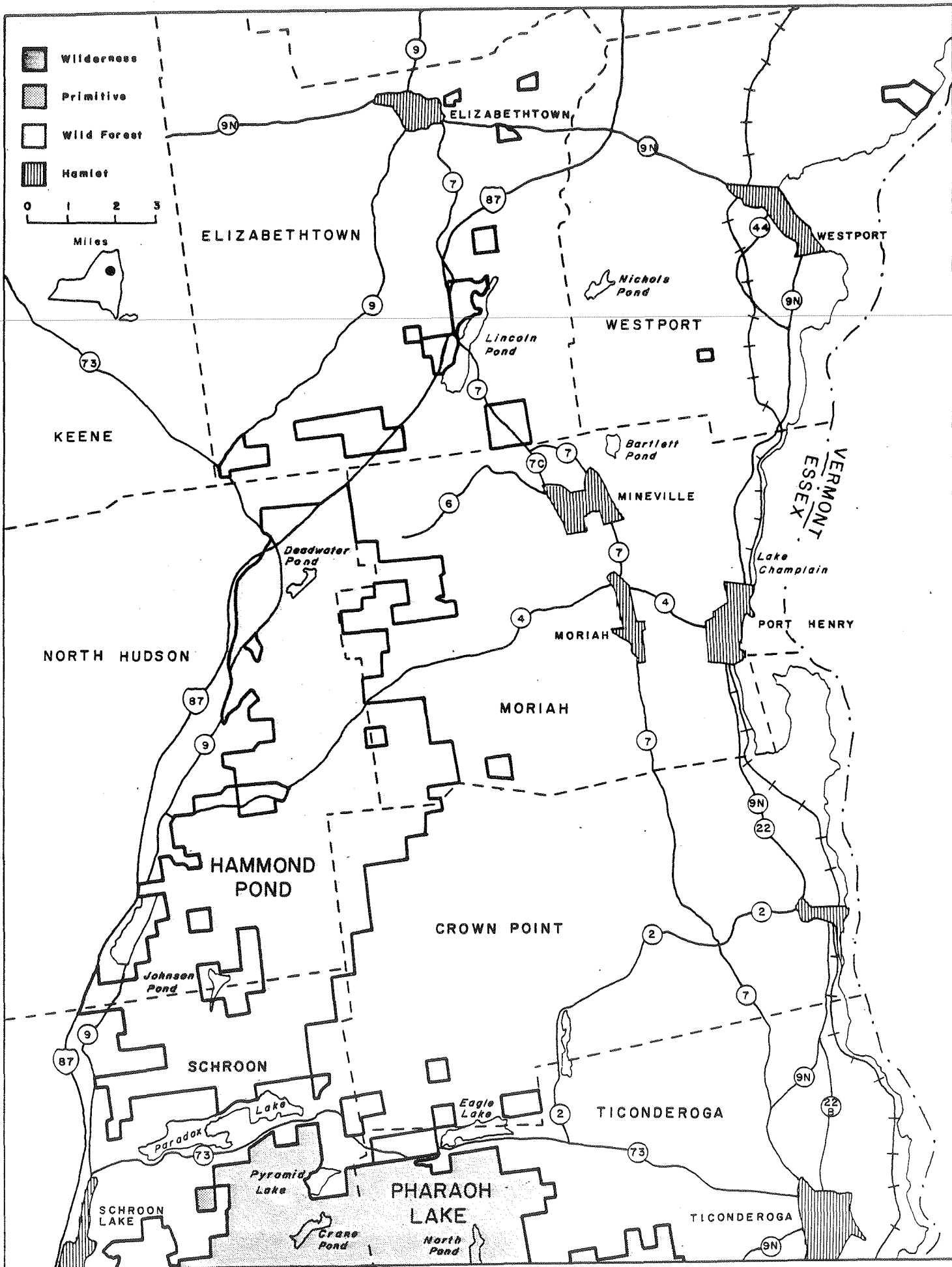
STATISTICS

State Land	40,036 acres
Private Inholdings (12)	1,587 acres
Bodies of Water (32)	1,331 acres
Elevation, minimum	95 feet
Elevation, maximum	2,680 feet
Foot Trails, marked	9.5 miles
Snowmobile Trails, marked	2.5 miles
Leantos	1 leanto
Impoundments	3 impoundments

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Area Description

1. General Location

The Hammond Pond Wild Forest is located in the northeastern Adirondacks and the Lake Champlain Basin of Essex County. It is situated in the Towns of Crown Point, Elizabethtown, Moriah, North Hudson, Schroon, Ticonderoga, and Westport.

The unit is bounded on the east by Lake Champlain, in the south by the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area, on the west by Schroon Lake and the Hoffman Notch, Dix Mountain and Giant Mountain Wilderness Areas, and on the north by New York State Route 9N. All Forest Preserve lands within this area are included in the unit except for Crown Point Reservation, Lincoln Pond, Paradox Lake and Sharp Bridge Public Campgrounds, which are classified as Intensive Use. Separate management plans will be developed for these campgrounds.

2. Acreage

There are approximately 40,036 acres in State ownership. The State land contains parcels that range in size from thousands of acres to detached parcels of less than 100 acres each. Private inholdings comprise 1,587 acres represented in 12 separate parcels.

3. Access

Due to the proximity of Interstate 87, exits 28-31, and a network of county, state and town roads, public access is easily gained throughout the area. Major access points for outdoor recreationists are found along the Johnson Pond Road, the Lincoln Pond Road, the Moriah-North Hudson Road, the Tracey Road and Routes 9 and 74. The Sharp Bridge Public Campground offers developed trail access to East Mill Brook and

to a large segment of the interior. Undeveloped access also can be achieved from the Berrymill Brook-Hammond Pond area and by boat from Eagle and Paradox Lakes. However, there are five detached Forest Preserve parcels (totaling 569 acres) which have no legal access. These include:

LOT NO.	TRACT	TOWN	ACRES
29	Paradox	Crown Point	160
329	Paradox	Moriah	114
78	Iron Ore	Elizabethtown	72
142	Iron Ore	Elizabethtown	63
192	Iron Ore	Elizabethtown	<u>160</u>
			569 acres

B. History

The history of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest is closely linked to the economic development of Essex County. The exploitation of iron ore and timber produced significant effects and far reaching impacts on the character and landscape of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest.

The French, and later the British, at Crown Point first exploited the area's resources in the 1750's.

Commencing in the early 1800's and reaching a peak in the 1880's, the iron ore industry engaged a sizable work force and brought large numbers of people into the area. The industry had a natural transportation network along Lake Champlain and had abundant iron ore deposits and timber reserves (harvested for building materials and especially for charcoal). The rapid rise of this industry helped to create the communities of Hammondville, Ironville, Mineville, Moriah, Port Henry and Witherbee. With the exception of Hammondville, all of these villages remain as viable communities. Hammondville is now a "ghost town" and the original town site is owned by

the International Paper Company. Hammondville once supported 300 inhabitants, boasted a United States Post Office and was serviced by a narrow gauge railroad. All that remains of Hammondville are a few crumbling foundations.

Economic depressions in the 1870's and the eventual depletion of the iron ore and timber reserves led to the demise of the industry. However, the industry would linger until the mid 1960's when the Republic Steel Corporation ceased its Mineville operations.

Faced with large, burdensome landholdings, many of the iron companies disposed of or let their lands go for unpaid taxes. With the creation of the Adirondack Forest Preserve in 1885, many of these lands were acquired by the State and now constitute the bulk of State acreage in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest.

Timber harvesting has always been an important segment of the area's economy. Early sawmills utilized the water power of the Boquet and Schroon Rivers. As early as 1813, log drives were reported along the Schroon River. (Hyde 1974) By 1840, Essex County was rated as the top lumber producer in the State. Ticonderoga became a major timber export center for traffic north to Montreal and south to Albany. (Hyde 1974) Extensive areas of the hardwood forest were clearcut to provide charcoal to fire the iron smelters. As early as 1850, good quality charcoal was reported in limited supply and coal had to be shipped into the area. (Hyde 1974)

Even the often bypassed hemlock was eventually consumed as the tanning industry grew in importance. The trees were felled, their bark removed for tanning and the wood was left to decay. In 1859, Edgar Burhans took over a tannery on the Schroon River near North Hudson and enlarged it to handle over 30,000 hides annually. The hides had been shipped via the Lake

Champlain waterway to Crown Point and thence shipped overland by team the 19 miles to the tannery. (McMartin 1981)

Agriculture existed at a subsistence level within the present bounds of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest. Infertile, stony soils with short growing seasons precluded development much beyond the foothills. Farms were eventually abandoned and the once cleared fields soon reverted to forest.

This land, added to the unpaid tax rolls, was eventually acquired as Forest Preserve.

Outdoor recreation has been the traditional use of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest. The rolling hills, ragged mountains and many lakes and ponds have lent themselves to many forms of outdoor recreation and leisure. In 1920, the Sharp Bridge Public Campground was completed, one of the first ever constructed in the Forest Preserve. With the advent of the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1933, "spike camps" from a base camp in Port Henry were established in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest. Workers from these camps undertook many projects related to outdoor recreation and forest disease and insect control.

Ensuing years saw the addition of more public use facilities and the completion of the Crown Point, Lincoln Pond and Paradox Lake Public Campgrounds.

In 1972, the Hammond Pond Wild Forest was created as a legal entity as a result of the completion of the State Land Master Plan by the Adirondack Park Agency in consultation with the Department of Environmental Conservation.

II. RESOURCE AND PUBLIC USE INVENTORY OVERVIEW

A. Natural Resources

1. Physical

a. Geology

More than 1,100 million years ago, the Hammond Pond Wild Forest was beneath the "Grenville" Sea which deposited limestones, muds, shales and sandstones. These became some of the oldest sedimentary rocks known in the world. Containing graphite, these deposits reflect the oldest known evidence of life on earth. Grenville rocks are prevalent in the Town of Moriah and in numerous small pockets in most valleys.

Approximately 700-800 million years ago, a huge uplift of molten rock created what is now the base rock of the Adirondacks. The molten rock created the many varieties of hard granites, gneiss, syenites, and anorthosites of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest. The Grenville rocks were twisted and tilted at this time.

About 500 million years passed; another sea covered the east bounds of the unit and left light-colored, sandy deposits now comprising the Potsdam Sandstone in the Boquet River Valley and at Port Henry and Westport. Subsequent seas and their recessions left varying deposits of limestones and Canajoharie Shale.

The land area was again uplifted and erosion became paramount until glacial times. The entire area was covered by continental ice sheets that finally began to recede some 9,000 years ago but left valley glaciers to remain a while longer.

These glaciers scraped and rounded the mountains bare and ground much of the bedrock into glacial till, a heterogeneous mixture of

stones, gravels, sands, silts and some clays. The parent material of the area's soil, this till covered the uplands in a mantle of soil from one to several feet thick.

Upon melting of the valley glaciers, the landscape of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest was dotted with blocks of meltwater ice that eventually became a profusion of meltwater lakes and ponds. Huge volumes of meltwater carried gravels and sands to lower elevations forming huge deltas as at Elizabethtown or valley outwash gravels as along the Schroon River Valley.

Gradually, as temperatures moderated, vegetation reclaimed the land evolving from an Arctic-type tundra environment to the present day Hammond Pond Wild Forest.

b. Soils

The soils of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest have developed from glacial till, gravelly outwash, glacial lake sands and clays. There are over 30 broad soil associations that describe the area and these are discussed in detail in a General Soils Report for Essex County, Adirondack Park Agency, 1975.

The most frequently encountered associations are:

- (1) Hermon: very bouldery, sloping to steep, well-drained, coarse textured, developed in sandy glacial till. They occur on the uplands and the more gentle mountain slopes. These soils occupy the greatest land area of the unit;
- (2) Becket-Canaan: very bouldery, moderately steep, shallow to deep, well drained, coarse textured, developed in glacial till over slowly permeable fragipan;
- (3) Becket-Peru: very bouldery, sloping, deep, well drained, medium textured, developed in glacial till; this association occupies much of the area immediately north of Paradox Lake and is characterized by slow permeability and seasonal wetness.

- (4) Essex-Scituate: very stony, well drained, medium to coarse textured, developed in sandy glacial till and stony glacial till; these soils have a perched water table during the wetter periods of the year and are found along the foothills of the Lake Champlain Basin;
- (5) Parishville: stony, sloping, deep, well drained, moderately coarse textured, developed in stony till; water drains freely from these soils;
- (6) Canaan-Rock Outcrop: exposed bedrock, moderately steep, shallow, excessively drained, coarse textured, developed in a thin mantle of glacial till; this association occupies the mountain tops and is often encountered above 2,000 feet in elevation;
- (7) Colton: nearly level, excessively drained, coarse textured, developed in glacial outwash on terraces and deltas; this association and that of the Windsor occupy much of the Schroon River Valley and have been exploited for sand and gravel;
- (8) Alluvial Land: deep soils developed in recent alluvium, variable in texture, variable drainage, occupies the flood plains of the Boquet and Schroon Rivers.

Only general soils (meso) maps are available for the Hammond Pond Wild Forest and are schematic to areas larger than 40 acres. Site specific soils information will be determined as required in consultation with the USDA's Soil Conservation Service.

c. Terrain

The topography of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest is quite variable. The eastern edge borders the western shoreline of Lake Champlain. The mountain ranges to the west form the Adirondack portion. The Lake Champlain Basin is a gently rolling, lacustrine plain largely less than 500 feet in elevation above sea level. Then, almost abruptly, the mountains begin as rolling hills and transgress to ragged mountains westward.

Hall Mountain represents the maximum point of elevation at 2,680 and Lake Champlain, the lowest elevation at 95 feet. Other

points of significant elevation include Bald Peak (2,320 feet) and Owl Pate Mountain (2,340 feet).

d. Climate

Just as elevation varies in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest, so does climate. The Champlain Valley has a 150 day growing season and receives an annual snowfall of 40-60 inches. The mean annual level of precipitation is 35 inches. Moving westward and rising in elevation, the climate is more temperate, cooler, and the frost-free season is significantly reduced, 115 days or less. The mean annual snowfall becomes 80 inches. Mean annual precipitation increases and varies from 40-60 inches.

e. Water

The Hammond Pond Wild Forest Area contains 32 ponded waters, representing approximately 1,331 acres. Paradox Lake is the largest individual waterbody, with an 845 acre surface area. Some of the more popular waters include: 409 acre Eagle Lake, 39 acre Bass Lake, 12 acre Challis Pond, 12 acre Hatch Pond, 38 acre Moose Mountain Pond, 15 acre Munson Pond, and 78 acre Johnson Pond.

The unit also contains portions of the Boquet and Schroon Rivers which have been classified as Recreational Rivers by the Adirondack State Land Master Plan and Article 15-2711 of the Environmental Conservation Law. The Boquet River crosses State land for a distance of 0.3 mile near Split Rock Falls. The Schroon River traverses State land a distance of 4.8 miles, commencing at the outlet of Deadwater Pond and heading south. Both rivers are free flowing streams and have outstanding natural scenic, ecological, historic, and recrea-

tional values. These streams provide excellent native brook trout fishing. The Schroon River is also stocked with land-locked salmon.

In addition, the area contains many miles of small, coldwater streams. Appendix Table 1 lists all the major ponded waters along with department "P" numbers, file numbers, watershed, county, quadrangle, and fisheries management classification. Also in the appendix, Table 2 describes ponded water accessibility by the more popular trails and shortest routes. Appendix Table 3 lists all the major waters in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest along with a brief narrative statement pertaining to their important features including fish populations, past management history, accessibility, size, fish species composition and shoreline characteristics. All area ponds are drained by the Upper Hudson watershed.

Ponded water fisheries of this unit, broken into various management classifications, are listed in Appendix Table 1. Twelve Adirondack Brook Trout waters comprising approximately 156.4 surface acres are the most abundant of all these management classifications, wholly on State lands. In addition, two-storied Paradox Lake comprises 845 acres, 9 warmwater lakes total 251 acres, and there are 10 waters with unknown management classifications. Morphometric information for ponded waters in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest Area is listed in Table 18.

f. Wetlands

The wetlands of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest are of unparalleled value. They serve as natural buffers for erosion, flood and pollution control, and protect water resources. Wetland habitats support a wide array of wildlife by supplying food, water and

shelter. They are natural recreation sites affording unlimited opportunities for bird watching, wildlife observation, photography, hunting, trapping, and canoeing. Open space character in the Wild Forest is maintained by ponded waters and associated meadows.

Freshwater wetland inventories in the Adirondack Park are being performed under the guidance of the Adirondack Park Agency. To date, the agency has not completed the mapping of wetlands in Essex County. Once final maps are promulgated, the management plan will be amended to include the new information. An existing inventory of wetlands, prepared by Cornell University, is included as the best information available until the new inventory and maps are available. A minimum of 38 freshwater wetlands, 2.5 hectares and larger, were identified by the inventory in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest.

<u>Hectare Class</u>	<u>Number of Wetlands</u>
2.5-5	13
6-10	16
11-15	2
16-20	1
21-25	4
25+	2

The wetlands are quite variable in size with the majority less than 11 hectares. The 38 wetlands greater than 2.5 hectares represent a surface area of 386 hectares (953.4 acres). One hundred and seven (107) wetlands less than 2.5 hectares were identified as part of the inventory process.

The largest wetlands are located along Berrymill Brook, Hatch Pond, Hammond Pond, and East Mill Flow.

Wetlands are identified by the presence of indicator species of vegetation. Some of the species of vegetation are listed below according to nine covertypes.

<u>Inventory Code*</u>	<u>Covertypes</u>	<u>Water Depth</u>	<u>Common Plants**</u>
1	Wet Meadow	0-6"	None documented in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest
2	Flooded Deciduous Trees	0-12"	American Elm, Silver Maple, Green Ash, Black Ash, Willows, Swamp White Oak, Red Maple
3	Dead Flooded Trees	0-12"	Same As Above
4	Flooded Shrubs	0-6"	Alders, Willows, Highbush Blueberries, Lowbush Cranberries, Sweet Gale, Bog Rosemary, Buttonbush, Leatherleaf, Dogwood
5	Emergents	0-3"	Arums, Frog Bits, Pickerelweed Rushes, Water Starwarts, Bladderwort, Bur-reed, Cattail, Egelgrasses, Horsetails, Pipewort, Smart Weeds, Arrowheads, Bullrushes, Spikerushes, Swamp Loosestrife, Arrow arum, Wildrice, Leatherleaf, Sedges, Hydrophilic Grasses, Reed
8	Floating Vegetation	N/A	Duck Weeds, Water Lilies, Pond Weeds
9	Open Water	Over 3'	Submergent vegetation may be present but not detected by aerial photo interpretation
11	Bog Mat	0-3'	Peat Moss, Black Spruce, American Larch, Lowbush Cranberries, Laurel Leatherleaf, Labrador Tea, Bog Rosemary, Azaleas, Bog Aster, Bog Cottongrass, Orchids, Pitcher Plant Sundew, Liverwort, Sedges, Sweet Gale, Northern White Cedar

12 Flooded Coniferous Trees 0-12", Black Spruce, American Larch,
Hemlock, White Cedar, Red Spruce,
Balsam Fir

*Code follows the numerical designation of coverytype used by the Freshwater Wetland Inventory.

**Species list modified from Part 578, "Special Provisions Relating to Freshwater Wetlands", Rules and Regulations of the Adirondack Park Agency, 9NYCRR Subtitle Q.

2. Biological

a. Vegetation

The forest covertypes found in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest have developed in response to a variety of human and natural influences. Prior to their addition to the Forest Preserve, most of the State's lands had been harvested for forest products. Abandoned agricultural lands soon reverted to forests. Fires either natural in origin or caused by man burned extensive areas.

Historically, these factors have contributed to a great diversity of forest covertypes and a mix of early and late stage forests conducive to a richness in animal and plant species.

The predominate forest coverytypes are (1) Pine-Oak-Northern Hardwoods, (2) White Pine-Northern Hardwoods, (3) Hemlock-Northern Hardwoods, (4) Spruce-Fir, and (5) Pioneer Hardwoods.

Occupying the more fertile, better drained sites of the Lake Champlain Basin and foothills, the Pine-Oak-Northern Hardwoods forest type is generally encountered at elevations less than 1500 feet. The major tree species are basswood, eastern white pine, red and white oak, beech, sugar maple, yellow birch, and white ash. The oaks and white pine often occur in pure, small, scattered stands or are mixed throughout the hardwoods. The oaks are found in greater frequency

along the higher, drier ridges and along the south facing hillsides. White pine is a primary component in pockets of outwash sand along the river valleys and adjoining hillsides.

The White Pine-Northern Hardwoods forest type occupies the largest land area in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest. Its predominate species include white pine, beech, sugar maple, white and yellow birch. Much of this forest originated from coppice growth following clearcutting for charcoal.

The Hemlock-Northern Hardwoods type prevails in the steep, narrow valleys and at higher elevations where there are areas of increased moisture. They are quite characteristic of north facing slopes. White pine is an important associate. In the Hammond Pond Wild Forest, this type is the climax forest.

Some spruce-fir stands exist in the area but are, for the most part, restricted to low, wet areas along stream courses and wetlands or are on the higher elevations of mountain summits.

Wherever the Northern Hardwoods are a major component, the ground cover vegetation may often include: witch-hobble, wild raisin, striped maple, mountain maple, hazelnut, the ferns, club mosses and lichens.

The Pioneer Hardwoods forest type is a relatively young forest resulting from agricultural abandonment, fire, wildlife browsing, intensive timber harvesting or a combination of all four. Its major species are aspen, grey birch, pin cherry, and white birch. These species require almost full sunlight and can grow on infertile soils. Where limestone is encountered, northern white cedar is a frequent

associate. This type has been heavily impacted by forest tent caterpillar and gypsy moth defoliation.

The ground cover characteristic of the Pioneer Hardwoods type may include shadbush, chokecherry, striped maple, meadowsweet, red raspberry, currant, vaccinium, bracken fern and various grasses.

Poorly drained areas generally have a ground cover containing speckled alder, mountain holly, highbush cranberry, solomon's seal, red stemmed dogwood, bunchberry, clintonia, fern, grasses and sedges.

To date, there have been no definitive studies to determine the presence of any rare and endangered plant species on the Hammond Pond Wild Forest. (APA, DEC, The Natural Heritage Program [1986]).

b. Forest Health

There are two major forest diseases and two major forest insects that have had an effect on this area.

1. Blister Rust

White pine blister rust, caused by the fungus Cronartium ribicola, is a major disease affecting white pine. A control program to eradicate its alternate hosts, currants and gooseberries, was established in the 1930's and discontinued in 1975.

Since the program was abolished, there has been a steady increase of the blister rust both in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest and adjoining private land.

2. Beech Bark Disease

Beech bark disease is an insect-fungus complex which has caused extensive mortality of American beech in the southern fringes of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest. This disease is also quite prevalent in the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area to the south. The

primary scale vector, Cryptococcus fagi, attacks the tree creating entry sites for the fungus, Nectria coccinea var. faginata. Scale attack may be detected by the whitish appearance of the bark created by the cotton-like coating secreted by the scale. Approximately five years after the fungus infection of the scale-produced entry sites, bright red, lemon-shaped reproductive structures of the fungus will be produced on the bole of the tree. A tree under attack may exhibit a thin crown, small yellowing leaves and patches of dead bark.

The disease is expected to spread west and north.

3. Gypsy Moth

The gypsy moth (Porthetria dispar[L]), an introduced insect, has become established in this area. The forest cover and the moderating effects in the climate in the Champlain Valley both led to the early introduction of this insect and its frequent explosions in population levels to epidemic proportions.

The Department, in the 1950's and 1960's, resorted to periodic spraying of large areas of both forest preserve lands and private lands in its attempt to control this insect. Aerial spraying as a Departmental management procedure in the control of this insect was terminated in the early 1970's.

4. Forest Tent Caterpillar

The forest tent caterpillar, a native insect, may be found wherever hardwoods grow. Outbreaks have occurred at intervals varying from 6 to 16 years.

In the early 1950's, severe forest tent defoliation occurred throughout this area. Various degrees of defoliation have occurred up to 1970, which was another climax year.

Egg mass surveys in 1984 showed potentially high populations, but there was no serious defoliation.

c. Wildlife

Wildlife in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest includes as many as 140 birds, 35 mammals, 10 reptiles, and 14 amphibians (Appendix 22). The Bird Breeding Atlas Project alone identified 100 species of birds among blocks that overlap the Wild Forest.

Waterfowl, woodcock, snipe, rails, crow, ruffed grouse, and wild turkey are the only game birds that can be taken legally during prescribed hunting seasons.

A variety of mammals are abundant in the Wild Forest, including: white-tailed deer, black bear, coyote, bobcat, skunk, mink, muskrat, porcupine, snowshoe hare, and red squirrel. All of these may be hunted and/or trapped with the exception of porcupine. Harvest data for the first seven species listed is recorded in Appendix 23. Winter months represent the most critical time in the annual life cycle for deer. The deer population fluctuates in response to winter weather and food supplies. Winters with deep snow for over six weeks duration often result in mortality among deer. Survival of deer is influenced by the availability of food in wintering areas and the ability of deer to travel beyond the wintering area to obtain food. Nineteen wintering areas were identified in the Wild Forest (Map 4).

Moose have been reported at scattered locations in the Adirondacks. The Wild Forest appears to offer suitable habitat for moose although none are known to occur there now.

1. Endangered, Threatened, Species of Special Concern

Species recognized as endangered in New York which could potentially be found in the Wild Forest are: golden eagle, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, and Indiana bat.

A bat hibernaculum is located in an abandoned mine on private lands within the general boundaries of the unit where, historically, 50,000 bats have been counted. Six species were counted including the endangered Indiana bats. Approximately 1,000 Indiana bats were counted there in 1987.

The osprey and red-shouldered hawk are listed as threatened. The Breeding Bird Atlas recorded the osprey as "confirmed" and the red-shouldered hawk as "probable" in the unit. An active osprey nest was located on private land north of Eagle Lake in 1982.

The following species of special concern could occur in the unit: Jefferson/blue spotted salamander, spotted salamander, wood turtle, common loon, Cooper's Hawk, common nighthawk, common raven, eastern bluebird, and small-footed bat.

Loons, which had been historic residents of Johnson Pond, were not found there in the Adirondack Loon Survey of 1984 and 1985. The common raven and eastern bluebird were confirmed by the Breeding Bird Atlas Survey in 1985.

d. Fisheries

The bulk of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest Area's waters are being managed for trout production with major emphasis on the native brook trout. Twelve individual ponded waters receive annual aerial trout plantings and 5 of these have a history of chemical reclamation. Paradox Lake is stocked with lake trout and rainbow trout by New York State and is also stocked by the Essex County Fish Hatchery. Lake trout are also found in Bass Lake.

Appendix Tables 5 and 4 detail current stocking policies by management classification and current chemical parameters of ponded waters in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest Area respectively. All trout ponds in the area are closed to the use of fish as bait to help prevent the re-entry of undesirable, competitive fish species. Nine ponded waters within the area support warmwater game fish, notably Crowfoot Lake, Johnson Pond and Peaked Hill Pond which have a resident population of small-mouth bass and/or large-mouth bass. The native brown bullhead represents the dominant panfish with wide distribution, while 7 waters are known to contain the exotic yellow perch, including Crowfoot Lake, Deadwater Pond, Paradox Lake, Peaked Hill Pond, Round Pond and Stump Pond. Major competitive fish species, the white sucker, golden shiner and pumpkinseed sunfish, are found in Bloody, Challis, Hatch, Moose Mountain, Munson, and Triangle Ponds.

Coarse fish populations have a long-standing reputation for reducing brook trout fishing quality. Programs to eliminate undesirable fish have been ongoing for nearly 40 years.

Because of the wide-spread incidence of competitive fish species in Adirondack trout ponds, many waters may have the potential to be reclaimed. Many of the waters reclaimed in 1951 and 1953 have been reinfested with competitive fish species. These waters include Hatch Pond, Moose Mountain Pond, Triangle Pond, and Trout Pond.

Recent biological information is not available for most of the waters in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest. Only one water, Moose Mountain Pond has been surveyed since 1979. Most of the remaining waters were last surveyed in the 1950's and 1960's. Table 6 lists the ponds and the last year of biological and chemical survey for each. Most of the small, coldwater stream sections contain self-sustaining populations of small, native brook trout along with a variety of minnows.

Table 7 presents a listing of fishes of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest Area known to inhabit area waters.

At the present time, the phenomenon of acid ion deposition, popularly known as "acid rain", represents the single greatest threat to the Adirondack environment in general and to its fisheries resource in particular. Pending updated biological and chemical surveys of area waters, it is not known if any area waters are affected by acid precipitation.

3. Visual

The physical landscape of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest represents a visual resource. Although not ostensibly spectacular, the terrain is diverse. The landscape offers a mix of lakes and ponds, rolling hills, steep hills and ragged mountains. A predominance of rolling and steep hills does not lend itself to outstanding views. There are

no maintained scenic vistas. Vantage points are few and isolated and may require a bushwhack to achieve. Beyond the lakes and ponds, few trails offer much in the way of panoramic scenery.

However, good viewpoints of Lake Champlain, the Wild Forest's interior and the adjoining Wilderness Areas can be had from:

- a. Belfry Mountain
- b. Hail Mountain
- c. Harris Hill
- d. Owl Pate Mountain
- e. Peaked Hill
- f. Stiles Hill

Excellent views of the rampaging Boquet River are found at Split Rock Falls and Gorge along Route 9 above Underwood. A roadside parking area is located nearby.

In addition, Route 9 and 87 represent scenic travel corridors. A spectacular view of the adjoining Giant Mountain Wilderness Area can be had from the Lincoln Pond Overpass above Interstate 87. Breaks in the streamside tree cover can yield fine views along the Boquet and Schroon Rivers.

4. Unique Areas and/or Historical Areas

a. Historical

- 1. Cedar Point Road, Moriah Pond, Moriah; early military/municipal road; circa 1830
- 2. Pine Ridge Cemetary, County Road #4, North Hudson; 1805-1863
- 3. Schofield Iron Beds, Paradox Lake; circa 1828

4. Sharp Bridge Public Campground, Route 9, North Hudson; one of the first campgrounds ever constructed on the Forest Preserve; 1920, (Intensive Use Area, surrounded by Hammond Pond Wild Forest)
6. Skiff Mountain Iron Mine, Route 74, Eagle and Paradox Lakes; Horicon Iron Co.; 1880

b. Unique Ecosystems

1. Bald Pate Mountain, Hammond Pond, North Hudson; rock outcrops and cliffs; 60-100' faces
2. Hammond Pond Old Growth Timber, Hammond Pond and Berrymill Brook, North Hudson; old growth hemlock, white pine, and yellow birch; many diameters exceed 3 feet
3. Lindsay Falls, Lindsay Brook, Underwood, North Hudson
4. Schroon Falls, Schroon River, North Hudson
5. Schroon River Oxbows, Schroon River, North Hudson; sandbars and wide stream meanders
6. Split Rock Falls, Boquet River, Route 9, Euba Mills; geologic site
7. Putts Creek Wildlife Management Area, Crown Point, Lake Champlain; extensive wetland; 114 acres.

In addition, the waters within the Adirondack brook trout management classifications in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest Area and the adjoining Pharaoh Lake Wilderness are important in that these areas contain a large portion of New York State's ponded water brook trout resource. The Hammond Pond Wild Forest contains 12 brook trout ponds. Area ponds comprise approximately 10% of the Adirondack brook trout resource.

The area is important on a national basis when consideration is given to the fact that the majority of the brook trout ponded waters exist primarily in northern New York, Maine and Canada.

B. Facilities Inventory (refer to map 2)

1. Picnic Areas

- a. Crown Point Bay, Eagle Lake; boat access only

2. Barriers (trail and road)

- a. Belfry Mountain Fire Tower Access Road; metal pipe, yellow; installed 1984 to discourage vandalism at tower site
- b. North Hudson, lot 23, Road Patent; .8 mile north of village; metal pipe, yellow; installed 1984 to prevent encroachment on adjoining private lands.
- c. Schroon Falls; vehicle underpass, Interstate 87; metal pipe, yellow; installed 1983 to prevent illegal motor vehicle use in the Hoffman Notch Wilderness Area

3. Pedestrian/Vehicle Underpasses, Interstate 87

- a. Lincoln Pond, pedestrian, two locations
- b. Underwood, pedestrian
- c. Lindsay Brook, pedestrian
- d. Courtney-Holiday-Shingletree Ponds, pedestrian

4. Pit Privies

- a. 2, Crown Point Bay, Eagle Lake

5. Trailheads

a. Maintained Parking

- 1. East Mill Flow Trailhead; parking available at Sharp Bridge Public Campground;

2. Courtney-Holiday-Shingletree Ponds; Route 9; West side, North Hudson; off-highway parking
3. Hunter Access; 2.3 miles south of North Hudson; Route 9; East side; adjoins abandoned, unmarked snowmobile trail
4. Schroon Falls; Route 9; West side; provides trailhead to the Hoffman Notch Wilderness Area

5. Split Rock Falls; Route 9; Boquet River; maintenance by Department of Transportation
6. Tub Mills Marsh; Route 74; trail leaves Wild Forest and enters Pharaoh Lake Wilderness, limited

b. Without Maintained Parking

1. Arnold Pond Trail; Route 74; Eagle Lake; pull-off parking, limited
2. Crowfoot Pond Trail; Tracey Road; Moriah; pull-off parking, limited
3. Hammond Pond Interior; North Hudson-Moriah Road; South side; pull-off parking, limited
4. Round Pond Interior; North Hudson-Moriah Road; North side; pull-off parking along old woods road, limited
5. Belfry Mountain; Dalton Hill Road, Moriah; pull-off parking in front of barrier, limited
6. Peaked Hill Trail; boat access only from Paradox Lake
7. Crown Point Bay Picnic Area; boat access only from Eagle Lake

6. Bridges

a. Snowmobile

1. Crowfoot Pond Trail; 3 wooden structures across Crowfoot and Newport Brooks; condition - fair to poor

b. Foot

1. Courtney-Holiday-Shingletree Ponds; 1 wooden structure northwest of Courtney Pond; condition - good

7. Fireplaces/Fire Rings

- a. Crown Point Bay, Eagle Lake; 6

8. Camping Sites (Primitive Tent) - 59 Sites

- a. Kingdom Dam; Lincoln Pond; 11 designated sites; permits available at Lincoln Pond Public Campground
- b. Bass Pond; 4, non-designated
- c. Bullpoint Pond; 1, non-designated
- d. Challis Pond; 1, non-designated
- e. Crowfoot Pond; 4, non-designated
- f. Eagle Lake; 6, non-designated
- g. Hammond Pond; 2, non-designated
- h. Hatch Pond; 2, non-designated
- i. Howard Pond; 2, non-designated
- j. Johnson Pond; 1, non-designated
- k. Moose Mountain Pond; 2, non-designated
- l. Moriah Pond; 3, non-designated
- m. Munson Pond; 2, non-designated
- n. Murrey Pond; 2, non-designated
- o. Paradox Lake; 3, non-designated
- p. Peaked Pond; 3, non-designated
- q. Pine Pond; 3, non-designated
- r. Round Pond; 3, non-designated
- s. Russet Pond; 2, non-designated
- t. Trout Pond; 2, non-designated

9. Trails

a. Foot (marked)

1. Arnold Pond; Route 74; Eagle Lake; 0.3 mile
2. Courtney-Holiday-Shingletree Ponds; Route 9; West side; North Hudson; 0.8 mile
3. Lindsay Brook; Sharp Bridge; Route 9; West side; North Hudson; 0.9 mile
4. Peaked Hill; Paradox Lake; North shore; 2.2 miles
5. East Mill Flow-Round Pond-Trout Pond; North Hudson; 5.3 miles

b. Foot (unmarked)

1. Bald Pate/Owl Pate; North Hudson-Moriah Road; South side; 9.3 miles
2. Bass Lake; North Hudson-Moriah Road; South side; 1.6 miles
3. Bass Lake; North Hudson-Moriah Road; East side via Berrymill Brook; 0.8 mile
4. Berrymill Brook; North Hudson-Moriah Road; South side; 1.4 miles
5. Brother Ponds; North Hudson-Moriah Road; North side; 0.2 mile
6. Challis Pond; North Hudson-Moriah Road; South side; 0.6 mile
7. Hammond Pond/Black Brook; North Hudson-Moriah Road; North side; 2.0 miles
8. Howard and Munson Ponds; North Hudson-Moriah Road; North side; 1.1 miles
9. Moose Mountain Ponds; North Hudson-Moriah Road; South side; 1.6 miles from Berrymill
10. Pine Pond; North Hudson-Moriah Road; South side; Town line; 1.6 miles

11. Skiff Mountain/Snake Pond; Royte 74; Eagle Lake; 1.0 mile

c. Snowmobile

1. Crowfoot Pond; Tracey Road; Moriah; 2.5 miles

TOTALS: Marked, all types 12.0 miles

Unmarked, major routes 24.2 miles

10. Lean-tos

a. Crown Point Bay; Eagle Lake; 1, log construction; condition - fair

11. Roads (distances scaled from available maps)

a. Unimproved Roads

1. Belfry Mountain; fire tower access road; intersection with the Dalton Hill Road, Moriah; closed by barrier; 0.2 mile

2. Hammond Pond; intersection with the North Hudson-Moriah Road; south side; 0.8 mile

3. North Hudson; lot 23, Road patent; closed by metal barrier; 0.4 mile

4. Proctor Pond; intersection with the Johnson Pond Road; north side; leads onto private land; 0.25 mile

5. Schroon River; intersection with Route 9; west side; 2.2 miles south of North Hudson

b. Private Roads (Easement and Permit)

1. Bigalow Road; West Mill Flow; intersection with Route 9; West side; 1.5 miles south of Sharp Bridge Public Campground; easement across private lands; 0.8 mile

2. DeZalia Road; intersection with the Johnson Pond Road; north side; easement, closed to public; administrative access only

3. Eagle Lake Picnic Area; intersection with the Corduroy Road; Ticonderoga; Permit; commences on private lands for 0.5 miles, gated, closed to public use; road continues 1.1 miles on State land; public access achieved by boat from Eagle Lake
4. Cortelyeau Road; intersection with the North Hudson-Moriah Road, deeded easement, 0.8 mile, private access

12. Signing

a. Trail (directional and marker)

1. Arnold Pond Trail; Eagle Lake; directional and marker signs intact
2. Courtney-Holiday-Shingletree Ponds; directional sign and markers intact
3. Crowfoot Pond Trail; directional, markers intact
4. East Mill Flow Trail; directional, markers intact
5. Lindsay Brook Trail; directional, markers intact
6. West Mill Flow Trail; directional signs missing; restrictive easement signs intact

13. Dams

a. Fish Barriers

1. Nichols Pond (private land) in cooperation with the International Paper Company.

b. Impoundments

1. Hammond Pond; log crib dam, spillway; maintained by Division of Operations
2. Kingdom Dam; Lincoln Pond; concrete, spillway; maintained by Division of Operations
3. Eagle Lake; rock and earth; south of Route 74; maintained by Division of Operations

c. Stream Improvement Structures //

1. Boquet River; downstream of Split Rock Falls through to Elizabethtown; bank stablilization with log cribbing and rock rip-rap //

14. Towers and Appurtences (Fire and Radio)

- a. Belfrey Mountain Fire Tower; Dalton Hill Road; Moriah; metal; approximately 50' high; constructed 1933; manned during fire season

15. Fishing Access Sites - Fishermen Parking

a. Boquet River

1. Gilligan Road
2. New Russia; Route 9; immediately south of Denton's Mills
3. New Russia; Route 9; 2.6 miles south of village
4. Scriber Road

b. Putnam Creek

1. Route 9N; Crown Point
2. Factoryville Road; Crown Point
3. County Route 2; Crown Point

c. Schroon River

1. Route 9; 1/2 mile south of Schroon Falls

d. Eagle Lake

1. Route 74

16. Telephone and Electric Lines

- a. AT&T long distance lines; Lincoln Pond; prescriptive easement; 40' of right-of-way; 2.5 miles across State lands
- b. National Lead Industries; electric transmission line; Paradox; prescriptive easement; 80' of right-of-way; 1.3 miles

17. Gravel Pits

- a. Johnson Pond Road; closed 1973; reclaimed

18. Picnic Tables

- a. Crown Point Bay; Eagle Lake; 6

19. Historic Locations, Memorials and Plaques

- a. Crown Point Reservation, Forts Crown Point and St. Frederic;

registered as a Federal and State historic site; 385 acres

- b. Skiff Mountain Mine; Eagle and Paradox Lakes; historic and geologic site; trench-type iron ore mine approximately 300' long; Horicon Iron Company; circa 1880

- c. Historical Markers

- 1. Eagle and Paradox Lakes; Route 74; marker describes the Forest Preserve; 1905 and 1910 forest fires
- 2. Sharp Bridge Public Campground; marker commemorates the 50th anniversary of the Forest Preserve 1885-1935 and the construction of Sharp Bridge Campground, one of two first ever constructed on the Forest Preserve in 1920
- 3. North Hudson-Moriah Road; town line; marble marker; denotes township division line between the Towns of Moriah and North Hudson (1870)
- 4. Split Rock Falls; Route 9; Boquet River geological history marker; missing

C. Cultural

The Forest Preserve lands of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest are rich in history and cultural resources. They include colonial military installations, early travel routes, logging and mining ventures, farms of early

settlers, tanneries, and vacation retreats. Many of these resources are identified under the History Section I B. The Hammond Pond Wild Forest best exemplifies the effects of entrepreneurial exploitation of resources followed by a surge in economic growth and settlement. Once the resource had been exhausted, as in the area's iron ore and timber, the entrepreneurs soon moved on to more economically viable areas. Lands were abandoned, taxes went unpaid, and forfeited properties were added to the Forest Preserve. At present, there are no conflicts between preserving cultural resources and preserving the wild character of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest.

D. Economic

1. Impact of State Ownership on Adjacent Private Lands

a. Land Resources

To date there have been no definitive economic studies on the impact of State ownership on adjacent private lands. It is known that the public campgrounds attract a large number of visitors and that these visitors require a variety of goods and services from the private sector. Fishermen, hikers, hunters, etc., attracted to the area spend recreation dollars whose multiplier effect is felt throughout Essex County.

b. Fisheries Resources "

Quantitative angler use estimates and their economic impact for the Adirondack Zone and, in particular the Hammond Pond Wild Forest, are not available. Pfeiffer (1979), in his "Comprehensive Plan for Fish Resource Management Within the Adirondack Zone", developed estimates of current levels of angler use and fish harvest based on fishing license sales and populations growth. Applying Pfeiffer's procedures to the Hammond Pond Wild Forest, angler use for 1984 was estimated at 4,377 angler days (Table 9).

Based on the 1984 fishery resource use estimated at 4,377 angler days, the Hammond Pond Wild Forest generated about \$105,000 to the economy based on a value of \$23.99 generated per angler day. (Kretser 1981) This estimate does not include small stream angler use.

Estimates of angler use and expenditures such as this are imprecise; however, this is the best estimate that can be developed and documented based on available information.

2. Impact of Adjacent Private Lands on State Holdings

a. Land Resources and Wildlife

The private sector's lack of development and few attractions have posed few conflicts to adjoining State lands. Of major consequence is the impact of timber harvesting on private lands adjoining State land. The Wild Forest has 12 private in-holdings comprising 1,587 acres and its outer extremities predominately border paper company lands. These lands are intensely managed for timber production. The result has created a tremendous "edge effect" along the confines of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest. Edge, or more specifically a diversity of plant populations, is created when different plant communities,

such as timber types of varying successional stages within them (i.e. stands of different tree species and ages), come together. Forest birds and mammals use the edge more frequently than interior habitats because they have simultaneous access to more than one habitat and there is a greater richness of food plants found in the edge itself. White-tailed deer and ruffed grouse receive the greatest benefit and their populations may spill over into the Hammond Pond Wild Forest. Other benefitting species include the black bear, coyote, snowshoe hare and the beaver. If improperly conducted, timber harvesting could pose detrimental effects by increasing soil erosion and the resultant stream siltation on adjacent State lands. To date, these impacts have been minor or of little significance.

b. Land Resources and Public Use

In 1984, the International Paper Company began leasing the recreational rights of its timberlands bordering the Hammond Pond Wild Forest. These lands, in excess of 20,000 acres, border the eastern edge of the unit north of Eagle Lake. Once open to the public for hunting and fishing, many areas are now closed to public access and use. It is not known what impact this action will have on the Hammond Pond Wild Forest.

E. Public Use of the Area

1. Land Resources

There are no trail registers currently in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest. Determination of public use has been based largely on field observations and interviews with outdoor recreationists. The only statistics available are from the adjoining public campgrounds. In

1983, the public campgrounds reported the following number of visitors:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| a. Crown Point Reservation | 8,459 |
| b. Lincoln Pond | 4,966 |
| c. Paradox Lake | 13,594 |
| d. Sharp Bridge | 2,823 |

It is not known to what extent these visitors to the public campgrounds

use the Hammond Pond Wild Forest.

Areas sustaining apparent moderate use include:*

- a. Belfry Mountain Fire Tower
- b. Courtney Pond
- c. Crowfoot Pond
- d. East Mill Flow Trail
- e. Hammond Pond-Berrymill Brook
- f. Moriah Pond
- g. Peaked Hill Trail

Areas sustaining apparent heavy use include:

- a. Split Rock Falls; this roadside area has sustained numbers of 50 people on the 7.64 acre site on peak weekends

Forestwide, public use is seasonally oriented and can be best described as light to moderate except as noted above.

*Field observation of site conditions, not confirmed by registration

2. Fisheries

According to 1984 estimates, anglers are expending 4,377 fisherman days annually on the waters of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest Area (Table 8). This estimate of use does not include estimates of use on the Boquet and Schroon Rivers and small coldwater streams.

Preferred fishing waters are those lakes and ponds being stocked or containing brook trout which account for 1,326 fisherman days or 30% of total angler use (Table 9). Adirondack brook trout ponds account for 72% of the total angler use if the data for Paradox Lake, a large two storied water, were excluded. Fishing pressure on trout waters typically peaks in intensity during May and tapers off for the remainder of the season. The trout season opens on April 1 in Essex and Warren Counties.

3. Wildlife

Census regarding public use of wildlife resources for the Hammond Pond Wild Forest is lacking for both consumptive (hunting, trapping) and non-consumptive (wildlife observation, photography) uses.

What is known of hunter-trapper use can only be generalized in that hunting parties and individuals use the Wild Forest area principally for big game hunting and trapping furbearers. There is no estimate available as to the numbers of people nor man days of use.

Non-consumptive use of wildlife is more difficult to measure. It is generally recognized that wildlife enhances the recreational experience of hikers, campers, sports men and others who enjoy observing wildlife.

F. Capacity of the Resource to Withstand Use

1. Land Resources

Capacity of the resource to withstand use is a measure of the arbitrary limit of public use that any specific land area can support. This capacity is very much site related. Its measurements are based on a combination of the ecological, natural, and physical factors of any one specific site. The total capacity of a 50,000 acre land unit may be 1,000 individuals per day but if they are concentrated in just a few

acres, both the physical and sociological capacities have been exceeded and overuse has occurred. This concentration of people within a given area is due to several factors including hiking trail locations, the existence of bodies of water or streams and river, scenic qualities such as can be found on mountain tops or overlooks and terrain restrictions. Generally, areas can be easily identified where people have concentrated and have caused site degradation beyond tolerable limits. The determination of a specific capacity for a given area must take into account the areas of popularity and concentration and, then through some method, disperse individuals out and/or restrict numbers in that specific area to keep them within the physical capacities of that area. If this is done in all areas where users tend to concentrate, a general guideline can be developed as to establish total use capacity. Areas with problems of overuse are apparent and easily recognized. Indications of overuse may include extensive litter, erosion on trails, compacted soils, obliterated ground cover and the absence of certain animal and fish species. While overuse is readily perceived, the actual number of users is not often accurately determined. At best, we can only offer estimates for use on the Hammond Pond Wild Forest. Much of the day use of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest is water oriented. Overnight use is almost entirely related to the close proximity of water. The following assumptions and calculations based on guidelines found in the State Land Master Plan were made to obtain an approximate level of capacity to withstand use on the Hammond Pond Wild Forest. Overnight capacity and day use capacity were used as the major indices. The intensive use areas (i.e. the public campgrounds) have developed facilities to protect the environment and were excluded.

a. Overnight Capacity

The user who impacts an area the greatest is the one who stays overnight. The overnight capacity of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest has not been inventoried. A calculated inventory follows:

1. Small bodies of water, here defined as less than 100 surface acres in size, had hypothetical camping sites assigned taking into account total surface acreage, shoreline irregularity and campsite location practicality, usually relating to site wetness;
2. Large bodies of water, 100 surface acres or more in size, were assigned hypothetical camping sites utilizing the State Land Master Plan guidelines.

Using the above procedure and considering camping possibilities on some 20 bodies of water that have potential camping sites, including those portions of Eagle Lake, Paradox Lake and Lincoln Pond, a total of 59 primitive campsites were hypothetically located including one existing lean-to location (see Table 27 for detailed listing). A "primitive tent site" is defined in the State Land Master Plan as: "an undeveloped, primitive tent site providing space for not more than 3 tents, which may have an associated pit privy and a fire ring, designed to accommodate a maximum of 8 people on a temporary or transient basis, and located so as to accommodate the need for shelter in a manner least intrusive on the surrounding environment". These sites can be grouped further to accomodate a maximum of 20 persons. Utilizing the preceding definition and calculating the total number of hypothetically located sites, a total of 1,180 individuals could be accommodated in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest on a given night. However, when one considers the site and the

statistical fact that the average group only consists of 3 individuals, the overnight capacity for this area is arbitrarily reduced to 177 individuals per night. These figures are an estimate based on only one criteria. They are by no means absolute; there are many variables to consider, several of which are subjective. The ideal carrying capacity might be considerably lower or higher than what is recommended.

b. Day Use Capacity

Unlike overnight capacity, the Adirondack State Land Master Plan has no guidelines for day use activities. Day use activities ordinarily do not impact an area at the same level as overnight use. However, specific areas close to access points and favored physical attractions can be significantly impacted. On the Hammond Pond Wild Forest, the Split Rock Falls area is one such area. Being immediately adjacent to Route 9, this area sustains heavy use. Signs of overuse are apparent; over-crowded parking, litter, illegal fires, down-trodden vegetation, and erosion are evident. On a hot summer weekend, use may exceed 50 visitors per day on the area's 7.64 acres which have no developed facilities.

2. Fisheries Resource

There are two major factors which must be considered in assessing the capacity of the fishery resources of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest Area to sustain use. The first of these has to do with the biological capacity of the waters in the area to yield an annual harvestable increment of fish.

Anticipated yields of fish to the creel were calculated using Ryder's Morphoedaphic Index (MEI) and are listed by management classification in Table 21. MEI is a mathematical expression relating the game fish productivity of a body of water to its total dissolved solids and mean depth. Although an MEI calculation does not generate an absolute figure for the yield of game fish in a body of water, the concept behind it is generally valid, and it is considered to be a valuable management planning tool.

According to MEI calculations, bodies of water within the Hammond Pond Wild Forest can potentially sustain a level of angler use totalling 5,315 angler days per year and yield 7,102 pounds of fish annually. Brook trout ponds account for the potential yield of 402 pounds of fish, while Paradox Lake, a large two-story lake, can account for approximately 6,000 pounds of fish.

The second factor of application of different angling regulations could change this situation. As an extreme example, implementation of a "fishing for fun" regulation (no fish mortality) could result in no harvest whatsoever from one or more area waters while at the same time providing for almost unlimited fishing pressure. However, unlimited fishing pressure is not aesthetically acceptable. An extremely liberal set of angling regulations could result in exactly the opposite, wherein a relatively small number of anglers could remove the total annual harvest increment from small waters in only a few fishing trips. Also, habitat and/or species or strain modifications could affect anticipated maximum yield and could thereby affect capacity of the resource to withstand use.

It is apparent from the estimates of current angler use (4,377 days), angler use of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest Area could be increased without detriment to the fishery resource. It should be noted, however, that as angler use is increased, the quality of the fishing experience may be reduced due to decreased size of the fish caught by the angler.

Anglers tend to concentrate on the "better" brook trout ponds, particularly those which are less than one mile from a road. It is unknown if the quality of the fishery or ease of access has greater importance to the extent of angler use.

The biological carrying capacity of the fisheries resource is only one of the factors that impact on the total resource. Public use, whether by hikers, hunters, fishermen or any other users of the area impact all of the resources of the immediate environs of the area of use. Each impact must be considered both singularly and in concert with all other impacts on the total resource.

3. Wildlife

The level of human density established to meet an acceptable level of solitude will be below the capacity of most wildlife to withstand use. There are a few species that are vulnerable to disturbance by a few people. Particularly vulnerable species in the wild forest are fisher and beaver. Fisher and beaver can be susceptible to overharvest where access is available to trappers. The interior of the wild forest area is potentially accessible and, hence, overharvest of the population over a large area is possible but unlikely under present season regulations. Hunter and trapper densities are probably low to moderate in the wild forest and, therefore, do not cause any detrimental impact on most game populations.

III. MANAGEMENT AND POLICY

A. Past Management

1. Land Management

Initial management of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest commenced with the creation of the Forest Preserve in 1885. Management activities were administered by the Forest Commission. Its early duties were fish and game law enforcement, forest fire suppression, and protecting State lands from timber trespass.

This Commission was superseded by the Conservation Department in 1909. Insect and disease control activities were soon added to its program. Recreational management commenced in 1920 with the construction of the Sharp Bridge Public Campground on Route 9, then a popular motor route between Albany and Montreal. During the 1930's, two Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps were established on the Hammond Pond Wild Forest. One camp was located at the site of the new Moriah Central School between Port Henry and Mineville. The Schroon Camp was located on Forest Preserve, one mile west of Route 9 on the south side of the Johnson Pond Road. None of the original buildings survive. The corps' major projects included road construction and maintenance, white pine blister rust control (Ribes eradication), trail construction and campground improvement. The crews became a valuable asset in fire prevention and suppression activities. Belfry Mountain's steel fire tower was added in 1933.

In addition to Sharp Bridge (1920), the following public campgrounds were developed: Crown Point Reservation (1915); Lincoln Pond (1971); Paradox Lake (1931). The campgrounds are classified as Intensive Use

Areas and will be addressed in separate management plans.

Traditionally, monitoring, management and enforcement of Department rules and regulations and the maintenance of interior facilities had been the responsibility of the forest ranger force. Four forest ranger districts were formed to serve the area: Elizabethtown, North Hudson, Schroon, and Ticonderoga.

Reorganization of the Conservation Department in 1972 created the Department of Environmental Conservation and all maintenance and rehabilitation projects were then transferred to the new Department's Division of Operations. The Division of Operations continues its maintenance responsibilities from work centers in Crown Point, Ray Brook and Saranac Inn.

The Makomis Fire Tower which had been in existence since 1911 was removed in 1976 as its usefulness had been replaced by aerial detection flights that commenced in 1972 over Essex County.

In the Fall of 1986, the Division of Operations replaced the Eagle Lake Dam spillway. Petitions were circulated among all shoreowners and the Eagle Lake Association and a mean water level was established in consultation with Department Natural Resource staff.

2. Fisheries Resource

Between 1953 and 1959, 5 area ponds, totalling 99.4 acres, were chemically reclaimed using the fish toxicant rotenone to eliminate them of fish species that were severely competitive with native trout (see Table 19). All but 8 of the area's ponds have received at least one biological survey since the 1930's (see Table 6). Only Moose Mountain Pond has received a "modern" fisheries survey since 1979.

Fishing regulations on area waters have been of the general statewide type. The use of fish as bait has been prohibited on area trout ponds to minimize the danger of bait pail introduction of competitive, exotic fish species.

Most area waters that are stocked annually with trout have had stocking programs in effect for many years. Fisheries management emphasis in the area has been on the native brook trout.

As is the case with most remote Adirondack areas, very little active fishery management has been undertaken on area streams. Few area streams have received biological surveys.

3. Wildlife

a. Hunting and Trapping Regulations

Species of wildlife that may be hunted and/or trapped are identified in the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), Sections 11-0903 and 11-0907. The Department of Environmental Conservation has been given the authority to set season dates and bag limits for all species that may be taken legally pursuant to the ECL, Section 11-0903 or 11-0307.

The Department of Environmental Conservation has subdivided the State of New York into numerous management units; for big game they are Deer Management Units (DMU), and for small game and furbearers, they are Wildlife Management Units (WMU). Each unit was defined by ecological and social characteristics whereby the abundance of some wildlife species is usually different between units. The units offer the Department greater flexibility in setting seasons in response to different parameters of species populations.

In the Adirondacks, DMU's and WMU's are large, reflecting large tracts of land and few roads. Hammond Pond Wild Forest lies within two DMU's and two WMU's.

b. Wildlife Observation

Historical efforts toward management of non-game wildlife resources in the wild forest included annual aerial surveys of the nesting success of ospreys throughout northern New York. The Department of Environmental Conservation has not pursued any other management or survey projects specifically in the wild forest.

B. Goals

1. Land Management

- a. Protect and preserve the natural wild forest setting in accordance with the State Land Master Plan
- b. Enhance outdoor recreation opportunities without impairing the wild forest atmosphere

2. Wildlife

- a. Maintain all native species at levels compatible with their natural environment
- b. Expand recreational opportunity to use the wildlife resources while avoiding detriment to the species or the environment.

3. Fisheries

- a. Perpetuate the high quality wild forest fishing experience provided in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest

4. Public Use Management

- a. Increase public access to the interior
- b. Develop and improve facilities to meet visitor demand

5. Water Quality Management

- a. Preserve and protect all aquatic environments within the area

C. Objectives

1. Land Management

- a. Reduce soil erosion and/or stream siltation occurring from lack of proper trail maintenance by 1) preparing and analyzing a trail inventory and developing a plan for trail maintenance; and 2) prioritizing, scheduling, and budgeting for trail maintenance and/or rehabilitation for each of the years covered by this plan
- b. Develop a location and inventory record of rare and endangered species of plants as they are found within the unit
- c. Acquire the 12 in-holdings of private land enclosed by the Hammond Pond Wild Forest to consolidate State holdings, improve public access and protect against encroachment and erosion
- d. Continue maintenance of marked boundaries around the unit on a 5 to 10 year rotation, especially where boundary lines adjoin private land

2. Wildlife Management

- a. Maintain annual hunting and trapping seasons as legitimate uses of the wildlife resources in the wild forest
- b. Encourage an increase in non-consumptive recreational uses of wildlife
- c. Identify actions to increase deer and black bear harvest in Deer Management Unit 12

- d. Record critical habitats for endangered, threatened, species of special concern, or boreal species, and develop recommendations to discourage public disturbance of these species or their habitats

3. Fisheries

- a. Continue to provide for approximately 4,377 angler days of use per year, with a potential annual yield of approximately 7,102 pounds of fish as a level of use within the full range of resources which determine the area's carrying capacity. This should include 1,608 angler days of use with a potential yield of approximately 402 pounds of brook trout from the unit's Adirondack brook trout ponds.
- b. Continue to manage Bloody, Challis, Hatch, Howard, Moose Mountain, Munson, Triangle, Trout, Upper and Lower Twin Ponds and Bass Lake totalling 156 acres for native brook trout
- c. Continue to discourage the introduction of undesirable, competitive fish species such as the yellow perch, pumpkinseed sunfish, golden shiner, and white sucker, in area waters
- d. Conduct biological surveys for those waters lacking current data and develop appropriate management strategies.

4. Public Use

- a. Construct 6.0 miles of new trail to improve public access to Bass Lake, Berrymill Flow, Challis Pond, and Moose Mountain Pond
- b. Provide adequate and safe parking at the Crowfoot Trailhead, the trailhead at the south end of the East Mill Flow and the trails listed in item a, above.
- c. Install trail registers to monitor public use at East Mill Flow Trail (Sharp Bridge) and at Berrymill Flow-Bass Lake Trailhead

- d. Evaluate the need for additional facilities above and beyond those cited above at the five year end of this plan based on an assessment of public use.
- e. Acquire private inholdings as they become available to consolidate State holdings and provide improved public access
- f. Acquire public access to those Forest Preserve lands having no legal access
- g. Maintain all existing facilities in the time frame and manner outlined in Sections IV and V of this plan
- h. Monitor public use in all areas and especially near shorelines of favored camping locations

5. Water Quality Management

- a. Monitor public use of favored shoreline camping locations to prevent overuse and subsequent shoreline degradation
- b. Monitor pH and other necessary chemical parameters on all area ponds, lakes and streams

IV. PROJECTED USE AND PROPOSED MANAGEMENT,

The Hammond Pond Wild Forest, in contrast to its neighbor, the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness, does not receive substantial public use. The Wild Forest certainly has the potential to alleviate overuse in the Pharaoh Region through better area identification and limited development of facilities. Hiking, cross-country skiing, and sportsmen's activities will be encouraged provided the biological and sociological carrying capacities of area resources (especially water bodies and surrounding environs) are not exceeded.

A. Facilities Development

1. Foot Trails (Map 3)

The trail network will be expanded as follows:

- a. Berrymill Flow-Bass Lake Loop: construct 3.8 miles of new trail from the southside of the Moriah-North Hudson Road to Berrymill Flow, thence overland to Bass Lake, and back to the Moriah-North Hudson Road. The proposed route follows old roads and an existing herd path. The route should be improved and upgraded to designated trail status. Adequate parking is already provided along the Moriah-North Hudson Road.
- b. Moose Mountain Pond: construct a spur-trail 1.6 miles in length from the Berrymill Flow-Bass Lake Loop to Moose Mountain Pond. There is an existing un-marked trail that should be upgraded to designated trail status.
- c. Challis Pond: upgrade 0.6 mile of this trail to designated trail status. This route previously had been maintained by the Young Adult Conservation Corps. Parking would be complementary to the Berrymill Flow-Bass Lake Loop.

d. North Country Trail: The North Country Trail (NCT) is a proposed interstate trail system extending 3,200 miles from the vicinity of Crown Point, New York, through the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, eventually joining the Lewis and Clark Trail at Lake Sakakawea, North Dakota. The United States Department of the Interior is the main administering agency for this facility.

In New York, the Department, as the lead agency, has proposed a broad corridor concept for the trail originating at Crown Point and traveling in a southwesterly direction to enter Pennsylvania in the vicinity of Allegany State Park.

This proposed corridor crosses the Hammond Pond Wild Forest from Crown Point to North Hudson. Initially, the corridor crosses private lands until it enters State lands in the vicinity of Hail Mountain. Local governments and private organizations and citizens will be encouraged to assume responsibilities for trail location in this area. Once the trail enters State lands, it will follow unmarked foot paths and marked trails past Hammond Pond, Bass Lake and Hatch Pond, leaving the area in the vicinity of North Hudson (see Appendix Map #5). The actual designation and/or construction of this trail will not be undertaken during the term of this plan.

2. Trail Registers

- a. East Mill Flow Trailhead: Sharps Bridge Public Campground; install new register to monitor public use.
- b. Berrymill Flow-Bass Lake Loop: Moriah-North Hudson Road; install new register to monitor public use.

3. Parking Lot Development

- a. Berrymill Flow-Bass Lake Loop: Moriah-North Hudson Road; construct a six car capacity parking lot near the intersection of the Moriah-North Hudson Road and the old road to Berrymill Flow. Parking would also serve the Challis Pond Trailhead.
- b. East Mill Flow Trailhead: northside, Moriah-North Hudson Road; construct a six car capacity parking lot to serve the trailhead and adjoining unmarked trails to Howard, Munson, and Brother Ponds. The parking facility will be located so as not to impact private land.
- c. Crowfoot Trailhead: Tracey Road; improve existing pull-off to provide parking for six vehicles.

Aa. Facilities Removal

1. Belfry Mountain Fire Observer's Cabin: This structure is no longer used. It should be declared as surplus property and appropriate action taken to effect its removal.

B. Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Facilities

1. Crowfoot Pond Cross-Country Ski/Snowmobile Bridge: This facility needs complete replacement; it is close to a public highway thereby providing good access to the site and reducing or eliminating problems associated with the delivery of construction material.
2. Split Rocks Falls (Boquet River) Stream Bank Stabilization and Erosion Control: Due to heavy public use, immediately adjacent to Route 9 at Split Rock Falls and Gorge, an erosion and bank stabilization plan will be implemented to halt soil loss and river bank degradation. The existing visitor protective chain link fence will be repaired and strengthened along the gorge wall.

C. Public Use Management and Controls

1. Camping

a. Split Rock Falls: This 7.6 acre site is long and narrow, parallels the Boquet River and has no camping areas in compliance with the 150 feet setback rule. This rule prohibits camping within 150 feet of any trail or water except for those campsites designated by the Department. All camping and open fires, therefore, should be prohibited and the area restricted to day use activities only. It is felt these two restrictions will eliminate a major amount of abuse evident in this area caused by overnight parties and associated campfires resulting in the cutting of live trees.

b. Other Areas: Efforts should be undertaken to monitor public use.

2. Trail Use

Monitor use and maintain the two new trail registers.

3. Group User Control

Standard Department rules, regulations and policies regarding group use will apply.

4. Fisheries

No needs have been identified to limit or control public use of the area for the sake of the fishery resource.

5. Wildlife

No needs have been identified to limit or control public use of the area for the sake of the wildlife resource.

6. Rare and Endangered Species

The Department will work closely with the New York Natural Heritage Program to locate and protect the occurrences of rare and endangered

species. If required, public use will be diverted to less environmentally sensitive areas.

D. Fish and Wildlife Management Programs

1. Fisheries

Table 10, Recommended Management Activities in Fishing Waters of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest Area, and Table 17, Proposed Management Activities, details planned fishery management for the waters of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest for the planning period.

Aside from stocking, regulation and law enforcement, pond reclamation is probably one of the most useful tools available to the modern-day fish manager in Adirondack trout ponds. Although the cost of fish barrier dams and rotenone are expensive, reclamation of small ponds with no outlet or ponds with natural fish barriers have excellent cost benefit ratios (Miller, 1982).

Challis Pond, Hatch Pond, Moose Mountain Pond, Munson Pond, and Triangle Pond have developed excessive populations of fish species which compete directly with brook trout and will be reclaimed (Table 12). Current biological surveys will be undertaken for each pond; and, if the need for reclamation is still indicated, the APA will be consulted and all necessary wetland permits will be acquired prior to initiating reclamation activities. Bass Lake, Bloody Pond, Howard Pond, Moriah Pond, Peaked Hill Pond, Round Pond, and Trout Pond may have the potential to be reclaimed and will be scheduled for modern surveys. However, a lack of sufficient information and/or the lack of a recent survey makes the development of a management strategy for these ponds difficult.

In order to establish reasonable, and realistic management objectives for planning purposes, modern biological surveys should be performed on waters lacking in such surveys during the scope of this plan. These waters include Bass Lake, Berryhill, Bloody, Bullpout, Howard, Moriah, Peaked Hill, Round, Triangle, Trout, Upper and Lower Twin, and Lower Brother Ponds.

If the biological surveys conducted during the scope of this plan indicate an immediate need for pond reclamation to maintain a native fishery in the area, DEC will consult with the APA, obtain all necessary permits and amend the plan, if required, prior to undertaking any reclamation projects.

With proper funding, improvements in area brook trout ponds through modification of existing stocking policies, reclamation and more intensive biological surveys have the potential to reduce overall angler use on specific ponds by spreading use over a wider area. Ponds presently under utilized have great potential to be improved, which will attract anglers currently fishing the more popular waters that are of higher quality.

2. Wildlife

Hunting and non-hunting publics have mutual interest in assuring the perpetuation of wildlife species in order to see them in their natural environment. Game species will continue to be managed by appropriate hunting or trapping seasons as part of larger management units. An expansion of hunting opportunity for white-tailed deer and black bear are planned in species management plans being developed by the Bureau of Wildlife for larger management units that encompass the wild forest.

There are no known endangered or threatened species or species of special concern residing in the wild forest. Therefore, no management action is planned. However, the northern raven, the Indiana bat, and the osprey are three species breeding on private property adjacent to the wild forest. Acquisition of these properties may be considered at some future date.

Hammond Pond Wild Forest may offer suitable habitat for bald eagles and/or peregrine falcons (endangered species) that are being successfully re-introduced to the Adirondacks. Suitable cliff sites do exist in and adjacent to the wild forest. DEC will evaluate the need and methods to protect the sites if either species becomes a resident in the wild forest.

If other endangered or threatened wildlife species are found to reside in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest, management action will be directed toward minimizing human disturbance to the species or their habitat.

E. Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers

The Boquet (0.3 mile) and the Schroon (48 miles) Rivers wind through the unit. Both rivers are classified as "Recreational Rivers", each having a designated river corridor width of one-quarter mile from the mean high water mark. As such, the natural character of these rivers and their immediate environs will be preserved.

Erosion control devices such as plantings and bank stabilization projects will be required at Split Rock Falls on the Boquet (see Section IV B). Similar needs have not been identified on the Schroon.

No management activities initiated by this plan are in conflict with Adirondack State Land Master Plan guidelines for management and use of these two rivers (Map 2).

F. Fire Management

Fire protection for the Hammond Pond Wild Forest is afforded by Article 9 of the Environmental Conservation Law. All the towns in Essex County are designated as "fire towns" in which the Department maintains an approved fire protection system, including fire observation stations and other equipment necessary to prevent and extinguish forest fires.

Forest ranger headquarters are located in Elizabethtown, North Hudson, Schroon, and Ticonderoga. A central fire control maintenance facility is maintained at Crown Point Reservation. Road access to the Wild Forest is adequate for most fire suppression activities.

Aerial detection flights have largely supplanted the area's fixed fire observation stations. The Makomis Fire Tower was deemed obsolete and removed in 1976. The only remaining fire tower now in use is Belfry Mountain Fire Tower near Moriah. The Belfry Tower will be retained during the life of this plan.

G. Administration

1. Staffing

Overall management of the Unit will be coordinated by an "area manager" to be appointed by the Regional Director. The area manager will be headquartered at the Ray Brook Regional Office.

All Natural Resources and Operations personnel working on this Unit do so in conjunction with other duties. Present staffing is adequate for all but the trail crew. The present crew, 2-3 seasonal laborers,

has responsibility for trail maintenance in this Unit, the Hoffman Notch Wilderness, and the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness. Two additional laborers, and one trail crew supervisor will be hired to construct new trails and provide additional maintenance services to the Unit and adjoining wilderness areas.

2. Budgeting

Project expenses to be incurred by this plan are listed in Section V, Schedule for Implementation. The "area manager" will be responsible for all budget needs on the Hammond Pond Wild Forest. Administrative budgeting will be done by the Division of Lands and Forests in consultation with the Divisions of Fish and Wildlife, and the Division of Operations. Construction and maintenance budgets are developed jointly between the Division of Operations and the Division of Lands and Forests in consultation with the Division of Fish and Wildlife.

3. Education

Upon final adoption of the plan, the Department will develop a brochure and map outlining the recreational opportunities afforded by this Wild Forest. The brochure will provide a brief narrative of the area's history, natural resources, available facilities, and pertinent rules and regulations. A segment on backcountry ethics will be included. The forest rangers will remain as an important communication/education link with the public.

H. Problem Areas

1. Access

Access to the Hammond Pond Wild Forest is generally available to the public with the exception of the following which have no legal access:

<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Tract</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Acres</u>
29	Paradox	Crown Point	160
329	Paradox	Moriah	114
78	Iron Ore	Elizabethtown	72
142	Iron Ore	Elizabethtown	63
197	Iron Ore	Elizabethtown	160
TOTAL			569

2. Area Identification

Area identification is a major problem for the Hammond Pond Wild Forest. The fragmented State ownership and the mix of private land often make identification of State land difficult for the general public. Vandalism of existing signs has further complicated the problem. Many roadside and trailhead signs have to be replaced yearly. Approximately 6.0 miles of boundary line will be brushed, blazed, painted, and signed each year of this plan. Trailhead and area identification will require continual maintenance.

3. Trespass

Portions of the Wild Forest have not been resurveyed in recent years and many boundary lines are indistinct. Efforts have been made to survey those lands where the potential for timber trespass is likely to occur and where public access is required. These efforts should continue until all boundary lines are properly established and can be accurately maintained.

4. Illegal Camps

The presence of illegal permanent camps has persisted in the more remote areas of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest for years. Once located,

these camps are destroyed and removed. Two such camps were removed from the Moose Mountain Pond area in 1984.

5. Land Title Conflicts

No litigation

6. Environmental Problems

a. Land Resources

The most significant environmental problem in this unit is litter at favored camping areas, in particular, the Crown Point Bay Area on Eagle Lake, and Split Rock Falls. Despite Department pick-up and volunteer support from interested organizations, litter control remains a major problem and requires constant attention.

b. Wildlife

None known

c. Fisheries

The greatest single threat to the fishery resource of the Adirondack Park is acid rain precipitation. To date, because of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest Area's location on the eastern side of the Adirondack Park, area waters have not been greatly impacted. At some point in the future, some waters may be affected, perhaps severely. It is unlikely that this will occur during the time frame of this plan. When it does occur, there will be a reduction in public use stemming from the resultant reduction in recreational fishing opportunity. The impact of acid rain on other resources (principally forest vegetation) now is being investigated throughout the Adirondack Park.

In recent years, beaver have become over-abundant in many areas because of reduced trapping activities. As a result, beaver are

causing many fisheries problems, particularly in reference to Adirondack brook trout ponds. Although no such problems were detected during the inventory of this unit, area streams will be monitored and any problems will be handled according to existing Division of Fish and Wildlife policies.

I. Land Acquisition

The Environmental Quality Bond Act of 1986 directs the Department to acquire Forest Preserve lands within the Adirondack Park that:

1. Consolidates existing State lands;
2. Improves public access;
3. Protects significant habitats.

Through negotiated sale, acquisition efforts on the Hammond Pond Wild Forest will be directed towards the following parcels which meet this criteria:

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Tract</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Approx. Acres</u>
Essex 294	158	Paradox	N. Hudson	60
Essex 312	347/348	Paradox	Moriah	340
Essex 321	411	Paradox	Moriah	114
Essex 341	93	Paradox	Schroon	138
N/A	161	Paradox	N. Hudson	160
N/A	388	Paradox	Moriah	165
N/A	389	Paradox	Moriah	162
N/A	410	Paradox	Moriah	176
N/A	163	Paradox	N. Hudson	160
N/A	164	Paradox	N. Hudson	160
N/A	169	Paradox	N. Hudson	160

N/A	189	Paradox	N. Hudson	160
N/A	190	Paradox	N. Hudson	160
N/A	290	Paradox	N. Hudson	160
N/A	291	Paradox	N. Hudson	1
N/A	61	N. Riverhead	Elizabethtown	160
N/A	111	N. Riverhead	Elizabethtown	120
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N/A	112	N. Riverhead	Elizabethtown	80
N/A	127	N. Riverhead	Elizabethtown	125
N/A	128	N. Riverhead	Elizabethtown	140
N/A	129	N. Riverhead	Elizabethtown	120
N/A	139	N. Riverhead	Elizabethtown	100
N/A	<u>140</u>	N. Riverhead	Elizabethtown	<u>120</u>
24 Lots				3,191 Ac.

In addition to the above numbered projects, priority status should be given to acquisition of Lot 61, North Riverhead Tract, Town of Elizabethtown, and Lot 93, Paradox Tract, Town of Schroon.

Lot 61 encompasses the summit of MaKomis Mountain, a former fire tower site, which is on private lands. Lot 93 includes a right-of-way from the Northshore Road above Paradox Lake and would provide an overland route to the Peaked Hill Trail which presently is only accessible by boat from Paradox Lake.

J. State Land Master Plan Amendments

None Required

K. Relationship of Management Area to Forest Preserve and Adjacent Areas

Four public campgrounds are located within this Unit: Crown Point Reservation (25 sites), Lincoln Pond (25 sites), Paradox Lake (58 sites), and Sharp Bridge (37 sites). All of these, with the exception of Sharp Bridge, have boat launching facilities. Additional boat launching sites are located at Ticonderoga, Port Henry Village, and Eagle Lake. These facilities will be covered in separate management plans but deserve mention in this plan as their use frequently provides a related use on the resources of this unit.

Prior to Wild Forest classification by the State Land Master Plan, much of this forest shared a common history with the Giant Mountain, Hoffman Notch, and Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Areas. Limited development of trail systems and/or other facilities on this forest could, therefore, offer additional alternatives to traditional public use on these wilderness areas.

L. Proposed Rules and Regulations

None

V. SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>COST</u>
I	1. Designate and improve Challis Pond Trail, .6 mi.	750
	2. Construct parking at East Mill Flow Trailhead	3,000
	3. Install trail register, East Mill Flow Trailhead (Sharps Bridge)	300
	4. Remove Belfry Mt. Fire Observer's Cabin (sell as surplus property)	0
	5. Annual maintenance; trails, signs, litter removal, pit privies, etc.	15,000
	6. Boundary line maintenance, 6.0 mi.	1,800
	7. Split Rocks Erosion Control and Bank Stabilization	3,000
	8. Conduct biological survey on Bass Lake, Berrymill, Bloody, Lower Brother, Bullpout, Challis, and Hatch Ponds	2,500
	9. Reclaim Challis Pond	<u>4,000</u>
	TOTAL	\$30,325
II	1. Construct Berrymill Flow-Bass Lake Loop Trail, 3.8 mi.	4,000
	2. Construct Moose Mountain Pond Trail, 1.6 mi.	1,500
	3. Construct Berrymill Flow-Bass Lake parking facility	3,000
	4. Install trail register, Berrymill Flow-Bass Lake trailhead	300
	5. Annual maintenance; trails, signs, litter removal, pit privies, etc.	17,000
	6. Boundary Line Maintenance; 6.0 mi.	1,800

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>COST</u>
	7. Conduct biological surveys on Howard, Moose Mt., Moriah, Munson, Peaked Hill, Round, Triangle, Trout, Upper and Lower Twin Ponds and Unnamed Pond (UHP 471)	3,500
	8. Reclaim Hatch Pond	<u>4,000</u>
	TOTAL	\$35,100
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III	1. Improve Crowfoot Trail parking facility (Tracey Road)	2,000
	2. Reconstruct Crowfoot Bridge	1,500
	3. Rehabilitate Crown Point Bay lean-to and pit privy	1,200
	4. Annual Maintenance; trails, signs, litter removal, pit privies, etc.	18,000
	5. Boundary line maintenance; 6.0 mi.	1,800
	6. Reclaim Moose Mt. Pond	<u>4,000</u>
	TOTAL	\$28,500
IV.	1. Annual Maintenance; trails, signs, litter removal pit privies, etc.	19,000
	2. Boundary line maintenance; 6.0 mi.	1,800
	3. Reclaim Munson Pond	<u>4,000</u>
	TOTAL	\$24,800

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>COST</u>
V.	1. Conduct natural resource and public use inventory for plan revision	8,000
	2. Annual maintenance, trails, signs, litter removal, pit privies, etc.	20,000
	3. Boundary line maintenance; 6.0 mi.	1,800
	4. Reclaim Triangle Pond	<u>4,000</u>
TOTAL		\$33,800

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29. Treffs, Joanne - Schroon Lake, NY. Breeding Bird Atlas Project.

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TABLE 1. HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST AREA PONDS BY MANAGEMENT CLASS

MGT. CLASS	WATER	WATERSHED	F#	FILE#	COUNTY	QUAD	AREA
Adk. Brook Trout	Bass Lake	Upper Hudson	464	0805	Essex	Paradox Lake	39.0
	Bloody Pond	Upper Hudson	477	0821	Essex	Paradox Lake	6.0
	Brother Pond (Lower)	Upper Hudson	473	0817	Essex	Elizabethtown	6.3
	Challis Pond	Upper Hudson	465	0807	Essex	Paradox Lake	12.0
	Hatch Pond	Upper Hudson	463	0804	Essex	Paradox Lake	12.0
	Howard Pond	Upper Hudson	472	0816	Essex	Elizabethtown	10.0
	Moose Mountain Pond	Upper Hudson	467	0809	Essex	Paradox Lake	38.0
	Munson Pond	Upper Hudson	486	0834	Essex	Elizabethtown	15.0
	Triangle Pond	Upper Hudson	487	0835	Essex	Elizabethtown	4.4
	Trout Pond	Upper Hudson	475	0819	Essex	Elizabethtown	6.0
	Twin Pond (Lower)	Upper Hudson	484	0832	Essex	Elizabethtown	4.0
	Twin Pond (Upper)	Upper Hudson	485	0837	Essex	Elizabethtown	4.0
Average:							13.0
Total:							156.4
Count:	12						
Two Story	Paradox Lake	Upper Hudson	432	0737	Essex	Paradox Lake	645.0
Average:							645.0
Total:							645.0
Count:	1						
Unknown	Berrymill Pond	Upper Hudson	406	0808	Essex	Paradox Lake	13.0
	Pullpout Pond	Upper Hudson	488	0836	Essex	Elizabethtown	13.0
	Deadwater Pond	Upper Hudson	494	0843	Essex	Elizabethtown	5.0
	Gut Pond	Upper Hudson	491	0840	Essex	Elizabethtown	19.0
	Little Howard Pond	Upper Hudson	507A		Essex	Elizabethtown	
	Owl Pate Pond	Upper Hudson	446	0775	Essex	Paradox Lake	6.0
	Proctor Pond	Upper Hudson	462	0803	Essex	Paradox Lake	6.0
	Stump Pond	Upper Hudson	502	0824	Essex	Elizabethtown	13.0
	Unnamed Pond	Upper Hudson	471		Essex	Elizabethtown	3.3
	Upper Brother Pond	Upper Hudson	474	0818	Essex	Elizabethtown	1.0
Average:							8.9
Total:							79.0
Count:	10						
Warmwater	Crowfoot Lake	Upper Hudson	527	0861	Essex	Elizabethtown	32.0
	Hammond Pond	Upper Hudson	468	0810	Essex	Paradox Lake	
	Joe Pond	Upper Hudson	493	0842	Essex	Elizabethtown	6.0
	Johnson Pond	Upper Hudson	434	0761	Essex	Paradox Lake	78.0
	Norrah Pond	Upper Hudson	490		Essex	Elizabethtown	13.0
	Peaked Hill Pond	Upper Hudson	433	0760	Essex	Paradox Lake	13.0
	Pine Pond	Upper Hudson	470	0814	Essex	Paradox Lake	64.0
	Round Pond	Upper Hudson	489	0837	Essex	Elizabethtown	26.0
	Scofield Pond	Upper Hudson	445	0774	Essex	Paradox Lake	17.0
Average:							31.4
Total:							251.0
Count:	9						

TABLE 2. PONDED WATER ACCESS HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST AREA

WATER	WATERSHED	PF	ACCESSIBILITY
Bass Lake	Upper Hudson	464	Via a .5 mile trail from Berrymill Pond trail
Berrymill Pond	Upper Hudson	426	1.5 mile trail from Moriah Pond
Bloody Pond	Upper Hudson	477	3/10 mile trail from Black Brook Ponds trail
Brother Pond (Lower)	Upper Hudson	473	.50 mile trail from Moriah Pond
Bullpout Pond	Upper Hudson	488	3.5 miles by trail then bushwhack 1/2 mile from Moriah Pond.
Challis Pond	Upper Hudson	465	1/2 mile trail from Moriah Road
Crowfoot Lake	Upper Hudson	537	Roadside
Deadwater Pond	Upper Hudson	494	1/4 mile bushwhack and Route 9 and 73
Gai Pond	Upper Hudson	491	1.5 mile trail from Route 9 and 73
Hammond Pond	Upper Hudson	468	1.5 mile trail from the Moriah Road
Hatch Pond	Upper Hudson	463	1.2 mile bushwhack from Berrymill Pond
Howard Pond	Upper Hudson	472	1/2 mile trail from Moriah Road
Joe Pond	Upper Hudson	493	1 mile bushwhack from Route 9 and 73
Johnson Pond	Upper Hudson	434	Roadside
Little Howard Pond	Upper Hudson	507A	.75 mile trail from a light duty road from Routes 9 and 73
Moose Mountain Pond	Upper Hudson	467	1.5 mile bushwhack from Black Brook Ponds or 2 miles from Berrymill Pond by trail.
Moriah Pond	Upper Hudson	493	2.5 mile trail from a light duty road which leads from Moriah Center Road
Munson Pond	Upper Hudson	436	1/2 mile bushwhack from Brothers Pond
Old Pate Pond	Upper Hudson	446	2 mile Bushwhack from the road leading to North Hudson
Paradox Lake	Upper Hudson	432	Roadside
Peaked Hill Pond	Upper Hudson	433	.75 mile trail from the north side of Paradox Lake

TABLE 3. IMPORTANT FEATURES OF WATERS IN THE HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST

WATER	PH	IMPORTANT FEATURES
Bass Lake	464	A 39 acre formerly reclaimed lake containing brook trout, lake trout and golden shiners. Bottom type is primarily muck, rock and sand. The shoreline is wooded and swampy. Accessible by a 3/4 mile trail.
Berryhill Pond	426	Formerly a small thirteen acre pond with a ruptured dam in 1932. Accessible by a 1.5 mile trail from the Moriah Road.
Bloody Pond	477	A small six acre Adirondack Brook Trout Pond also containing brown bullheads, golden shiners and black nosed dace with a wooded shoreline and scant submergent aquatic vegetation. Accessible by a .3 mile trail from the Bloody Pond trail.
Brother Pond (Lower)	473	A six acre Adirondack Brook Trout pond lacking in chemical and biological survey information. Accessible by a 3/4 mile trail from Moriah Pond.
Bullpout Pond	488	A small alleged 12.8 acre pond never surveyed. May contain brown bullheads as it's name indicates. Accessible by a 3.5 mile trail, then a .5 mile bushwack from Moriah Pond.
Challis Pond	465	A 12 acre Adirondack Brook Trout Pond also containing white suckers, golden shiners and sunfish, with a mucky bottom, fair aquatic vegetation and a wooded shoreline. Accessible by a 1/2 mile trail from the Moriah Road.
Crowfoot Lake	507	A 32 acre warmwater lake partly posted containing smallmouth bass and yellow perch with scant aquatic vegetation and a wooded shoreline. Accessible by road.
Deadwater Pond	494	A five acre pond with an 'unknown' management classification, probably containing pickerel, bullheads, and yellow perch. Accessible by bushwacking 1/4 mile from route 9 and 73.
Gul Pond	491	Formerly a small pond stocked with brook trout, however a field survey in 1959 found the pond to be dry with no fishery management potential. Accessible by a 1.5 mile trail from routes 9 and 73.
Hammond Pond	488	A shallow beaver pond of unknown area with a man made dam on the outlet. Reported to contain pike, yellow perch and bullheads in 1932, but 1972 gillnet survey found only white suckers. Pond has abundant floating and submergent aquatic vegetation and has little capability for brook trout management.
Hatch Pond	463	A twelve acre formerly reclaimed Adirondack Trout Pond containing a multitude of abundant competitive fish species with a four foot beaver dam on the outlet having scant aquatic vegetation and a very swampy shoreline. Accessible by bushwacking 1.2 miles from Berryhill Pond.
Howard Pond	472	---
		6.5
Joe Pond	493	A six acre warmwater pond with poor water chemistry for trout, containing bullheads, with scant aquatic vegetation and a wooded shoreline. Accessible by bushwacking one mile from route 9 and 73.
Johnson Pond	434	A 78 acre warmwater lake containing white suckers, bullheads, yellow perch and Largemouth bass with fair floating and submergent aquatic vegetation with a wooded and swampy shoreline accessible by road.

TABLE 3. IMPORTANT FEATURES OF WATERS IN THE HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST

WATER	#	IMPORTANT FEATURES
Little Howard Pond	527A	
Moose Mountain Pond	467	A formerly reclaimed Adirondack Brook Trout Pond also containing golden shiners and other minnows with a mucky bottom, abundant aquatic vegetation with a wooded shoreline. Accessible by bushwacking 1.5 miles from Black Brook Ponds or 2.0 miles from Berrymill Pond.
Moriah Pond	490	A 13 acre warmwater lake accessible by a 2.5 mile trail from a jeep road off the Moriah Center Road.
Munson Pond	486	A 15 acre Adirondack Trout Pond containing a multitude of competitive fish species such as white sucker, golden shiner and sunfish. Not surveyed since 1958. Accessible by bushwacking one half mile from Brother Pond. Has a wooded and swampy shoreline with abundant floating and submergent aquatic vegetation.
Owl Pate Pond	446	A small six acre pond with an 'unknown' management classification reported to be nothing but a mud hole by Crown Point Hatchery Manager, Harry Fisk. Accessible by a 1.2 mile bushwack from Berrymill Brook. May have been stocked with brook trout and brown trout prior to 1946.
Paradox Lake	432	An 845 acre roadside two story lake containing lake trout and rainbow trout. Scenic wooded shoreline, accessible by road.
Peaked Hill Pond	433	A 13 acre warmwater lake containing largemouth bass and yellow perch and a multitude of other species with a muck and rocky bottom and fair aquatic vegetation and a wooded shoreline. Accessible by a .75 mile trail on the north side of Paradox Lake.
Pine Pond	470	A 28 acre warmwater pond containing Northern Pike and sunfish, with abundant floating and submerged aquatic vegetation and a wooded and swampy shoreline. Accessible by a 1.5 mile trail from Moriah Pond.
Proctor Pond	462	A six acre pond with an 'unknown' management classification, and posted. Accessible by a 1/2 mile trail from the Ironville Road.
Round Pond	489	A 26 acre warmwater pond reported to contain northern pike, yellow perch and bullheads, with a wooded shoreline, accessible by a 1.25 mile trail from Moriah Pond.
Scofield Pond	445	A 13 acre pond with a warmwater management classification almost entirely covered with floating aquatic vegetation and teeming with bullheads, having a wooded and swampy shoreline. Accessible by bushwacking .5 miles from the Ironville Road in North Hudson.
Stump Pond	502	A 13 acre pond with an 'unknown' management classification with original five foot dam out in 1932. Pond may contain yellow perch and pickerel. Accessible by road, route 9 and 73.
Triangle Pond	487	A 4.4 acre formerly reclaimed Adirondack Trout Pond also containing sunfish, suckers, bullheads and golden shiners with a mucky bottom and fair floating aquatic vegetation and having a woody (80%) and swampy (20%) shoreline. Accessible by bushwacking one half mile from a jeep road off route 9 and 73.
Trout Pond	475	A six acre Adirondack Trout Pond also containing golden shiners and bullheads with a mucky bottom, and mostly wooded shoreline. Accessible by a .25 mile

TABLE 3. IMPORTANT FEATURES OF WATERS IN THE HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST

WATER	P#	IMPORTANT FEATURES
		trail from the Moriah Road.
Twin Pond (Lower)	434	A four acre Adirondack Trout Pond which may have never been surveyed. Accessible by bushwacking 1.1 miles from route 9 and 73.
Twin Pond (Upper)	435	A four acre Adirondack Trout Pond never having a biological survey. Accessible by bushwacking 1.1 miles from route 9 and 73.
Unnamed Pond	471	A small, three acre pond with an 'Unknown' management classification, lacking in chemical and biological survey information, accessible by bushwacking 1/2 mile from the Pine Pond Trail.
Upper Brother Pond	474	A small pond completely covered with pond lily in 1932, with little potential for fish management. Accessible by a .75 mile trail from the Moriah Road.

TABLE 4. CHEMISTRY OF PONDS IN THE HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST AREA

WATER	WATERSHED	#	YEAR	ALKALINITY (ueq/l)	ALKALINITY (ppm)	CONDUCTIVITY
Pass Lake	Upper Hudson	464	1979	52.0	2.6	36.5
Perrymill Pond	Upper Hudson	486	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Bloddy Pond	Upper Hudson	477	1956	119.2 Est.	5.96	34.7 Est.
Brother Pond (Lower)	Upper Hudson	473	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Bullpout Pond	Upper Hudson	488		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Challis Pond	Upper Hudson	465	1981	126.0	6.30	N.A.
Crowfoot Lake	Upper Hudson	507	1979	51.0	2.55	29.8
Deadwater Pond	Upper Hudson	494		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Gut Pond	Upper Hudson	491		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Hammond Pond	Upper Hudson	469	1982	206	10.3	39.5
Hatch Pond	Upper Hudson	463	1981	90.0	4.5	N.A.
Howard Pond	Upper Hudson	472	1982	52.0	2.6	29.2
Joe Pond	Upper Hudson	493	1959	320.0	16.0	N.A.
Johnson Pond	Upper Hudson	434	1979	65.0	4.25	22.5
Little Howard Pond	Upper Hudson	507A		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Moose Mountain Pond	Upper Hudson	467	1979	119.2 Est.	34.7	27.0
Moriah Pond	Upper Hudson	490	1982	165.0	8.25	33.7
Munson Pond	Upper Hudson	486	1979	50.0	2.50	30.2
Owl Pate Pond	Upper Hudson	446		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Paradox Lake	Upper Hudson	432	1979	286.0	14.3	61.6
Peaked Hill Pond	Upper Hudson	433	1979	81.0	4.05	37.5
Pine Pond	Upper Hudson	470	1979	107.0	5.35	29.1
Proctor Pond	Upper Hudson	462	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Round Pond	Upper Hudson	489	1979	124.0	6.2	36.6
Scofield Pond	Upper Hudson	445	1982	240.0	12.0	45.0
Stump Pond	Upper Hudson	502	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Triangle Pond	Upper Hudson	487	1982	73.3	3.65	29.1
Trout Pond	Upper Hudson	475	1952	119.2 Est.	5.96	Est 34.7
Twin Pond (Lower)	Upper Hudson	484	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Twin Pond (Upper)	Upper Hudson	465		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Unnamed Pond	Upper Hudson	471		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Upper Brother Pond	Upper Hudson	474	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

TABLE 5. STOCKING RECOMMENDATIONS HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST AREA PONDS

WATER	WATERSHED	PH	MGT. CLASS	AREA	YEAR RECLAIMED	STOCKING RECOMMENDATION
Pass Lake	Upper Hudson	464	Adk. Brook Trout	39.3	1951	2900 STFF
Berryhill Pond	Upper Hudson	485	Unknown	13.0		None
Bloody Pond	Upper Hudson	477	Adk. Brook Trout	5.0		500 STFF
Brother Pond (Lower)	Upper Hudson	473	Adk. Brook Trout	5.0	N.A.	300 STFF
Bullpout Pond	Upper Hudson	488	Unknown	13.0		None
Challis Pond	Upper Hudson	465	Adk. Brook Trout	12.0	N.A.	1000 STFF
Crowfoot Lake	Upper Hudson	507	Warmwater	32.0	N.A.	None
Deadwater Pond	Upper Hudson	494	Unknown	5.0	N.A.	None
Gai Pond	Upper Hudson	491	Unknown	19.0		None
Hammond Pond	Upper Hudson	469	Warmwater	N.A.		None
Hatch Pond	Upper Hudson	463	Adk. Brook Trout	12.0	1953	500 STFF
Howard Pond	Upper Hudson	472	Adk. Brook Trout	13.0		800 STFF
Joe Pond	Upper Hudson	493	Warmwater	6.0	N.A.	None
Johnson Pond	Upper Hudson	434	Warmwater	78.0		None
Little Howard Pond	Upper Hudson	507A	Unknown	N.A.		
Moose Mountain Pond	Upper Hudson	467	Adk. Brook Trout	39.0	1953	1900 STFF
Montah Pond	Upper Hudson	490	Warmwater	13.0	N.A.	None
Munson Pond	Upper Hudson	486	Adk. Brook Trout	15.0		800 STFF
Old Pate Pond	Upper Hudson	446	Unknown	6.0		None
Paradox Lake	Upper Hudson	432	Two Story	845.0	N.A.	2500 LTSY 8600 RT 9" Y
Peaked Hill Pond	Upper Hudson	433	Warmwater	13.0	N.A.	None; LmB, Yp - NSA.
Pine Pond	Upper Hudson	470	Warmwater	64.0	N.A.	None
Proctor Pond	Upper Hudson	462	Unknown	6.0	N.A.	None
Round Pond	Upper Hudson	459	Warmwater	26.0	N.A.	None
Scotfield Pond	Upper Hudson	445	Warmwater	19.0	N.A.	None
Stump Pond	Upper Hudson	502	Unknown	13.0	N.A.	None
Triangle Pond	Upper Hudson	487	Adk. Brook Trout	4.4	1953	400 STFF
Trout Pond	Upper Hudson	475	Adk. Brook Trout	6.0	1953	700 STFF
Twin Pond (Lower)	Upper Hudson	484	Adk. Brook Trout	4.0	N.A.	400 STFF
Twin Pond (Upper)	Upper Hudson	485	Adk. Brook Trout	4.0	N.A.	400 STFF
Unnamed Pond	Upper Hudson	471	Unknown	3.0	N.A.	None
Upper Brother Pond	Upper Hudson	474	Unknown	1.0		None

TABLE 5. LAST BIOLOGICAL OR CHEMICAL SURVEY YEAR HAMMOND PD WILD FOREST

WATER	WATERSHED	P#	FILE#	LAST BIOLOGICAL SURVEY YEAR	LAST CHEM SURV. YR
Bass Lake	Upper Hudson	464	0835	1984	1979
Berrymill Pond	Upper Hudson	436	0808	N.A.	N.A.
Bloody Pond	Upper Hudson	477	0821	1987	1986
Brother Pond (Lower)	Upper Hudson	473	0817	N.A.	N.A.
Bullpout Pond	Upper Hudson	483	0836	N.A.	
Challis Pond	Upper Hudson	465	0807	1959	1981
Crowfoot Lake	Upper Hudson	507	0861	1956	1979
Deadwater Pond	Upper Hudson	494	0843	1932	
Gui Pond	Upper Hudson	491	0840	1959	
Hammond Pond	Upper Hudson	468	0810	1972	1982
Hatch Pond	Upper Hudson	463	0824	1984	1981
Howard Pond	Upper Hudson	472	0816	1956	1982
Joe Pond	Upper Hudson	493	0842	1959	1959
Johnson Pond	Upper Hudson	434	0761	1965	1979
Little Howard Pond	Upper Hudson	507A			
Moose Mountain Pond	Upper Hudson	467	0809	1979	1979
Moriah Pond	Upper Hudson	490			1982
Munson Pond	Upper Hudson	486	0834	1958	1979
Owl Pate Pond	Upper Hudson	446	0775	1932	
Paradox Lake	Upper Hudson	432	0737	1971	1979
Peaked Hill Pond	Upper Hudson	433	0760	1965	1979
Pine Pond	Upper Hudson	470	0814	1959	1979
Praetor Pond	Upper Hudson	462	0803	N.A.	N.A.
Round Pond	Upper Hudson	489	0837	1956	1979
Scofield Pond	Upper Hudson	445	0774	1963	1982
Stump Pond	Upper Hudson	502	0804	1932	N.A.
Triangle Pond	Upper Hudson	487	0835	1967	1982
Trout Pond	Upper Hudson	475	0819	1965	1952
Twin Pond (Lower)	Upper Hudson	484	0832	N.A.	N.A.
Twin Pond (Upper)	Upper Hudson	485	0867	N.A.	
Unnamed Pond	Upper Hudson	471		N.A.	
Upper Brother Pond	Upper Hudson	474	0818	N.A.	N.A.

Table 7. A Listing of Fishes Known to Inhabit Waters of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest Area (Partial).

Species	Scientific Name
Brook Trout	Salvelinus fontinalis
Lake Trout	Salvelinus namaycush
Brown Bullhead	Ictalurus nebulosus
Golden Shiner	Notemigonus crysoleucas
Creek Chub	Semotilus atromaculatus
Pumpkinseed Sunfish	Lepomis gibbosus
Smallmouth Bass	Micropterus dolomieu
Largemouth Bass	Micropterus salmoides
Yellow Perch	Perca flavescens
Northern Pike	Esox lucius
White Sucker	Catostomus commersoni
Chain Pickerel	Esox niger
Various Minnows	Notropis spp.

TABLE 8. ESTIMATED CURRENT USE OF PONDS IN THE HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST

WATER	PE	AREA	MEI	EST. CURRENT ANGLER USE (t/a/y)	EST. CURRENT ANGLER DAYS
Bass Lake	464	39.0	2.348	10.600	413.400
Berrymill Pond	486	13.0	N.A.	1.500	19.500
Bloody Pond	477	6.0	2.245	10.600	63.600
Brother Pond (Lower)	473	6.0	N.A.	10.600	63.600
Bullpout Pond	488	13.0	N.A.	1.500	19.500
Challis Pond	465	12.0	1.770	10.600	127.000
Crowfoot Lake	507	32.0	N.A.	3.000	96.000
Deadwater Pond	494	5.0	N.A.	3.000	45.000
Gul Pond	491	19.0	N.A.	0.000	0.000
Hammond Pond	468	N.A.	N.A.	0.750	
Hatch Pond	463	12.0	1.763	5.000	63.600
Howard Pond	472	10.0		10.600	106.000
Joe Pond	493	6.0	5.785	0.750	4.500
Johnson Pond	434	78.0	3.663	3.000	234.000
Little Howard Pond	507A	N.A.	N.A.	1.500	
Moose Mountain Pond	467	39.0	1.959	5.300	201.400
Moriah Pond	490	13.0	N.A.	0.750	9.750
Munson Pond	486	15.0	3.39	10.600	159.000
Owl Pate Pond	446	6.0	N.A.	1.500	9.000
Paradox Lake	432	845.0	2.012	3.000	2,535.000
Peaked Hill Pond	433	13.0	2.269	1.500	19.500
Pine Pond	470	64.0	N.A.	0.750	
Proctor Pond	462	6.0	N.A.	0.000	0.000
Round Pond	489	26.0	1.279	0.750	19.500
Scofield Pond	445	19.0	10.826	0.750	14.250
Stump Pond	502	13.0	N.A.	1.500	19.500
Triangle Pond	497	4.4	3.966	5.300	23.320
Trout Pond	475	6.0	3.275	10.600	63.600
Twin Pond (Lower)	484	4.0	N.A.	5.300	21.200
Twin Pond (Upper)	485	4.0	N.A.	5.300	21.200
Unnamed Pond	471	3.0	N.A.	1.500	4.500
Upper Brother Pond	474	1.0	N.A.	1.500	1.500
Average:				4.038	150.963
Total:					4,377.920

TABLE 9. EST. CURRENT USE OF HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST PONDS BY MGT CLASS

MGT. CLASS	WATER	P#	AREA	EST. CURRENT ANGLER USE (t/a/y)	EST. CURRENT ANGLER DAYS
Adm. Brook Trout	Bass Lake	484	39.0	10.600	413.400
	Bloody Pond	477	6.0	10.600	63.600
	Brother Pond (Lower)	473	6.0	10.600	63.600
	Challis Pond	465	12.0	10.600	127.000
	Hatch Pond	463	12.0	5.300	63.600
	Howard Pond	472	10.0	10.600	106.000
	Moose Mountain Pond	467	32.0	5.300	201.400
	Munson Pond	486	15.0	10.600	159.000
	Triangle Pond	487	4.4	5.300	23.300
	Trout Pond	475	6.0	10.600	63.600
	Twin Pond (Lower)	484	4.0	5.300	21.200
	Twin Pond (Upper)	485	4.0	5.300	21.200
	Average:			8.392	110.577
	Total:				1,326.920
	Count:	12			
Two Story	Paradox Lake	432	845.0	3.000	2,535.000
	Average:			3.000	2,535.000
	Total:				2,535.000
	Count:	1			
Unknown	Berrymill Pond	406	13.0	1.500	19.500
	Bullecute Pond	488	13.0	1.500	19.500
	Deadwater Pond	494	5.0	3.000	45.000
	Gul Pond	491	19.0	0.000	0.000
	Little Howard Pond	507A	N.A.	1.500	
	Owl Pate Pond	446	6.0	1.500	9.000
	Proctor Pond	462	6.0	0.000	0.000
	Stump Pond	502	13.0	1.500	19.500
	Unnamed Pond	471	3.0	1.500	4.500
	Upper Brother Pond	474	1.0	1.500	1.500
	Average:			1.350	13.167
	Total:				118.500
	Count:	10			
Hammerwater	Crowfoot Lake	507	32.0	3.000	96.000
	Hammond Pond	468	N.A.	0.750	
	Joe Pond	493	6.0	0.750	4.500
	Johnson Pond	434	78.0	3.000	234.000
	Moriah Pond	490	13.0	0.750	9.750
	Peaked Hill Pond	433	13.0	1.500	19.500
	Pine Pond	470	64.0	0.750	
	Round Pond	489	26.0	0.750	19.500
	Scofield Pond	445	19.0	0.750	14.250
	Average:			1.333	56.786
	Total:				397.500
	Count:	9			
				Average:	4.032
				Total:	150.963
				Count:	4,377.920
				Average:	
				Total:	
				Count:	32

TABLE 10. RECOMM. FISH MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST

WATER	P#	SALMONID STOCK.	HYB STOCK	SPEC REGS	SURVEY (ALSD)	SURVEY RG
Pass Lake	464		X	X		X
Berryhill Pond	426					X
Bloody Pond	477		X	X		X
Brother Pond (Lower)	473		X	X		X
Bullpout Pond	483					X
Challis Pond	485		X	X		X
Crowfoot Lake	587					
Deadwater Pond	494					X
Gul Pond	491					
Hammond Pond	489					
Hatch Pond	483		X	X		X
Howard Pond	472		X	X		X
Joe Pond	493					
Johnson Pond	434					
Little Howard Pond	507A					
Moose Mountain Pond	467		X	X		X
Moriah Pond	490					X
Munson Pond	486		X	X		X
Owl Pate Pond	446					X
Paradox Lake	432					X
Peaked Hill Pond	433					X
Pine Pond	470					
Proctor Pond	482					
Round Pond	489					X
Scofield Pond	445					
Stump Pond	502					
Triangle Pond	497		X	X		X
Trout Pond	475		X	X		X
Twin Pond (Lower)	484		X	X		X
Twin Pond (Upper)	485		X	X		X
Unnamed Pond	471					X
Upper Brother Pond	474					

TABLE 10. RECOM FISH MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST CON

WATER	P#	CHEM. MONIT.	RECLAMATION	LIMING	BEAVER CONTROL	SPEC DEVICES	BARR DAM INV
Bass Lake	464	x	x*				x
Berrymill Pond	406	x	x*				x
Bloody Pond	477	x	x*				x
Brother Pond (lower)	473	x	x*				x
Bullpout Pond	438	x	x*				x
Challis Pond	465	x	x				x
Crowfoot Lake	507						
Deadwater Pond	494	x					x
Gui Pond	491						
Hammond Pond	468						
Hatch Pond	463	x	x				x
Howard Pond	472	x	x*				x
Ice Pond	493						
Johnson Pond	434	x					
Little Howard Pond	507A						
Moose Mountain Pond	467	x	x				x
Moriah Pond	490	x	x*				
Munson Pond	486	x	x				x
Owl Pate Pond	446	x					
Paradox Lake	432	x					
Peaked Hill Pond	433	x	x*				
Pine Pond	470	x					
Proctor Pond	462						
Round Pond	489	x	x*				x
Scofield Pond	445						
Stump Pond	502						
Triangle Pond	487	x	x				x
Trout Pond	475	x	x*				x
Twin Pond (lower)	484	x	x*				
Twin Pond (upper)	485	x	x*				x
Unnamed Pond	471	x					x
Upper Brother Pond	474		x*				

* Scheduled for survey. Should evaluation of survey data indicate an immediate need for reclamation, it will be scheduled after consultation with the Adirondack Park Agency.

TABLE 10. RECON MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST CONT.

WATER	PA	FILE#	ACCESS DEVELOPMENT	LIBERALIZED REGULATIONS	OTHER
Bass Lake	484	0305			Determine reclamation potential.
Berryhill Pond	486	0303			Reclamation Investigation
Bloody Pond	477	0321			Reclamation Investigation
Brother Pond (Lower)	473	0317			Reclamation Investigation
Bullpout Pond	488	0336			Reclamation Investigation
Chellis Pond	485	0337			Reclamation Investigation
Crowfoot Lake	507	0361			No management
Deadwater Pond	494	0343			
Elk Pond	491	0340			No management
Hammond Pond	483	0310			No management
Match Pond	483	0304			
Howard Pond	472	0316			Reclamation Investigation
Joe Pond	493	0342			No Management
Johnson Pond	434	0761			None
Little Howard Pond	507A				
Moose Mountain Pond	487	0309			
Moriah Pond	490				Reclamation Investigation
Munson Pond	486	0334			
Owl Pate Pond	446	0775			
Paradox Lake	432	0737			
Peaked Hill Pond	433	0760			Reclamation Investigation
Pine Pond	478	0314			No management
Proctor Pond	482	0303			No Management
Round Pond	489	0337			Reclamation Investigation
Schofield Pond	445	0774			No Management
Stump Pond	502	0584			No Management
Triangle Pond	487	0335			
Trout Pond	475	0319			Reclamation Investigation
Turn Pond (Lower)	484	0332			
Turn Pond (Upper)	485	0337			Reclamation Investigation
Unnamed Pond	471				
Upper Brother Pond	474	0313			No management

TABLE 11. EST. MAXIMUM USE OF HAMMOND PD WILD FOREST PONDS BY NGT CLASS

NGT. CLASS	WATER	P#	AREA	EST. MAXIMUM ANGLER USE (1/a/y)	EST. MAXIMUM ANGLER DAYS
Adk. Brook Trout	Pass Lake	454	39.0	12.253	478.883
	Bloody Pond	477	6.0	11.986	71.919
	Brother Pond (Lower)	473	6.0		
	Challis Pond	465	12.0	10.343	127.728
	Hatch Pond	463	12.0	10.622	127.467
	Howard Pond	472	10.0		
	Moose Mountain Pond	467	38.0	11.197	425.491
	Munson Pond	496	15.2	14.738	220.944
	Triangle Pond	487	4.4	15.932	70.101
	Trout Pond	475	6.0	14.476	86.856
	Twin Pond (Lower)	484	4.0		
	Twin Pond (Upper)	485	4.0		
Average:			13.8	12.731	201.873
Total:			156.4		1,602.591
Count:			12		
Two Story	Paradox Lake	432	845.0	3.551	3,020.173
	Average:		845.0	3.551	3,020.173
	Total:		845.0		3,020.173
	Count:		1		
Unknown	Berrymill Pond	486	13.0		
	Bullsout Pond	488	13.0		
	Deadwater Pond	494	5.0		
	Gul Pond	491	19.0		
	Little Howard Pond	507A			
	Gul Pate Pond	446	6.0		
	Proctor Pond	462	6.0		
	Stump Pond	532	13.0		
	Unnamed Pond	471	3.0		
	Upper Brother Pond	474	1.0		
Average:			8.8		
Total:			79.0		0.000
Count:			10		
Wannawater	Crowfoot Lake	507	32.0		
	Hammond Pond	468			
	Joe Pond	493	6.0	4.859	29.153
	Johnson Pond	434	78.0	5.799	452.375
	Moriah Pond	490	13.0		
	Peaked Hill Pond	433	13.0	3.843	37.560
	Pine Pond	470	64.0		
	Round Pond	489	26.0	2.280	59.402
	Scotfield Pond	445	19.0	6.647	126.294
Average:			31.4	4.526	141.357
Total:			251.0		706.784
Count:			9		

TABLE 12. HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST AREA PONDS GILLNET CATCH INFORMATION

WATER	#	GILLNET CATCH	NUMBER	CATCH/LIFT
Pass Lake	464	Brook Trout Lake Trout	3 2	1.5
Berrymill Pond	486			
Bloody Pond	477	Brook Trout Brown Bullhead Golden Shiner	7 8 1	
Brother Pond (Lower)	473	N.A.	N.A.	
Bullpout Pond	493			
Challis Pond	465	Brook Trout White Sucker Golden Shiner Creek Chub Sunfish	5 1 56 1 1	5.0
Crowfoot Lake	507	Smallmouth Bass Yellow Perch	57 3	0.0
Deadwater Pond	494	Pickereel Bullheads Sunfish Yellow Perch	N.A.	
Gui Pond	491			
Hammond Pond	468	White Sucker	2	0.0
Hatch Pond	463	Brook Trout Brown Bullhead Creek Chub Golden Shiner	8 11 4 2	
Howard Pond	472	Brook Trout Golden Shiner Brown Bullhead	11 Abd. 4	6.0
Joe Pond	493	Brown Bullhead Minnows	Common	0.0
Johnson Pond	434	Smallmouth Bass Largemouth Bass Brown Bullhead Northern Pike Sunfish	Common	0.0
Little Howard Pond	507A			
Moose Mountain Pond	467	Brook Trout Golden Shiner	2 17	1.0
Mariah Pond	490			
Munson Pond	486	White Sucker	57	0.0

TABLE 12. HANMOND POND WILD FOREST AREA PONDS GILLNET CATCH INFORMATION

WATER	PS	GILLNET CATCH	NUMBER	CATCH/LIFT
		Golden Shiner	1	
		Creek Chub	1	
		Brown Bullhead	5	
		Pumpkinseed	15	
Owl Pate Pond	446	Unknown		
Paradox Lake	432	White Sucker	82	
		Golden Shiner	31	
		Brown Bullhead	5	
		Yellow Perch	1	
Peaked Hill Pond	433	Largemouth Bass	9	
		Yellow Perch	103	
		Pumpkinseed	25	
		Red bellied Sunfish	13	
Pine Pond	470	Northern Pike		
		White Sucker		
		Brown Bullhead		
Prestor Pond	462	N.A.	N.A.	
Round Pond	489	Yellow Perch	Abundant	
		Pumpkinseed	Common	
Scofield Pond	445	Brown Bullhead	4	
		Creek Chub	5	
Stump Pond	502	Pickereel	N.A.	
		Yellow Perch		
Triangle Pond	497	Brook Trout	1	1.0
		Brown Bullhead	9	
		White Sucker	4	
		Golden shiner	12	
		Pumpkinseed	2	
Trout Pond	475	Brook Trout	5	3.0
		Brown Bullhead	38	
		Golden Shiner	4	
Twin Pond (Lower)	484	N.A.	N.A.	
Twin Pond (Upper)	495			
Unnamed Pond	471	N.A.	N.A.	
Upper Brother Pond	474			

Average: 1.6

TABLE 13. ESTIMATED MAXIMUM USE OF HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST AREA PONDS

WATER	#	AREA	EST. MAXIMUM ANGLER USE (t/a/y)	EST. MAXIMUM ANGLER DAYS
Bass Lake	464	39.0	12.258	478.033
Berryhill Pond	466	13.0	N.A.	
Bloody Pond	477	6.0	11.986	71.919
Brother Pond (Lower)	473	6.0	N.A.	
Bullpout Pond	468	13.0	N.A.	
Challis Pond	465	12.0	13.643	127.720
Crowfoot Lake	507	32.0	N.A.	
Deadwater Pond	494	5.0	N.A.	
Gui Pond	491	19.0	N.A.	
Hammond Pond	460	N.A.	N.A.	
Hatch Pond	463	12.0	10.622	127.467
Howard Pond	472	10.0		
Joe Pond	493	6.0	4.859	29.153
Johnson Pond	434	78.0	5.799	452.375
Little Howard Pond	507A	N.A.	N.A.	
Moose Mountain Pond	467	38.0	11.197	425.491
Moriah Pond	490	13.0	N.A.	
Munson Pond	486	15.0	14.730	220.944
Owl Pate Pond	446	6.0	N.A.	
Paradox Lake	432	845.0	3.551	3,230.173
Peaked Hill Pond	433	13.0	3.043	39.560
Pine Pond	470	64.0	N.A.	
Proctor Pond	462	6.0	N.A.	
Round Pond	489	26.0	2.28	59.402
Scofield Pond	445	19.0	6.647	126.294
Stump Pond	502	13.0	N.A.	
Triangle Pond	487	4.4	15.932	70.101
Trout Pond	475	6.0	14.476	86.856
Twin Pond (Lower)	484	4.0	N.A.	
Twin Pond (Upper)	485	4.0	N.A.	
Unnamed Pond	471	3.0	N.A.	
Upper Brother Pond	474	1.0	N.A.	

Average:	379.681
Total:	5,315.538

TABLE 14. PRESENT FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN THE HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST

WATER	P#	AREA	PRESENT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES
Bass Lake	464	39.0	Stocked with 2900 brook trout fall fingerlings.
Berryhill Pond	406	13.0	None
Bloody Pond	477	6.0	Stocked with 600 brook trout fall fingerlings.
Brother Pond (Lower)	473	6.0	Stocked with 300 brook trout fall fingerlings.
Bullpout Pond	488	13.0	None
Challis Pond	465	12.0	Stocked with 1000 brook trout fall fingerlings.
Crowfoot Lake	507	32.0	None - Sm2, Yp NSA.
Deadwater Pond	494	5.0	None - Pk1, Yp NSA.
Eul Pond	491	19.0	None; Dry.
Hammond Pond	468	N.A.	None
Hatch Pond	463	12.0	Stocked with 522 brook trout fall fingerlings
Howard Pond	472	10.0	Stocked with 800 brook trout fall fingerlings.
Joe Pond	493	6.0	None - Pkc NSA, Chemically unsuitable for trout.
Johnson Pond	434	79.0	None
Little Howard Pond	507A	N.A.	
Moose Mountain Pond	467	38.0	Stocked with 1,900 brook trout fall fingerlings.
Moriah Pond	490	13.0	None
Munson Pond	486	15.0	Stocked with 800 brook trout fall fingerlings.
Oul Pate Pond	446	6.0	None
Paradox Lake	432	945.0	Stocked with 2500 lake trout yearlings and 2600 rainbow trout 9" yearlings.
Peaked Hill Pond	433	13.0	None
Pine Pond	470	64.0	None - NOP, Pkc, NSA.
Proctor Pond	462	6.0	None - private and posted
Round Pond	489	26.0	None - NOP, Yp, NSA.
Scotfield Pond	445	19.0	None - Pkc NSA.
Stump Pond	502	13.0	None; Dry
Triangle Pond	487	4.4	Stocking 300 brook trout fall fingerlings.
Trout Pond	475	6.3	Stocked with 700 brook trout fall fingerlings.
Twin Pond (Lower)	484	4.0	Stocked with 400 brook trout fall fingerlings.
Twin Pond (Upper)	485	4.0	Stocked with 400 brook trout fall fingerlings.
Unnamed Pond	471	3.0	None
Upper Brother Pond	474	1.0	None

TABLE 15. MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST

WATER	P#	PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS
Bass Lake	464	Reclaimed in 1951. Gillnetting in 1964 determined that golden shiners were very abundant, but of mainly small size. None were captured in gill nets. Presence of lake trout unknown until 1964. There is no official record of lake trout having been stocked.
Berryhill Pond	406	DEC records indicated that in 1932 the dam was out and no pond existed. No other information available.
Bloody Pond	477	Last biological survey occurred in 1967 but water chemistry was not conducted and the gillnets were not fished over night. Numerous golden shiners and black nosed dace and other unidentifiable species observed in shallows in 1967. Records indicate potential reclamation candidate.
Brother Pond (Lower)	473	Lacking in chemical and biological survey information.
Bullpout Pond	488	Pond may have potential for trout management, however since so little is known about this pond, management potential is unknown.
Challis Pond	465	A multitude of competitive fish species including white suckers and golden shiners probably limits brook trout growth and survival. In 1932 one angler caught 54 brook trout during the week ending August 26 during the biological survey.
Crowfoot Lake	527	Bass and yellow perch are abundant but attain fair size.
Deadeater Pond	494	Lacking in recent chemical and biological survey information.
Gai Pond	491	Stocked with 300 brook trout fall fingerlings in 1957 and 1958, however 1958 survey found the pond dry with just a few muddy pocks remaining in the center of the pond. Impossible to launch a boat.
Hammond Pond	468	Pond has a man made dam on the outlet and is assumed to be quite shallow. Hydrographic map is not available. Swampy shoreline would render reclamation difficult.
Hatch Pond	463	Reclaimed in 1953. Daylight gillnet survey in 1964 revealed abundant competitive fish species consisting of bullheads, creek chubs, golden shiners, horned dace and a multitude of other species.
Howard Pond	472	Lacking recent chemical and biological survey information. Expansion of golden shiner and other competitive fish species may be reducing the quality of the fishery. Only yearling brook trout collected in 1958 biological survey.
Joe Pond	493	Chemically unsuitable for trout.
Johnson Pond	434	Beaver dam present on the outlet in 1958. Wooded and swampy shoreline.
Little Howard Pond	537A	
Moose Mountain Pond	467	Reclaimed in 1953. Golden Shiners may be reducing brook trout growth and survival.
Morish Pond	490	May have reclamation potential.
Munson Pond	486	This pond has not been surveyed since 1958 when the survey found the presence of a multitude of competitive fish species. It is very likely that the

Table 16

Estimated Angler Use and Fish Harvest in the Adirondack Zone in 1984.

Management Classification	Estimated Angler Use Trips/Acre			Estimated Angler Harvest (Lbs./Acre)		
	Remote	Mean	Roadside	Remote	Mean	Roadside
Warmwater Lakes	0.75	1.50	3.0	0.75	1.5	3.00
Coldwater Lakes	5.30	10.6	21.20	1.53	3.53	6.36
Adirondack Trout Ponds	5.30	10.6	21.20	1.38	2.65	5.30
Coldwater				0.30	0.52	1.24
Unknown						
Warmwater				0.33	0.73	1.55
Two Story Waters						
a) 9" Yearling	0.23	0.75	1.50			2.0 - 5.0
b) Not 9"						
Yearling Stocked	0.50	1.00	2.00			1.2 - 2.0

TABLE 17. PROPOSED MANAGEMENT HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST AREA PONES

WATER	P#	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
Pass Lake	464	Conduct a biological and chemical survey and investigate the need and potential for reclamation.
Perrymill Pond	436	Conduct a chemical and biological survey to determine reclamation feasibility if the initial field inspection reveals that a survey is warranted.
Bloody Pond	477	Conduct a biological and chemical survey to determine reclamation potential.
Brother Pond (Lower)	473	Conduct a chemical and biological survey.
Bullpout Pond	488	Conduct a chemical and biological survey.
Challis Pond	465	Conduct a pre-reclamation chemical and biological survey.
Crowfoot Lake	507	No management
Deadwater Pond	494	Conduct a chemical and biological survey.
Gul Pond	491	No management
Hammond Pond	468	No management
Hatch Pond	463	Conduct a pre-reclamation chemical and biological survey. A determination as to the need for a fish barrier dam is needed also.
Howard Pond	472	Conduct a chemical and biological survey to determine the need and feasibility of reclamation.
Joe Pond	493	No management
Johnson Pond	434	Conduct routine chemical surveys.
Little Howard Pond	507A	
Moose Mountain Pond	467	Conduct a pre-reclamation biological and chemical survey.
Moriah Pond	490	Conduct a chemical and biological survey to determine reclamation potential.
Munson Pond	486	Conduct a pre-reclamation water chemistry, biological survey and determine the need and feasibility of a barrier dam.
Owl Pate Pond	446	Conduct a biological and chemical survey if the initial field inspection determines it is worth while.
Paradox Lake	432	Conduct a biological and chemical survey during the scope of the plan.
Peaked Hill Pond	433	Conduct a chemical and biological survey to determine the need and feasibility of reclamation.
Pine Pond	470	No Management
Proctor Pond	462	No management
Round Pond	489	Conduct a chemical and biological survey to determine reclamation feasibility in conjunction with Moriah Pond.
Scofield Pond	445	None - Ehc NSA.
Stump Pond	502	None - Dry
Triangle Pond	487	Conduct a pre-reclamation chemical and biological survey and assess the need for a barrier dam on the outlet.

TABLE 17. PROPOSED MANAGEMENT HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST AREA PONDS

WATER	P#	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
Trout Pond	475	Conduct a pre-reclamation chemical and biological survey and assess the need for a barrier dam.
Twin Pond (Lower)	484	Conduct a chemical and biological survey.
Twin Pond (Upper)	485	Conduct a chemical and biological survey.
Unnamed Pond	471	Conduct a chemical and biological survey.
Upper Brother Pond	474	No Management

TABLE 13. MORPHOMETRIC INFORMATION HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST AREA PONDS

WATER	MAXIMUM DEPTH (ft.)	EST. MEAN DEPTH (ft.)	EST. VOLUME PLANIMETERED	MEAN DEPTH PLANIMETERED	VOLUME (acre-ft.)
Pass Lake	29.0	14.5	565.5	N.A.	N.A.
Pennyhill Pond	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Bloody Pond	35.0	17.5	135.0	N.A.	N.A.
Brother Pond (Lower)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Bullpout Pond	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Challis Pond	45.0	22.5	2.70	N.A.	N.A.
Crowfoot Lake	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Deadwater Pond	1.0	.50	2.5	N.A.	N.A.
Get Pond	Dry	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Hammond Pond	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Hatch Pond	42.0	21.0	252.0	N.A.	N.A.
Howard Pond	28.0	14.0	140.0	N.A.	N.A.
Joe Pond	19.0	9.0	43.0	N.A.	N.A.
Johnson Pond	20.0	10.0	700.0	N.A.	N.A.
Little Howard Pond	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Moore Mountain Pond	27.0	13.5	513.0	N.A.	N.A.
Marian Pond	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Munson Pond	20.0	10.0	150.0	N.A.	N.A.
Old Pete Pond	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Paradox Lake	52.0	26.0	21,970.0	N.A.	N.A.
Peaked Hill Pond	32.0	16.0	200.0	N.A.	N.A.
Pine Pond	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Reactor Pond	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Round Pond	62.0	31.0	806.0	N.A.	N.A.
Storfield Pond	9.0	4.5	95.5	N.A.	N.A.
Stump Pond	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Triangle Pond	10.0	9.0	39.6	N.A.	N.A.
Trout Pond	24.0	12.0	72.0	N.A.	N.A.
Twin Pond (Lower)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Twin Pond (Upper)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Washed Pond	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Upper Brother Pond	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

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TABLE 19. RECLAMATION OF HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST AREA PONDS

WATER	YEAR RECLAIMED	RECLAMATION PROBLEMS
Seas Lake	1951	Numerous wetland areas in bays and near tributary mouths may render reclamation difficult.
Sawmill Pond		
Sluddy Pond		Pond has an outlet but barrier dam site suitability is unknown. A small swampy area exists in the northwest corner of the pond but it may not be a reclamation problem.
Brother Pond (Lower)	N.A.	N.A.
Bullpout Pond		
Challis Pond	N.A.	N.A.
Crowfoot Lake	N.A.	N.A.
Deadwater Pond	N.A.	N.A.
Gut Pond		
Hammond Pond		
Hatch Pond	1953	Four foot beaver dam on the outlet 1/8 mile below the pond Other barriers to fish passage are unknown.
Howard Pond		
Joe Pond	N.A.	N.A.
Johnson Pond		
Little Howard Pond		
Moose Mountain Pond	1953	
Moriah Pond	N.A.	Unknown
Munson Pond		Partially swampy shoreline.
Owl Pate Pond		
Paradox Lake	N.A.	N.A.
Peaked Hill Pond	N.A.	Unknown
Pine Pond	N.A.	N.A.
Reactor Pond	N.A.	N.A.
Round Pond	N.A.	May be difficult to reclaim, inconjunction with Moriah Pond Beaver on outlet.
Stapfield Pond	N.A.	N.A.
Stump Pond	N.A.	N.A.
Triangle Pond	1953	There may be a need for a barrier dam on the outlet.
Trout Pond	1953	Unknown
Twin Pond (Lower)	N.A.	N.A.
Twin Pond (Upper)	N.A.	Unknown
Unnamed Pond	N.A.	N.A.
Upper Brother Pond		

TABLE 20. BEAVER PROBLEMS IN THE HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST PONDS

WATER	PA	FILE#	BEAVER PROBLEMS
Bass Lake	464	0325	Unknown
Berryhill Pond	466	0323	Unknown
Bloody Pond	477	0321	Unknown
Brother Pond (Lower)	473	0317	Unknown
Bullpout Pond	483	0335	Unknown
Challis Pond	465	0327	Beaver on outlet.
Crowfoot Lake	507	0361	Unknown
Deadwater Pond	494	0343	Unknown
Gul Pond	491	0340	Unknown
Hammond Pond	463	0310	Beaver dams and beaver present on outlet.
Hatch Pond	463	0304	Beaver present in 1953.
Howard Pond	472	0316	Unknown
Joe Pond	493	0342	Old two foot high beaver dam on outlet in 1959.
Johnson Pond	434	0761	Beaver dam on outlet.
Little Howard Pond	507A		
Moose Mountain Pond	467	0329	Unknown
Moriah Pond	490		Unknown
Munson Pond	486	0334	Beaver present on the outlet with a 1 foot high dam.
Owl Pate Pond	446	0775	Unknown
Paradox Lake	432	0737	Unknown
Peaked Hill Pond	433	0763	Unknown
Pine Pond	470	0314	Unknown
Proctor Pond	462	0303	N.A.
Round Pond	489	0337	Beaver on outlet in 1956.
Scofield Pond	445	0774	N.A.
Stump Pond	522	0594	Unknown
Triangle Pond	487	0335	Beaver dam noted on outlet in 1953.
Trout Pond	475	0319	Unknown
Twin Pond (Lower)	484	0332	Unknown
Twin Pond (Upper)	485	0357	Unknown
Unnamed Pond	471		Unknown
Upper Brother Pond	474	0313	

TABLE 21. ESTIMATED FISH YIELD HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST AREA PONDS

WATER	#	MEI (yield/acre)	MEI (yield/acre adj.)	EST. HARVEST/TRIP (lbs)	EST. YIELD (lbs)
Deas Lake	464	3.665	N.A.	.25	119.521
Ferryhill Pond	406	N.A.	N.A.	.25	
Bloody Pond	477	2.997	N.A.	.25	17.979
Brother Pond (Lower)	473	N.A.	N.A.	.25	
Bullpout Pond	428	N.A.	N.A.	.25	
Challis Pond	465	2.661	N.A.	.25	31.933
Crowfoot Lake	507	N.A.	N.A.	.99	
Deadwater Pond	494	N.A.	N.A.	.25	
Gul Pond	491	N.A.	N.A.	---	
Hammond Pond	468	N.A.	N.A.	.99	
Hatch Pond	463	2.6556	N.A.	.25	31.866
Howard Pond	472			.25	
Joe Pond	493	4.810	N.A.	.99	28.862
Johnson Pond	434	5.742	N.A.	.99	447.852
Little Howard Pond	507A	N.A.	N.A.	.25	
Moose Mountain Pond	467	2.799	N.A.	.25	106.373
Moriah Pond	490	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
Munson Pond	486	3.682	N.A.	.25	55.236
Gul Pate Pond	446	N.A.	N.A.	.25	
Paradox Lake	432	2.837	7.101	2.0	6,880.345
Peaked Hill Pond	433	3.913	N.A.	.99	39.164
Pine Pond	470	N.A.	N.A.	.99	
Proctor Pond	462	N.A.	N.A.	.25	
Round Pond	469	2.262	N.A.	.99	58.828
Scofield Pond	445	6.581	N.A.	.99	125.831
Stump Pond	582	N.A.	N.A.	.25	
Triangle Pond	487	3.983	N.A.	.25	17.525
Trout Pond	475	3.619	N.A.	.25	21.714
Turn Pond (Lower)	484	N.A.	N.A.	.25	
Turn Pond (Upper)	465	N.A.	N.A.	.25	
Unnamed Pond	471	N.A.	N.A.	.25	
Upper Brother Pond	474	N.A.	N.A.	.25	

Total: 7,182.286

Wildlife in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest, Adirondack Park, New York

MATERIALS

Plant Community (Habitats)

[illegible]

Plant Community (Habitats)

[illegible]

				Reproduction										Feeding										Both											
Snapping Turtles:		Chelydriidae		P C		1, 5																													
Snapping Turtle		<u>Chelydra serpentina</u>																																	
Box and Water Turtles:		Emydidae																																	
Wood Turtle		<u>Clemmys insculpta</u>		P C		1, 5		F - F		F																									
Painted Turtle		<u>Chrysemys picta</u>		P C		1, 5		F																								1			
Map Turtle		<u>Graptemys geographica</u>		U		1, 19																										2			
offshell Turtles:		Trionychidae																																	
Spiny Softshell		<u>Trionyx spiniferus</u>		N		1																													
Snakes:		Columbridae																																	
Red-bellied snake		<u>Storeria occipitomaculata</u>		P C		2, 5		F				B																				3			
Brown (DeKay's) Snake		<u>Storeria dekayi</u>		P P		2, 5						B																				R			
Northern Water Snake		<u>Natrix sipedon</u>		P C		2, 5		F																											
Eastern Garter Snake		<u>Thamnophis sirtalis</u>		P C		2, 5		F		F		F		F		F		F		F		F		F		F		F		F					
N. Ringneck snake		<u>Diadophis punctatus edwardsi</u>		P C		2						R																							
Smooth Green Snake		<u>Opheodrys vernalis</u>		P C		2		B		B						B																			
Eastern Milk Snake		<u>Lampropeltis dolata</u>		P P		2, 5		B		B		B		B																					
Eastern Ribbon Snake		<u>Thamnophis sauritus</u>		P C		2		F						B		F		B		B		F		F								4			
Northern Black Racer		<u>Coluber constrictor</u>		P P		2						B		B				B																	
Black Rat Snake		<u>Elaphe obsoleta</u>		P P		2		F		B		B		B				B								F		R		B					
Eastern Hog-nosed snake		<u>Heterodon platyrhinos</u>		P P		2				B		B		B		B		B										R							
Bit Vipers:		Viperidae																																	
Timber rattlesnake		<u>Crotalus horridus</u>		U		2						F				F												R		R					
Liant Salamanders:		Necturidae																																	
Mudpuppy		<u>Necturus maculosus</u>		N		1, 3										B				B		B													
Skinks:		Scincidae																																	
Five-lined skink		<u>Eumeces fasciatus</u>		U		3						B		B				B		B				B		B		B				5			
Season Occurrence		UMA Status																																	
P - Permanent		C - Confirmed																																	
B - Breeding		P - Possible																																	
W - Wintering		U - Unknown																																	
M - Migrant		N - Nonexistent																																	
UMA Status and Seasonal Occurrence				UMA Status and Seasonal Occurrence																															
References																																			
Wet Meadow																																			
Dry Meadow																																			
Shrub Meadow																																			
Northern Hardwoods																																			
Mixed Conifers																																			
Mixed Hardw./Conifer																																			
Pine Plantation																																			
Alpine																																			
Edges																																			
Open Water																																			
Marsh, Swamps																																			
Bogs																																			
Rivers, Streams																																			
Lakes, Ponds																																			
Logs																																			
Snags																																			
Burrows																																			
Cliffs																																			
Caves																																			
Talus																																			
Comments-																																			

35 - 20000

[illegible]

HEADS		F - Reproduction		F - Feeding		E - Both	
Address:	Cathartidae						
Turkey Vulture	<u>Cathartes aura</u>	B P	15, 16				
Hawks, Eagles:	Accipitridae						
Northern Goshawk	<u>Accipiter gentilis</u>	P P	15				
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<u>Accipiter striatus</u>	P P	15				
Red-tailed Hawk	<u>Buteo jamaicensis</u>	P P	15, 18	F	F	F	B
Red-shouldered Hawk	<u>Buteo lineatus</u>	M P	15				
Cooper's Hawk	<u>Accipiter cooperii</u>	B P	15				
Broad-winged Hawk	<u>Buteo platypterus</u>	P P	15, 18				
Bald Eagle	<u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>	M C	5				
Golden Eagle	<u>Accalia chrysaetos</u>	M P	5				
Northern Harrier	<u>Circus cyaneus</u>	N					
American Kestrel	<u>Falco sparverius</u>	B P	15, 18				
Peregrine Falcon	<u>Falco peregrinus</u>	M P	5, 13				
Merlin	<u>Falco columbarius</u>	U					
Osprey:	Pandionidae						
Osprey	<u>Pandion haliaetus</u>	B C	5				
Turkeys:	Meleagridae						
Wild Turkey	<u>Meleagris gallopavo</u>	B P	5, 18				
Grouse:	Tetraonidae						
Ruffed Grouse	<u>Bonasa umbellus</u>	B C	15, 18				
Spruce Grouse --	<u>Canachites canadensis</u>	N E	5, 15				
Rails and Coots:	Rallidae						
Virginia Rail	<u>Rallus limicola</u>	U					
Sora	<u>Porzana carolina</u>	U					
American Coot	<u>Fulica americana</u>	M P	15				
Season Occurrence	UMA Status						
P - Permanent	C - Confirmed						
B - Breeding	P - Possible						
W - Wintering	U - Unknown						
M - Migrant	N - Nonexistent						
UMA Status and Seasonal Occurrence							
References							
Wet Meadow							
Dry Meadow							
Shrub Meadow							
Northern Hardwoods							
Mixed Conifers							
Mixed Hardw./Conifer							
Pine Plantation							
Alpine							
Edges							
Open Water							
Marsh, Swamps							
Dogs							
Rivers, Streams							
Lakes, Ponds							
Logs							
Snags							
Burrows							
Cliffs							
Caves							
Talus							
Comments-							

BIRDS				R - Reproduction		Plant Community (Habitats)								F - Feeding		B - Both			
Loons:		Caviidae																	
Common Loon	<u>Cavia immer</u>	B P	5, 14																
Red-throated Loon	<u>Cavia stellata</u>	N																	
Grebes:		Podicipedidae																	
Pied-billed Grebe	<u>Podilymbus podiceps</u>	B P	15																
Horned Grebe	<u>Podiceps auritus</u>	M P																	
Herons, Bitterns		Ardeidae																	
Great Blue Heron	<u>Ardea herodias</u>	B C	15																
Green Heron	<u>Butorides striatus</u>	U																	
Cattle Egret	<u>Bubulcus ibis</u>	N																	
Black-crown Night Heron	<u>Nycticorax nycticorax</u>	N																	
Least Bittern	<u>Ixobrychus exilis</u>	U																	
American Bittern	<u>Botaurus lentiginosus</u>	B P	15																
Geese, Ducks:		Anatidae																	
Canada Goose	<u>Branta canadensis</u>	M C																	
Brant	<u>Branta bernicla</u>	M C	15																
Snow Goose	<u>Chen caerulescens</u>	M P																	
Mallard	<u>Anas platyrhynchos</u>	B C	15, 18																
Black Duck	<u>Anas rubripes</u>	U C	15																
Blue-winged Teal	<u>Anas discors</u>	B P	15																
Wood Duck	<u>Aix sponsa</u>	B C	15, 18																
King-necked Duck	<u>Avthya collaris</u>	U	14, 18																
Common Golden-eye	<u>Bucephala clangula</u>	M C	13, 14																
Common Pintail	<u>Anas acuta</u>	M P																	
Gadwall	<u>Anas strepera</u>	M P																	
Green-winged Teal	<u>Anas crecca</u>	B P	15																
Hooded Merganser	<u>Lophodytes cucullatus</u>	B P	15																
Common Merganser	<u>Mergus merganser</u>	B C	15, 18																
Season Occurrence		UMA Status																	
P - Permanent	C - Confirmed																		
B - Breeding	P - Possible																		
W - Wintering	U - Unknown																		
M - Migrant	N - Nonexistent																		
UMA Status and Seasonal Occurrence																			
References																			
Acet Meadow																			
Dry Meadow																			
Shrub Meadow																			
Northern Hardwoods																			
Mixed Conifers																			
Mixed Hardw./Conifer																			
Pine Plantation																			
Alpine																			
Edges																			
Open Water																			
Marsh, Swamps																			
Ponds																			
Rivers, Streams																			
Lakes, Ponds																			
Logs																			
Shrubs																			
Burrows																			
Cliffs																			
Caves																			
Talus																			

[illegible]

BIRDS

Plant Community (habitats)

R - Reproduction

F - Feeding

B - Both

Swallows:		Apodidae																
Chimney Swift	<u>Chaetura pelagica</u>	B P	15, 18	F	F						F	F	F	F		R	R	
Nightjars:		Caprimulgidae																
Whip-Poor-Will	<u>Caprimulgus vociferus</u>	B P	15, 18				B		R									21
Hummingbirds:		Trochilidae																
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<u>Archilochus colubris</u>	B P	15, 18	F	F	B	B											
Kingfisher:		Alcedinidae																
Belted Kingfisher	<u>Megasceryle alcyon</u>	B P	15, 18							F	B	B	B			R		
Woodpeckers:		Picidae																
Common Flicker	<u>Colaptes auratus</u>	B C	15							F					F	B		
Red-headed Woodpecker	<u>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</u>	N	13, 15	F	F	F					B					B		
N. Three-toed Woodpecker	<u>Picoides tridactylus</u>	N	13				B				B	B				B		22
Pileated Woodpecker	<u>Dryocopus pileatus</u>	P C	15, 18				B	F	B	F					F	B		
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<u>Sphyrapicus varius</u>	B P	14, 15, 18				B	B								B		
Hairy Woodpecker	<u>Picoides villosus</u>	P C	15, 18				B	B		F						B		
Downy Woodpecker	<u>Picoides pubescens</u>	P C	15, 18				B	B		B						B		
Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker	<u>Picoides arcticus</u>	N	13, 15				B	B			B	B				B		23
Flycatchers:		Tyrannidae																
Eastern Kingbird	<u>Tyrannus tyrannus</u>	B P	13, 15, 18	F	F	B				B	B							24
Great Crested Flycatcher	<u>Myiarchus crinitus</u>	B P	13, 15, 18				B									R	R	
Eastern Phoebe	<u>Sayornis phoebe</u>	B C	15, 18				B	B		B			B			R	R	
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<u>Empidonax flaviventris</u>	U	13				B					B			R			25
Alder Flycatcher	<u>Empidonax alnorum</u>	B P	13, 15, 18	B	B	B						B	B	B				
Least Flycatcher	<u>Empidonax minimus</u>	B C	13, 15, 18		B	B	B											
Eastern Pewee	<u>Contopus virens</u>	B P	15, 18				B	B	B	B		B						
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<u>Mniotiltornis borealis</u>	B P	13, 14, 15				B	B		B		B						

Season Occurrence

UMA Status

P - Permanent
B - breeding
W - Wintering
N - Migrant

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

UMA Status and Seasonal Occurrence

References

Wet Meadow

Dry Meadow

Shrub Meadow

Northern Hardwoods

Mixed Conifers

Mixed Hardw./Conifer

Pine Plantation

Alpine

Edges

Open Water

Marsh, Swamps

Ponds

Rivers, Streams

Lakes, Ponds

Logs

Snags

Burrows

Cliffs

Caves

Talus

Marsh, Swamps

Unique

Table 23 Five years of harvest records for White-tailed Deer, Black Bear, Beaver, Bobcat, Coyote, Fisher, and Otter in four Towns of which Hammond Pond Wild Forest is a part.

White-tailed Deer¹

Town	Years				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Crown Point	30	62	43	22	69
Moriah	11	5	7	7	20
North Hudson	87	65	74	96	97
Schroon	79	47	64	75	71

¹Total Deer Reported

Black Bear

		Years				
Season	Town	1982	1982	1983	1984	1985
Early	Crown Point	0	2	0	0	0
Regular	Crown Point	2	5	4	3	1
TOTAL		2	7	4	3	1
Early	Moriah	0	0	0	0	0
Regular	Moriah	0	6	2	3	0
TOTAL		0	6	2	3	0
Early	North Hudson	0	3	3	0	2
Regular	North Hudson	14	0	6	4	3
TOTAL		14	3	9	4	5

Black Bear (con't)

Season	Town	Years				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Early	Schroon	4	1	0/	0	1
Regular	Schroon	1	1	10	1	4
TOTAL		5	2	10	1	5
<hr/>						
Beaver	Crown Point	10	52	53	29	NA
	Moriah	15	25	3	22	NA
	North Hudson	25	49	40	58	NA
	Schroon	22	55	54	43	NA
Bobcat	Crown Point	0	1	0	0	NA
	Moriah	0	0	0	0	NA
	North Hudson	0	1	0	0	NA
	Schroon	1	0	0	0	NA
Coyote	Crown Point	0	2	2	0	NA
	Moriah	0	1	0	0	NA
	North Hudson	4	3	6	7	NA
	Schroon	5	2	1	1	NA
Fisher	Crown Point	8	4	Closed Season	Closed Season	NA
	Moriah	10	2	" "	" "	NA
	North Hudson	3	16	" "	" "	NA
	Schroon	6	7	" "	" "	NA

Season	Town	Years				
		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Otter	Crown Point	1	1	1	2	NA
	Moriah	0	0	0/	1	NA
	North Hudson	2	4	1	2	NA
	Schroon	6	2	0	4	NA

NA - Data Not Available

TABLE 24

HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST
COMMENTS ON MAMMAL SPECIES HABITATS

1. Opossum: Prefers woodland and stream habitats in farming areas. In New York State this species has been extending its range northward and is now found in some of the Champlain Valley. There are no records of this species inhabiting the Hammond Pond Wild Forest.
2. Masked Shrew: Found in forest, open country and brushland at any altitude. Populations are probably highest in the coniferous habitat.
3. Longtail Shrew: Favor moist rocks and crevices between boulders in a fern covered habitat. There are no records of this species inhabiting the Hammond Pond Wild Forest. The longtail shrew is considered uncommon in New York State and the distribution of this species is being investigated by the NYSDEC Endangered Species Program.
4. Northern Water Shrew: Frequents wet places, often occurring along the shoreline of rushing mountain streams or the sphagnaceous swamps bordering beaver meadows.
5. Smoky shrew: A creature of the cooler mountains and heavy forests.
6. Star-nosed Mole: Prefers the moist rich loamy soil near lakes and streams.
7. Short-tailed Shrew: Shows a preference for hardwood type forest.
8. Indiana Myotis: During winter these bats hibernate in large groups in caves but during summer prefer to roost either singly or small groups in trees. There are only three confirmed colonies of Indiana Myotis in New York State. The nearest site to the Adirondack Park is located near Watertown. The Indiana Myotis is listed as endangered by the United States Federal Government in New York State.
9. Small-footed Myotis: This species has a remarkable tolerance for cold, dry places and hibernates in caves where the temperature goes below freezing. The small-footed myotis is one of the rarest of eastern bats with only eight hibernation sites found in New York State. There are no records of this species in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest.
10. Eastern Pipistrelle: This weak flying bat prefers to day roost in trees but will migrate in order to find a suitable cave for winter hibernation. They favor warmer caves (52° - 64°) with a high relative humidity. This species is common and widely distributed through all of New York State.
11. Big Brown Bat: Day roosts mostly in buildings but hibernates in caves with a low temperature and 100% relative humidity. This species usually migrates but not over long distances.

12. Silver-haired Bat: This slow flying bat is usually observed near streams. It is considered the most common bat of the Adirondacks. Most migrate south for winter.
13. Red Bats: Prefer wooded areas, where they usually fly in pairs, working the same route of about 100 yards over and over. Highly migratory, general southward movements.
14. Snowshoe Hare: Can be found in all habitats at any elevation.
15. Southern Flying Squirrel: This very common squirrel prefers large deciduous trees with holes in them usually near water.
16. Northern Flying Squirrel: It is believed to prefer coniferous forest over other forests. There have been only a few recorded sightings of the northern flying squirrel in the Adirondacks and very little is known about this species. There are currently no reports of this species inhabiting the Hammond Pond Wild Forest.
17. Woodchuck: Prefers to den in or on the edge of fields during the summer but usually moves to a woodland den site in the winter.
18. Whitefooted Mouse: Found in several habitats but wooded areas are preferred. This species is one of the most common mammals found in the Adirondack Park.
19. Boreal Redback Vole: Found in greatest numbers in the moist spruce-fir forests especially where sphagnum or other mosses are plentiful.
20. Pine Vole: Rarely found in the pines, as the name would imply, it is more characteristic of the eastern deciduous forest.
21. Muskrats: Typically found in aquatic environments except in late February and early March when a large number migrate over land to find mates.
22. Southern Bog Lemming: Prefers low damp bogs and meadows with heavy growth of vegetation. This species is listed as rare within the Adirondack Park by the Adirondack Park Agency.
23. Woodland Jumping Mouse: Commonly found at the edge of a hardwood forest and water.
24. Porcupine: During most of the year it is found in numerous forest habitats where it feeds on buds, small twigs, and inner bark of most trees. In the winter it prefers conifer forests where it feeds on evergreen tree foliage and bark.
25. Marten: Preferred habitat is the mixed hardwood forest about 2,000 feet high. In New York State this species primary range is located in the High Peaks of the Adirondack Park. Recently there have been a few sightings of marten in the Pharoah Lake Wilderness Area but none in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest.

26. Fisher: This valuable furbearer was once thought to favor remote areas in large forests of mixed softwood and hardwoods but New York fishers have adapted well to modern times. They are found outside such habitats in the Adirondack Mountains, and are occasionally seen near villages.
27. Skunks: Prefer semi-open country, while normally found within two miles of water.
28. Lynx: This species is so rare and seldom encountered in New York that little is known about its preferred habitat. Undoubtedly there are a few lynx that have migrated down from Canada. These individuals probably feed on snowshoe hare and therefore found in habitats normally associated with them. The lynx is now labelled a non-endangered but completely protected species in New York. The last species trapped in New York was in the Town of Altona, Clinton County in 1974.
29. Moose: Preferred moose habitat is characterized by flat to moderately hilly terrain with coniferous lowlands and swamps interspersed with ridges of mixed hardwood and conifers. For many years it has been listed as extirpated, but in recent years, the moose has been observed from time to time in New York, chiefly in the Adirondack region. In 1981 there were at least five moose living in the Adirondack Park but none were observed in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest.

COMMENTS ON REPTILE AND AMPHIBIAN SPECIES HABITATS

1. The Wood Turtle: This is New York States most terrestrial turtle but often it utilizes streams and ponds for hibernating, mating and aestivation. The wood turtle is listed as a completely protected non-endangered species.
2. The Map Turtle: This species has never been reported from the Hammond Pond Wild Forest but it can be found in nearby Lake George and Lake Champlain.
3. Red-Bellied Snakes: Prefer moist woodland where they can be found under rocks, logs, leaves and lumber piles.
4. The Eastern Ribbon Snake: It is more partial to water than any of the garter snakes, seldom being found far from water. This species is uncommon in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest where it is at the northern most limit of its range.
5. The Five Lined Skink: It's range is southeastern New York except for a small population near Lake George.
6. The Red Spotted Newt: It is found in nearly every pond and lake in New York State. During the eft stage, the red spotted newt leaves its aquatic environment and for up to three years lives in moist woodlands at various altitudes. When mature the efts migrate back to the ponds and lakes to reproduce.
7. The Spotted Salamander: Prefers habitats of deciduous and mixed forest where ponds, slow streams or temporary pools offer suitable breeding areas. Because acid precipitation is adversely affecting the waters in which it breeds, this species is listed among the "Species of Special Concern" (6NYCRR 182).
8. The Jefferson Salamander: Utilizes temporary pools of water for reproduction. Acid precipitation is causing some ponds to have PH so low that this species eggs do not develop. The Jefferson salamander is listed among the "Species of Special Concern: (6NYCRR 182).
9. The Red-Backed Salamander: Most often found under logs and rocks in damp deciduous forest. This amphibian can swim but never enters water voluntarily. It is one of the most common salamanders in the Adirondacks.
10. Two-Lined Salamander: Found at almost anytime of year under stones at the margin of cold streams.
11. Four-Toed Salamander: Although Hammond Pond Wild Forest is along the northern fringe of this species' range, it has not been documented here in the wilderness area, but it has been collected near Lake George.
12. Gray Tree Frogs: Feeds in relatively small trees and shrubs that are near or actually standing in shallow bodies of water. Its breeding habits may have been adversely affected by acid precipitation.

13. The Mink Frog: Prefers peaty or sphagnaceous lakes or ponds or in inlets or outlets of such lakes or ponds, particularly where water lilies are growing. The mink frog is found in the Tug Hill Plateau and Adirondacks in New York.
14. The Leopard Frog: In spring this frog is found in swampy marshlands, temporarily flooded woods or fields or ponds. They spend the winter hibernating in ponds and marshes. The leopard frog is becoming rare in a lot of places and disappearing over much of its range, possibly because of toxins such as DDT or PCB's.
15. Wood Frog: Breeds in leaf-laden ponds and transient pools of wooded districts, hibernates in logs, stumps, under stones, in wooden ravines, or beneath boards near woods, never in water. It is suspected that acid precipitation in the Adirondack Mountains is adversely affecting the reproduction of this species.

1. Common Loon: Prefers bog and undisturbed lakes for breeding and open water for feeding. Nick Volkman of the 1978 D.E.C. Loon Study Project believes the loon population is doing well. Private estates and remote state land away from human disturbances account for a stable population of approximately 100 breeding loon pairs within the Adirondack region. The D.E.C. 1978 Loon Breeding Survey found no loons nesting in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest area. The common loon is a species of priority concern to N.Y.S. Endangered Species Program.
2. Great Blue Heron: Usually breeds in the tops of the tallest deciduous trees close to water. They have not been verified to nest in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest.
3. American Bittern: Prefers marsh habitats, especially where cattails occur. In the Hammond Pond Wild Forest the bittern is considered rare but can be observed in suitable habitat.
4. Ring-necked Duck: Woodland ponds and marshes are its favorite breeding sites. In migration it is commonly observed on the larger bodies of water in the Adirondack Park. This species was first recorded as breeding in New York in 1946 at Jones Pond, Franklin County. The ring-necked duck is now known to breed in at least nineteen different localities in New York, chiefly in the Adirondack Park (Bull 1974).
5. Common Goldeneye: During migration it is found in small flocks on rivers, the larger lakes and especially on the bays of Lake Champlain. The common goldeneye is listed as "rare" within the Adirondack Park by the Adirondack Park Agency. The common goldeneye is a very likely breeder in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest.
6. Hooded Merganser: Frequent wooded swamps, beaver ponds and quiet stretches of water in forested regions, especially where dead trees are plentiful. They have been observed on ponds in Hammond Pond Wild Forest but breeding has not been verified.
7. Common Merganser: This species is one of the characteristic breeding birds of the Adirondack forest lakes. It is undoubtedly the most common breeding duck in the Adirondack Park, including Hammond Pond Wild Forest.
8. Sharp-shinned Hawk: Prefers the younger second growth mixed hardwood conifer woodlands. This species is considered very rare and local breeder in the Adirondack Park. It is not known if this species breeds in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest.
9. Red-shouldered Hawk: This species prefers swampy woodlands and forested areas near rivers. The red-shouldered hawk was never common in the Adirondacks and in recent years its population has further declined. It is not known whether this hawk breeds in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest, but it can be considered as a migrant.

10. Coopers Hawk: Found chiefly in low, alluvial forest and wooded swamps. The Coopers hawk was formerly a common nester throughout the Adirondacks but it is virtually absent now. Recently it was listed as "rare" within the Adirondack Park by the Adirondack Park Agency. Although it is very rare, this species may be observed infrequently in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest and it may still be breeding there.
11. Broad-winged Hawk: The most important habitat requirement for this species is extensive woodland. It is the most common breeding hawk in the Adirondacks.
12. Bald Eagle: Restricted mostly to lake and river shores although they are found along mountain ridges during migration. This species hasn't nested in the Adirondack Park since the early 1950's. It does summer in the Park and it is likely it will nest here again. The bald eagle is listed as "endangered" in the United States and New York State.
13. Northern Harrier: This hawk is most prevalent in the open country, hunting over fields in farming areas, as well as marshes. Unlike other raptors, northern harriers nest on the ground in tall grass or cattails. The northern harrier is listed as a species of priority concern to D.E.C.'s Endangered Species Program. There are no recent records of this species breeding in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest.
14. Peregrine Falcon: Preferred habitat is lofty cliffs overlooking rivers and lakes. Its decline as a nesting bird through the 1950's and 1960's was due primarily to DDT residue accumulation causing eggshell thinning. At one time there were approximately 300 pairs nesting east of the Mississippi River and by the late 1960's there were none. There are at least 42 historical peregrine falcon nesting locations in New York State (Bull 1974). None of these locations are in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest. Since 1974, 49 peregrine falcons were released at two sites within the Adirondack Park. The peregrine falcon is considered an extirpated species in New York State and is on both New York State and the United States lists of endangered species.
15. Osprey: There is one osprey nest located adjacent to Hammond Pond Wild Forest. The osprey is listed as "endangered" by New York State and present and potential nesting sites are now receiving special attention by both the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Adirondack Park Agency.
16. Wild Turkey: The preferred habitat for this species still defies precise definition, except that a certain amount of woodland is a prerequisite to turkey population maintenance (Anonymous, 1971. Policy Statement on Turkey Reestablishment and Management in New York). The expansion of this newly returned species to its historical range was greatly accelerated by D.E.C.'s very successful Turkey Trap and Transfer Program. In the Adirondack Park the Wild Turkey is found mostly in the eastern foothills, particularly in the Champlain Valley.
17. Spruce Grouse: The spruce grouse is typically found along the openings in spruce forests and spruce tamarack bogs. The northern

Adirondacks are at the southern edge of its breeding range and recent surveys indicate the population is probably diminishing. There is no evidence that the spruce grouse occurs in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest (Robert Miller, personal communication). The spruce grouse is of priority concern to D.E.C.'s Endangered Species Program.

18. American Woodcock: Feeds and breeds in bottomland, including alter thickets.
19. Spotted Sandpiper: Preferred habitat is lake shores and river banks.
20. Herring Gull: It feeds along lakes and ponds and also feeds in dumps.
21. Whip-poor-will: Rare to absent at higher elevations in the Adirondacks especially where heavily forested. Considered an uncommon breeder in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest, but is occasionally heard calling during the night.
22. Northern Three-toed Woodpecker: Confined to conifer forests and swamps. There are nine breeding locations documented in New York State, all in the Adirondack Park (Bull 1974). To date none have been reported in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest. The Northern three-toed woodpecker is listed as "rare" within the Adirondack Park by the Adirondack Park Agency.
23. Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker: Found in spruce, tamarack swamps and the forested slopes of spruce and fir. This permanent resident of the the Adirondack Park has been hampered by lumbering and other human activities and they are declining in population. To date, none have been reported in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest. The black-backed three-toed woodpecker is listed as "rare" within the Adirondack Park by the Adirondack Park Agency.
24. Eastern Kingbird: Usually found in open country conspicuously perched atop the highest limbs of dead trees. In the Adirondacks they are occasionally found along streams or marshes if there is sufficient open territory to hunt.
25. Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: Found in second growth woods of spruce, balsam and birch at elevations between 2,000 and 4,000 feet. It is not known whether this species inhabits the Hammond Pond Wild Forest.
26. Northern Raven: Today the northern raven is strictly confined to the more remote areas of the Adirondack Park. It is a mountain bird, favoring areas where there are cliffs and crags suitable for nesting. The population of ravens is increasing within the Park, and it is now known to nest at eleven locations. One of these nesting locations is adjacent to the Hammond Pond Wild Forest on cliffs overlooking Eagle Nest Ponds. The northern raven is of priority concern to D.E.C.'s Endangered Species Program.
27. Gray Jay: Confined to the Adirondack Park in New York where it

found in dense spruce and tamarack swamps and the balsam belt on mountain slopes. There is no evidence this species exists in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest.

28. Boreal Chickadee: Found in spruce and balsam forests and at the edges of spruce tamarack swamps. In New York State it is found breeding only in the Adirondack Park. It is not known whether this species occurs in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest but it is known to nest at nearby Schroon Lake Village.
29. Winter Wren: Frequently found in lumber clearings.
30. Wood Thrush: Besides the deciduous forest, they are also found in flood plains and stream valleys.
31. Gray-cheeked Thrush: Prefers dense spruce and balsam stands and mountain-top environments. In New York State the gray-cheeked thrush is found nesting only in the higher elevations of the Adirondacks and Catskill Mountains. It is not known whether this thrush occurs in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest.
32. Ruby-crowned Kinglet: This species is most often found in bogs and open woodlands. In New York State this species is known to nest only in the Adirondack Park. There are no reports of this species inhabiting the Hammond Pond Wild Forest.
33. Solitary Vireo: Found in the mixed hardwood conifer forest at considerable elevations in New York State. Considered a common breeder in the Adirondacks.
34. Northern Parula: It is practically confined to the locations where usnea moss is fairly abundant (spruce sphagnum bogs).
35. Black-throated Blue Warbler: Prefers a mixed Hardwood/conifer forest with a dense undergrowth.
36. Bay-breasted Warbler: An inhabitant of spruce woodlands at the higher elevations in the Adirondack Park. There are at least eleven known localities in the Adirondacks where the bay-breasted warbler breeds (Bull 1974). All of these nesting locations are north of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest.
37. Black-poll Warbler: The preference for stunted conifers leads the black-poll warbler higher on the mountain sides than other warblers. In the Adirondack Park it is considered a common breeder at altitudes above 3,500 feet, but is rare or lacking in the forests at lower elevations.
38. Northern Waterthrush: Nests on banks along streams and lakes.
39. Canada Warbler: Found breeding along streams in thickets of willow, alder and elderberry.

40. American Redstart: Commonly breeds in deciduous second growth woodland and in stream side willow thickets.
41. Rusty Blackbird: Preferred habitat, is openings in wet woodlands, swamps and alder thickets. In the Adirondack Park there are twenty breeding sites identified but none of these are located in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest. The rusty blackbird is listed as "rare" within the Adirondack Park by the Adirondack Park Agency.
42. Common Grackle: Breeds near water (marshes, streams, lakes), often nests in a black spruce tree or a tree stump.
43. Brown-headed Cowbird: Parasitizes the nest of other birds, most frequently laying its eggs in the nest of the yellow warbler and red-eyed vireo.
44. Evening Grosbeak: Rare breeder in coniferous forests of the Central Adirondacks. The first probable breeding record in New York State was at Cranberry Lake in June, 1945. Since then it has been observed to breed in about 35 different localities in the Adirondack Park of which one is in or very near the Hammond Pond Wild Forest.
45. White-winged Crossbill: Prefers the coniferous forest where it feeds on the seeds of hemlock, spruce, and larch cones. There are no breeding records for this species within the Adirondack Park. The white-winged crossbill is listed as "rare" within the Adirondack Park by the Adirondack Park Agency.
46. Lincoln's Sparrow: This shy and usually secretive species prefers open swamps and bogs with small spruces and tamaracks scattered about. In New York State the Lincoln's sparrow breeds only in the Adirondacks and is considered to be "rare".

BELFRY MOUNTAIN FIRE TOWER
LOT 46, IRON ORE TRACT
TOWN OF MORIAH, ESSEX COUNTY

44

North

One

Proposal # 1133 _____
0.50 Acre Parcel plus ROW
0.27 Acres 0.77 Total

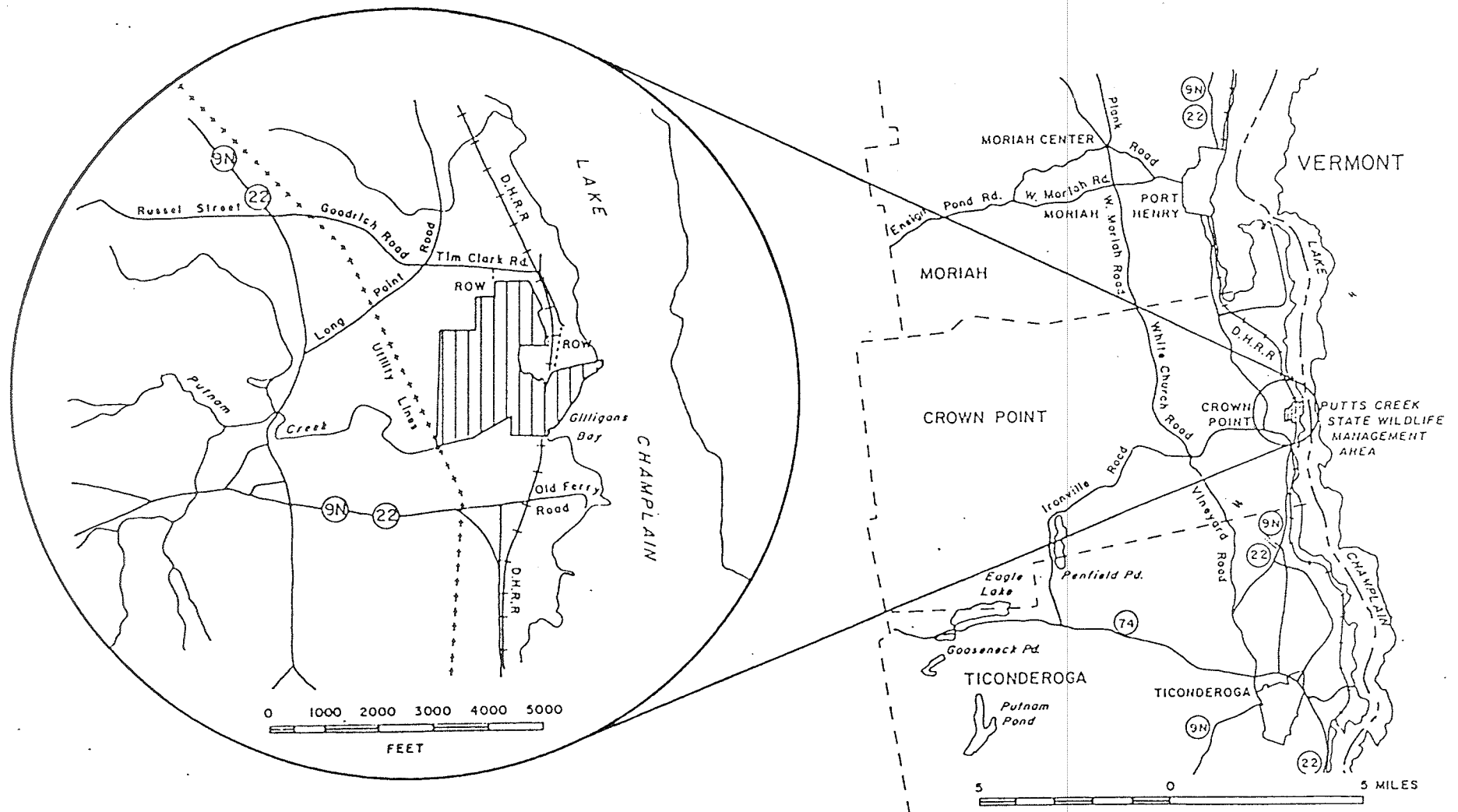
12 foot ROW-0.27 Acres

South

One

Scale 1"=2.1 Chains, approx.
Refer to NYSDEC Map No. 2021
May 1933

PUTTS CREEK STATE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA



Appendix 28

Hammond Pond Wild Forest
Unit Management Plan

Environmental Impact Statement

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Ray Brook, New York

February 1987

FORWARD

This document is an Environmental Impact statement developed in conjunction with a unit management plan for State lands administered by the Department of Environmental Conservation within the Towns of Crown Point, Elizabethtown, Moriah, North Hudson, Schroon, Ticonderoga and Westport. The plan, as may be modified through public review and comment and upon adoption by the Commissioner, will provide guidelines for protection and management of the lands involved.

The Department of Environmental Conservation obtains its authority to manage forest preserve lands from Article 9, Section 9-0105 of the Environmental Conservation Law which provides that the Department shall have the power, duty and authority to "exercise care, custody and control of the several preserves, parks and other State lands described in this article".

The recreational management policy of the Department of Environmental Conservation has been developed within the constraints of Article XIV of the Constitution of the State of New York which provides that "the lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by an corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed".

It has been the function of the Department of Environmental Conservation in managing over 2 1/2 million acres of forest preserve, located within both the Adirondack and Catskill Parks to develop an administrative policy which complies with the provisions of the Constitution and simultaneously provides the greatest possible benefit to the people of the State of New York who are the owners of the preserve.

In the performance of its obligation to provide for recreational pursuits within the Constitutional limitation relating to the Forest Preserve, the Department, with the advice of the Attorney General, has evolved a recreational management policy based on the following premises:

1. No one shall have exclusive use of any portion of the forest preserve.
2. No one shall be allowed to claim any particular campsite from year to year.
3. State property shall not be used for commercial purposes.
4. Public property shall not be used for private profit.
5. Forest lands and water shall be enjoyed by all the people as far as possible and compatible with the public policy expressed in the constitution.

Based on these premises, the Department, in the administration of its recreational management policy within the forest preserve, has developed the following objectives:

1. To foster the widest possible temporary use of the forest preserve for the benefit of all the people in the state.
2. To reduce the abuses caused by unrestricted use and to protect the forest preserve by the enforcement of reasonable rules and regulations.
3. To provide and maintain recreational facilities in the forest preserve for the public to enjoy and to provide the facilities authorized with the least possible disturbance of natural forest conditions.
4. To protect the forests from fire by providing the camping public with suitable protected campsites.
5. To create a favorable attitude on the part of the user of recreational facilities towards conservation of the environment in general.

The classification of this unit was made by the Adirondack Park Agency as authorized by Section 816 of the Adirondack Park Agency Act, Article 27 of the Executive Law.

The Adirondack Park Agency also authorizes the development of these plans by the Department of Environmental Conservation within the guidelines and criteria set forth by the Adirondack Park Agency in the State Land Master Plan, approved by Governor Hugh Carey on October 24, 1979.

I. Introduction and Summary

A. Introduction

Although this EIS is being prepared prior to the development of a final management plan, it is anticipated that further input will not result in the introduction of any additional activities which will provide a significant negative environmental impact. The activities proposed in the first draft of the plan are addressed.

B. DEIS Summary

The activities addressed in this Environmental Impact Statement are proposed to allow for continued public use on those forest preserve lands of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest. If retained in the final unit management plan, these activities would include continued patrol and surveillance of the area, collection of data for future planning purposes, continued maintenance of facilities, and stocking of fish. Other activities which may cause significant environmental impact include new trail construction, parking facilities development and pond reclamation.

II. PROPOSED ACTION

The following objectives have been developed for inclusion in the draft plan:

A. Land Resources

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

1. Reduce soil erosion and/or stream siltation occurring from lack of proper trail maintenance by i) preparing and analyzing a trail inventory and developing a plan for trail maintenance; and ii) prioritizing, scheduling and budgeting for trail maintenance and/or rehabilitation for each of the years covered by this plan.
2. Develop a location and inventory record of rare and endangered species of plants as they are found within the unit.
3. Acquire the 12 inholdings of private land enclosed by the Hammond Pond Wild Forest to consolidate State holdings, improve public access and protect against encroachment and erosion.
4. Continue maintenance of marked boundaries around the unit on a 5 to 10 year rotation, especially where boundary lines adjoin private land.

B. Wildlife Management

1. Maintain annual hunting and trapping seasons as legitimate uses of the wildlife resources in the wild forest.
2. Encourage an increase in non-consumptive recreational uses of wildlife.
3. Identify actions to increase deer and black bear harvest in Deer Management Unit 12.

4. Record critical habitats for endangered, threatened, species of special concern, or boreal species, and develop recommendations to discourage public disturbance of these species or their habitats.

C. Fisheries

1. Continue to provide the potential for approximately 4,377 angler days of use per year and a potential annual yield of approximately 7,102 pounds of fish as a level of use within the ... full range of resources which determine the area's carrying capacity.
2. Continue to manage Bloody, Challis, Hatch, Howard, Moose Mountain, Munson, Triangle, Trout, Upper and Lower Twin Ponds and Bass Lake totaling 156 acres for native brook trout.
3. Continue to discourage the introduction of undesirable, non-native fish species in area waters.
4. Conduct biological surveys and develop management strategies for Bass Lake, Berryhill Pond, Bloody Pond, Bullpout Pond, Challis Pond, Deadwater Pond, Hatch Pond, Howard Pond, Moose Mountain Pond, Moriah Pond, Munson Pond, Paradox Lake, Peaked Hill Pond, Round Pond, Triangle Pond, Trout Pond, Upper and Lower Twin Ponds and Unnamed Pond (UHP 471).

D. Public Use

1. Construct 6.0 miles of new trail to improve public access to Base Lake, Berrymill Flow, Challis Pond and Moose Mountain Pond.
2. Provide adequate and safe parking at the Crowfoot Trailhead, the trailhead at the south end of the East Mill Flow and the trails listed in Item a above.
3. Install trail registers to monitor public use at East Mill Flow Trail (Sharp Bridge) and at Berrymill Flow - Bass Lake Trailhead.
4. Evaluate the need for additional facilities above and beyond those cited above at the five year end of this plan based on an assessment of public use.
5. Acquire private inholdings as they become available to consolidate State holdings and provide improved public access.
6. Acquire public access to those Forest Preserve lands having no legal access.
7. Maintain all existing facilities in the time frame and manner outlined in Sections IV and V of this plan.
8. Monitor public use in all areas and especially near shorelines of favored camping locations.

E. Water Quality Management

1. Monitor public use of favored shoreline camping locations to prevent overuse and subsequent shoreline degradation.
2. Monitor pH and other necessary chemical parameters on all area ponds, lakes and streams.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

A. Description

The Hammond Pond Wild Forest is located in the northeastern Adirondacks and the Lake Champlain Basin of Essex County, New York. It is situated in the Towns of Crown Point, Elizabethtown, Moriah, North Hudson, Schroon, Ticonderoga and Westport. The entire unit is within the Adirondack Forest Preserve.

There are 40,036 acres in State ownership. The State lands contain parcels that range in size from thousands of acres to detached parcels of less than 100 acres each. Private inholdings comprise 1,587 acres represented in 12 separate parcels.

The unit is predominately forested with four main forest cover types 1) pine - oak - northern hardwoods; 2) white pine - northern hardwoods; 3) hemlock - northern hardwoods; and 4) pioneer hardwoods.

The minimum point of elevation is 95 feet along the west shore of Lake Champlain; the maximum point of elevation is 2,680 feet atop Hail Mountain.

Due to the proximity of Interstate 87, exits 28 - 31, and a network of county, State and town roads, public access is easily gained throughout the area. Major access points for outdoor recreationists are found along the Johnson Pond Road, the Lincoln Pond Road, the Moriah - North Hudson Road, the Tracey Road and Routes 9 and 74. The Sharp Bridge Public Campground offers developed trail access to East mill Brook and to a large segment of

the interior. Undeveloped access also can be achieved from the Berrymill Brook - Hammond Pond area and by boat from Eagle and Paradox Lakes.

B. Wildlife

This forest is located in the eastern Adirondack Foothills Ecological Zone, Deer Management Unit 12 and Furbearer Management Unit 2. Wildlife harvest data is contained in Appendix 23 of the Draft Plan. A listing of the birds, mammals and amphibians occurring in the unit are found in Table 22 of the Appendix.

Freshwater wetland inventories in the Adirondack Park are being performed under the guidance of the Adirondack Park Agency. The Agency has not completed the wetland mapping of Essex County. Once final maps are promulgated, these maps will be added to the Draft Plan. These maps are expected to be completed by 1988. Other significant wildlife habitats are found on Map No. 5 of the Draft Plan.

C. Fisheries

The Hammond Pond Wild Forest contains 32 ponded waters, representing 1,331 acres. Paradox Lake is the largest waterbody with a surface of 845 acres. Some of the more popular waters include: 409 acre Eagle Lake, 39 acre Bass Lake, 12 acre Challis Pond, 12 acre Hatch Pond, 38 acre Moose Mountain Pond, 15 acre Munson Pond and 78 acre Johnson Pond. In addition, the area contains many miles of small cold water streams.

At the present time, the majority of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest Area's waters are being managed for trout production with major emphasis on the native brook trout.

D. Facilities (Refer to Facilities Map 2 in the Draft Plan):

1. Picnic Areas

- a. Crown Point Bay, Eagle Lake; boat access only

2. Barriers (trail and road)

- a. Belfry Mountain Fire Tower Access Road; metal pipe, yellow installed 1984 to discourage vandalism at tower site
- b. North Hudson, lot 23, Road Patent; .08 mile north of village; metal pipe, yellow; installed 1984 to prevent encroachment on adjoining private lands.
- c. Schroon Falls; vehicle underpass, Interstate 87, metal pipe, yellow; installed 1983 to prevent illegal motor vehicle use in the Hoffman Notch Wilderness Area.

3. Pedestrian/Vehicle Underpasses, Interstate 87

- a. Lincoln Pond, pedestrian, two locations
- b. Underwood, pedestrian
- c. Lindsay Brook, pedestrian
- d. Courtney-Holiday-Shingletree Ponds, pedestrian

4. Pit Privies

- a. 2, Crown Point Bay, Eagle Bay

5. Trailheads

a. Maintained Parking

1. East Mill Flow Trailhead; parking available at Sharp Bridge Public Campground;
2. Courtney-Holiday-Shingletree Ponds; Route 9; west side, North Hudson; off-highway parking
3. Hunter Access; 2.3 miles south of North Hudson; Route 9; East side; adjoins abandoned, unmarked snowmobile trail
4. Schroon Falls; Route 9; West side; provides trailhead to the Hoffman Notch Wilderness Area.
5. Split Rock Falls; Route 9; Boquet River; maintenance by Department of Transportation
6. Tub Mills Marsh; Route 74; trail leaves Wild Forest and enters Pharaoh Lake Wilderness, limited

b. Without Maintained Parking

1. Arnold Pond Trail; Route 74; Eagle Lake; pull-off parking, limited
2. Crowfoot Pond Trail; Tracey Road; Moriah; pull-off parking, limited
3. Hammond Pond Interior; North Hudson-Moriah Road; South side; pull-off parking, limited
4. Round Pond Interior; North Hudson-Moriah Road, North side; pull-off parking along old woods road, limited
5. Belfry Mountain; Dalton Hill Road, Moriah; pull-off parking in front of barrier, limited

6. Peaked Hill Trail; boat access only from Paradox Lake

7. Crown Point Bay Picnic Area; boat access only from
Eagle Lake

6. Bridges

a. Snowmobile

1. Crowfoot Pond Trail; 3 wooden structures across
Crowfoot and Newport Brooks; condition - fair to poor

b. Foot

1. Courtney-Holiday-Shingletree Ponds; 1 wooden structure
northwest of Courtney Pond; condition - good

7. Fireplaces/Fire Rings

a. Crown point Bay, Eagle Lake; 6

8. Camping Sites (Primitive Tent)

a. Kingdom Dam; Lincoln Pond; 11 designated sites; permits
available at Lincoln Pond Public Campground

b. Bass Pond; 4, non-designated

c. Bullpoint Pond; 1, non-designated

d. Challis Pond; 1, non-designated

e. Crowfoot Pond; 4, non-designated

f. Eagle Lake; 6, non-designated

g. Hammond Pond; 2, non-designated

h. Hatch Pond; 2, non-designated

i. Howard Pond; 2, non-designated

j. Johnson pond; 1, non-designated

- k. Moose Mountain Pond; 2, non-designated
- l. Moriah Pond; 3, non-designated
- m. Munson Pond; 2, non-designated
- n. Murrey Pond; 2, non-designated
- o. Paradox Lake; 3, non-designated
- p. Peaked Pond; 3, non-designated
- q. Pine Pond; 3, non-designated
- r. Round Pond; 3, non-designated
- s. Russet Pond; 2, non-designated
- t. Trout Pond; 2, non-designated

TOTAL: 59 sites

9. Trails

a. Foot (marked)

- 1. Arnold Pond; Route 74; Eagle Lake; 0.3 mile
- 2. Courtney-Holiday-Shingletree Ponds; Route 9; West side; North Hudson; 0.8 mile
- 3. Lindsay Brook; Sharp Bridge; Route 9; West side; North Hudson; 0.9 mile
- 4. Peaked Hill; Paradox Lake; North shore; 2.2 miles
- 5. East Mill Flow-Round Pond-Trout Pond; North Hudson; 5.3 miles

b. Foot (unmarked)

- 1. Bald Pate/Owl Pate; North Hudson-Moriah Road; South side; 9.3 miles

11.

2. Bass Lake; North Hudson-Moriah Road; South side; 1.6 miles
3. Bass Lake; North Hudson-Moriah Road; East side via Berrymill Brook; 0.8 mile
4. Berrymill Brook; North Hudson-Moriah Road; South side; 1.4 miles
5. Brother Ponds; North Hudson-Moriah Road; North side; 0.2 mile
6. Challis Pond; North Hudson-Moriah Road; South side; 0.6 mile
7. Hammond Pond/Black Brook; North Hudson-Moriah Road; North side; 2.0 miles
8. Howard and Munson Ponds; North Hudson-Moriah Road; North side; 1.1 miles
9. Moose Mountain Ponds; North Hudson-Moriah Road; South side; 1.6 miles from Berrymill
10. Pine Pond; North Hudson-Moriah Road; South side, Town line; 1.6 miles
11. Skiff Mountain/Snake Pond; Route 74; Eagle Lake; 1.0 mile

c. Snowmobile

1. Crowfoot Pond; Tracey Road; Moriah; 2.5 miles

TOTALS: Marked, all types 12.0 miles

Unmarked, major routes 24.2 miles

10. Leantos

- a. Crown Point Bay; Eagle Lake; 1, log construction; condition
- fair

11. Roads (distances scaled from available maps)a. Unimproved Roads

1. Belfry Mountain; fire tower access road; intersection with the Dalton Hill Road, Moriah; closed by barriers; 0.2 mile
2. Hammond Pond; intersection with the North Hudson-Moriah Road; south side; 0.8 mile
3. North Hudson; lot 23, Road patent; closed by metal barrier; 0.4 mile
4. Proctor Pond; intersection with the Johnson pond Road; north side; leads onto private land; 0.25 mile
5. Schroon River; intersection with Route 9; west side; 2.2 miles south of North Hudson

b. Private Roads (Easement and Permit)

1. Bigalow Road; West Mill Flow; intersection with Route 9; West side; 1.5 miles south of Sharp Bridge Public Campground; easement across private lands; 0.8 mile
2. DeZalia Road; intersection with the Johnson Pond Road; north side; easement, closed to public; administrative access only

3. Eagle Lake Picnic Area; intersection with the Corduroy Road; Ticonderoga; Permit; commences on private lands for 0.5 miles, gated, closed to public use; road continues 1.1 miles on State land; public access achieved by boat from Eagle Lake
4. Cortelyeu Road; intersection with the North Hudson-Moriah Road, deeded easement, 0.8 mile, private access

12. Signing

a. Trail (directional and marker)

1. Arnold Pond Trail; Eagle Lake; directional and marker signs intact
2. Courtney-Holiday-Shingletree Ponds; directional sign and markers intact
3. Crowfoot Pond Trail; directional, markers intact
4. East Mill Flow Trail; directional, markers intact
5. Lindsay Brook Trail; directional, markers intact
6. West Mill Flow Trail; directional, signs missing; restrictive easement signs intact

13. Dams

a. Fish Barriers

1. Nichols Pond (private land) in cooperation with the International Paper Company, Fish and Wildlife Management Area Cooperator Program

b. Impoundments

1. Hammond Pond; log crib dam, spillway; maintained by Division of Operations
2. Kingdom Dam; Lincoln Pond; concrete, spillway; maintained by Division of Operations

c. Stream Improvement Structures

1. Boquet River; downstream of Split Rock Falls through to Elizabethtown; bank stabilization with log cribbing and rock rip-rap

14. Towers and Appurtences (Fire and Radio)

- a. Belfry Mountain Fire Tower; Dalton Hill Road; Moriah; metal; approximately 50' high; constructed 1933; manned during fire season.

15. Fisherman Parkinga. Boquet River

1. Gilligan Road
2. New Russia; Route 9; immediately south of Denton's Mills
3. New Russia; Route 9; 2.6 miles south of village
4. Scriber Road

b. Putnam Creek

1. Route 9N; Crown Point
2. Factoryville Road; Crown Point
3. County Road 2; Crown Point

c. Schroon River

1. Route 9; 1/2 mile south of Schroon Falls

16. Telephone and Electric Lines

- a. AT&T long distance lines; Lincoln Pond; prescriptive easement; 40' of right-of-way; 2.5 miles across State lands
- b. National Lead Industries; electric transmission line; Paradox; prescriptive easement; 80' of right-of-way; 1.3 miles

17. Gravel Pits

- a. Johnson Pond Road; closed 1973; reclaimed

18. Picnic Tables

- a. Crown Point Bay; Eagle Lake; 6

19. Historic Locations, Memorials and Plaques

- a. Crown Point Reservation, Forts Crown Point and St. Frederic; registered as a Federal and State historic site; 385 acres
- b. Skiff Mountain Mine; Eagle and Paradox Lakes; historic and geologic site; trench-type iron ore mine approximately 300' long; Horicon Iron Company; circa 1880
- c. Historical Markers
 1. Eagle and Paradox Lakes; Route 74; marker describes the Forest Preserve; 1905 and 1910 forest fires
 2. Sharp Bridge Public Campground; marker commemorates the 50th anniversary of the Forest Preserve 1885 - 1935 and

the construction of Sharp Bridge Campground, one of two first ever constructed on the Forest Preserve in 1920.

3. North Hudson-Moriah Road; town line; marble marker; denotes township division line between the Towns of Moriah and North Hudson (1870).

4. Split Rock Falls; Route 9; Boquet River geological history marker; brass; missing

E. Constraints

Article 14 of the New York State Constitution, Articles 9, 11 and 43 of the Environmental Conservation Law and various rules, regulations and policies of the Department of Environmental Conservation; all act as management constraints of the area.

F. Critical Habitats

The presence of threatened and endangered species and their habitats has not been documented in this area. The Department continues to work closely with the Natural Heritage Program to locate and protect the presence and occurrence of rare and endangered species as they are encountered. If required, public use will be diverted to less environmentally sensitive areas. Potential peregrine falcon nesting sites and whitetail deer wintering areas are critical habitats found in this area. Expansion of facilities will not be permitted in these areas and public use will be discouraged during the respective periods of sensitivity for each species (Peregrine Falcon 4/1 - 8/1; whitetail deer 12/1 - 3/31).

For additional information on threatened and endangered species, please refer to Section II-A 2 of the Unit Management Plan

G. Unique Ecosystems

1. Bald Pate Mountain, Hammond Pond, North Hudson; rock outcrops and cliffs; 60' - 100' faces
2. Hammond Pond Virgin Timber, Hammond Pond and Berrymill Brook, North Hudson; old growth hemlock, white pine and yellow birch; many diameters exceed 3 feet
3. Lindsay Falls, Lindsay Brook, Underwood, North Hudson
4. Schroon Falls, Schroon River, North Hudson
5. Schroon River Oxbows, Schroon River, North Hudson; sandbars and wide stream meanders
6. Split Rock Falls, Boquet River, Route 9, Euba Mills; geologic site
7. Putts Creek Wildlife Management Area, Crown Point, Lake Champlain; extensive wetland; 114 acres.

In addition, the waters within the Adirondack brook trout management classifications in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest Area and the adjoining Pharaoh Lake Wilderness contain a large portion of New York State's ponded water brook trout resource. The Hammond Pond Wild Forest Area contains 19 brook trout ponds.

H. Primary Public Use

1. Hiking

This is a significant use of the unit. Trails to Split Rock Falls, Crowfoot Pond, Challis Pond, East Mill Flow, Berrymill Pond, Bass Lake and Moose Mountain Pond receive the heaviest use.

2. Hunting and Trapping

Hunting and trapping are traditional uses of the area.

3. Fishing

It is estimated that anglers are presently (1984) expending 4,377 fisherman days annually on the waters of the Hammond Pond. Pfeiffer, 1979, in "A Comprehensive Plan for Fish Resource Management Within the Adirondack Zone" estimated that coldwater stream average angler use was 70 trips per acre. Angler use of remote coldwater streams in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest is probably much less than average Adirondack Zone coldwater stream use.

Preferred fishing waters are those lakes and ponds being stocked or containing brook trout which account for 1,326 fisherman days or 30 percent of total angler use. If Paradox Lake, a large two-story water, is excluded, Adirondack brook trout ponds account for 72 percent of total angler use in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest Area. Fishing pressure on trout waters typically peaks in intensity during May and tapers off

for the remainder of the season. Currently, the trout season opens on April 1 in Essex and Warren Counties.

It is apparent from the estimates of current angler use (4,377 days) that angler use of the Hammond Wild Forest could be increased without detriment to the overall resources of the unit, particularly in those waters which are currently under utilized.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Environmental impacts of any significance resulting from adoption of this plan will be the result of the plan's influence over public use of the area. The principal influence over plan development will be public input to the extent allowed by the constraints provided by Article XIV of the New York State Constitution, Department Rules and Regulations, and the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan.

Significant environmental impacts would occur if no management activities were implemented as by the haphazard use of the area by the public and a lack of maintenance would result in incidences of trespass, vandalism, trail and road deterioration, increased littering and site deterioration caused by indiscriminate campsite locations.

Of the presently proposed activities, the following may have significant environmental impact:

1. Parking Area Construction or Improvement

New parking facilities are proposed for the Berrymill Flow-Bass Lake and the East Mill Flow Trailheads, and improved

parking is proposed at Crowfoot Pond and Tub Mill Marsh trailheads. Both new and improved facilities will require tree cutting, removal of vegetation, exposure of mineral soil, and the addition of fill materials. These activities, singularly or in total, could cause a significant environmental impact.

2. New Trail Construction

New trail construction proposals include 3.8 miles of trail connecting the Berrymill Flow - Bass Lake loop to the Moriah - North Hudson Road, and a spur trail of 1.6 miles connecting Berrymill Flow to Moose Mountain Pond. These trails may require tree cutting, brush and ground cover removal, day tread and bridge construction, signing and marking. Soil erosion may take place until trail stabilization measures become effective.

Prior to any activity in these areas, the Division of Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP) and the New York Natural Heritage program will be contacted for precise and up-to-date information on sensitive sites. To date, no information has been recorded for the aforementioned areas.

3. Fish Stocking

At the present time, the bulk of the Hammond Pond Area's waters are being managed for trout production with major emphasis on the native brook trout. Presently 14 individual

ponded waters are scheduled to receive annual aerial brook trout plantings.

Fish stocking is an ongoing activity and has been addressed in a programmatic environmental impact statement entitled "Fish Species Management," June 1980.

4. Pond Liming/Reclamation

Reclamation activities may be initiated in ponded waters located in the Hammond Pond Wild Forest. Liming activities not included in the draft EIS until feasibility studies are conducted in area waters. Reclamation activities scheduled during the scope of the plan are further addressed in the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement noted previously above.

V. ADVERSE IMPACTS THAT CANNOT BE AVOIDED IF THE PROJECT IS IMPLEMENTED

There are no adverse impacts that cannot be avoided that result from the activities discussed in this EIS. However, the possibility exists that such impacts might be identified as the plan develops. The known endangered and threatened plants or vertebrates in the area and streams or wetlands will not be impacted by the implementation of this proposed plan.

VI. IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES

There are no irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources resulting from the activities discussed in this draft EIS.

VII. MITIGATION MEASURES TO MINIMIZE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Should any significant negative impacts arise in the development of this plan, it might be appropriate to address the following constraints which already exist to affect the management of this area.

A. Department Policy

1. Foot Trail Establishment and Maintenance

The present policy governing foot trail establishment and maintenance is contained in Organization and Delegation Memorandum #84-06 which states:

Policy

Section 9-0105 of the Environmental Conservation Law provides that the Division of Lands and Forests has responsibility for the "care, custody and control" of the Adirondack and the Catskill Forest Preserve. In accordance or modification of existing facilities and maintenance of facilities, that will result in the cutting, removal or destruction of vegetation on any of the lands constituting the Forest Preserve shall require approval of the Director of the Division of Lands and Forests in accordance with the following Procedure. However, under no circumstances will approval be granted for the cutting of trees for firewood, timber or other forest products purposes.

Procedure

A. Construction of New Facilities and the Expansion of

1. Modification of Existing Facilities

All projects that involve the cutting, removal or destruction of trees or other vegetation in the Forest Preserve must have approval from the Director of the Division of Lands and Forests. Requests for approval to cut, remove or destroy trees for the purpose of new construction, expansion or modification projects must be submitted in writing and include the following information:

- The location of the project including a map delineating the project.
- A description of the project and its purpose.
- A count, by species, of all trees to be cut, removed or destroyed.
- A delineation of areas where vegetation, in addition to trees three inches or more in diameter, is to be disturbed.
- A listing of any protected species of vegetation located within three hundred feet of the area to be disturbed during the project.
- A description of measures to be taken to mitigate the impact on and restoration of vegetation, if appropriate, to the area impacted.

All decisions to approve any cutting, removal or destruction of trees will be subject to individual SEQR determinations.

Responsibility for approval of all routine maintenance projects involving the cutting, removal or destruction of trees or other vegetation is delegated to the Regional Forester for the region in which the project is to occur.

2. Fire Control

It should be noted that land, after becoming a part of the Forest Preserve, still enjoys the same protection afforded private lands through municipal and volunteer fire companies and DEC's forest fire control system. Large uncontrolled forest fires can cause severe adverse environmental and economic impacts, and an efficient control system is essential to contain fires and prevent widespread damage.

B. Department Guidelines

Best management practices and Department guidelines and rules and regulations will be followed for foot trail construction and construction of new facilities and modification or expansion of existing facilities. Routine maintenance activities will minimize any significant impacts occurring as a result of trail erosion from public use and the natural weathering processes.

VIII. ALTERNATIVES

All activities proposed in the plan were reviewed and alternative actions considered. Those actions that may have an impact on the environment and the alternatives considered are as follows:

A. Parking Areas

New parking areas are proposed for the Berrymill Flow - Bass Lake, and the East Mill Flow Trailheads and improved facilities are proposed for the Crowfoot Pond and Tub Mill Marsh Trailheads.

Alternative No. 1: The no action or status quo approach of not providing any facilities was considered. The indiscriminate parking resulting from this action would result in soil compaction, loss of vegetation, and erosion along with potential safety problems caused by interruptions to normal flow of traffic caused by the rejection of this alternative.

Alternative No. 2: The option of developing larger facilities to accommodate more cars and facilities in other locations was also considered. This action would encourage greater public use of the area than the resource could withstand, and was therefore rejected.

B. New Trail Construction

Proposed in the plan were 3.8 miles of new trail connecting the Berrymill Flow - Bass Lake Loop to the Moriah - North Hudson Road, and a spur trail of 1.6 miles connecting Berrymill Flow to Moose Mountain Pond.

Alternative No. 1: The option of no new facilities was considered. The public is currently using unmarked trails and footpaths to reach these locations, many times crossing private land. There is no opportunity to control public use nor means to adequately maintain the unmarked trail sections. Those sections on

State land are suffering from resource degradation and erosion. These factors caused the rejection of this option.

Alternative No. 2: Additional foot trails beyond those currently proposed, connecting various ponds in the unit not presently served by trails, and climbing of additional mountain peaks was considered. However, this option would encourage greater public use than the unit could sustain and cause resource degradation and loss of the wild forest character. Thus, this option was rejected.

IX. GROWTH INDUCING ASPECTS

It is anticipated that the implementation of the proposals presented in this draft unit management plan would not significantly affect the growth of any the towns in the unit or adjoining areas.

X. EFFECTS OF THE USE AND CONSERVATION OF ENERGY RESOURCES


It is also anticipated that the implementation of the proposals presented in this draft unit management plan would not significantly affect the use and conservation of energy resources.


XI. RESPONSE TO PUBLIC COMMENTS

A public meeting was held on July 15, 1987, in Schroon Lake, New York, to receive public comment on the draft unit management plan and draft environmental impact statement. Only one comment was received which expressed concern over the posting of adjoining private lands and its potential for increasing use of the Hammond Pond Wild Forest.

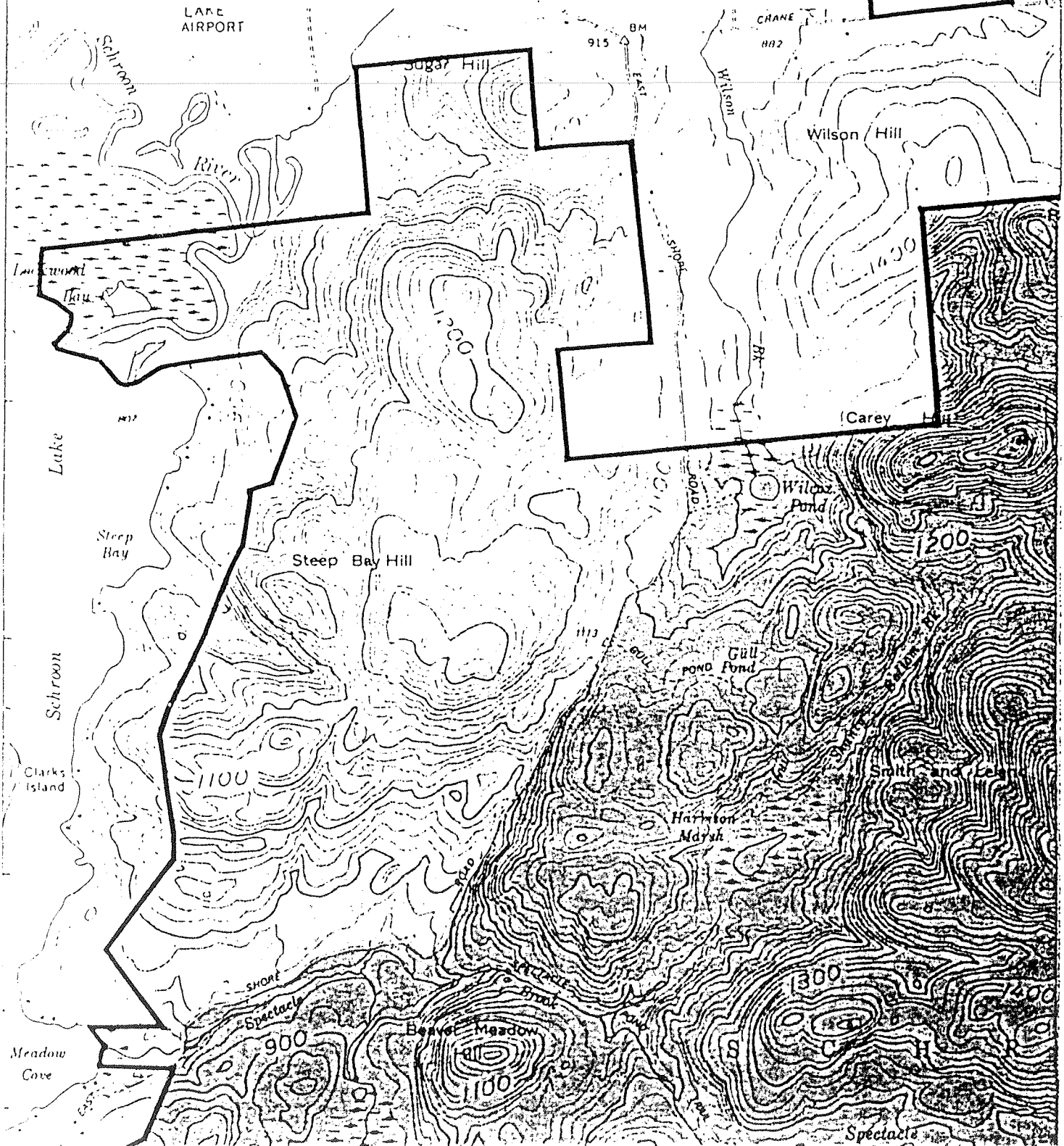
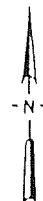
The plan addresses this issue by increased monitoring of public use and calls for added land acquisition activities to increase public access under the terms of the Environmental Quality Bond Act II of 1986.

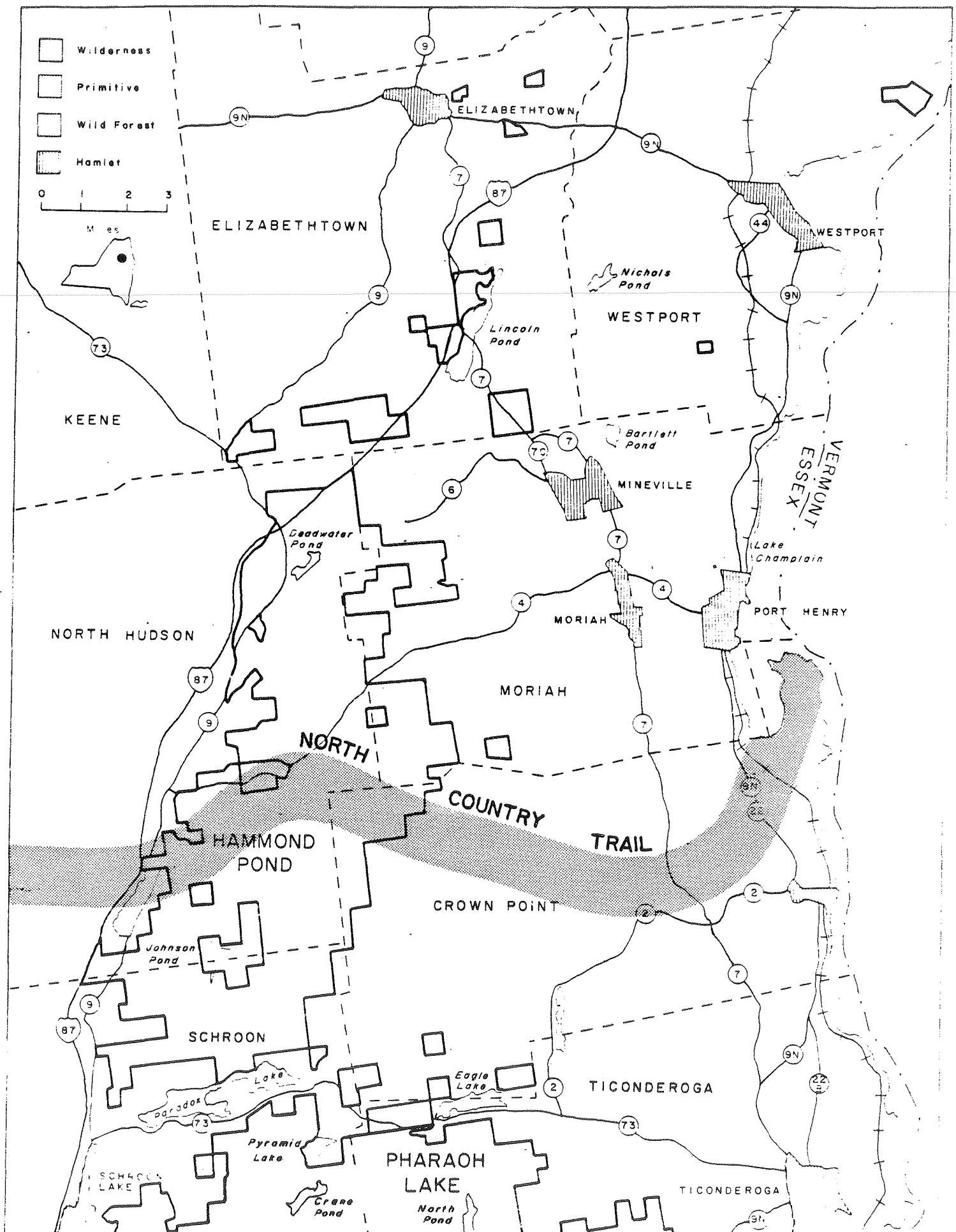
HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST / SOUTHWEST

 HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST AREA

 PHARAOH LAKE WILDERNESS AREA

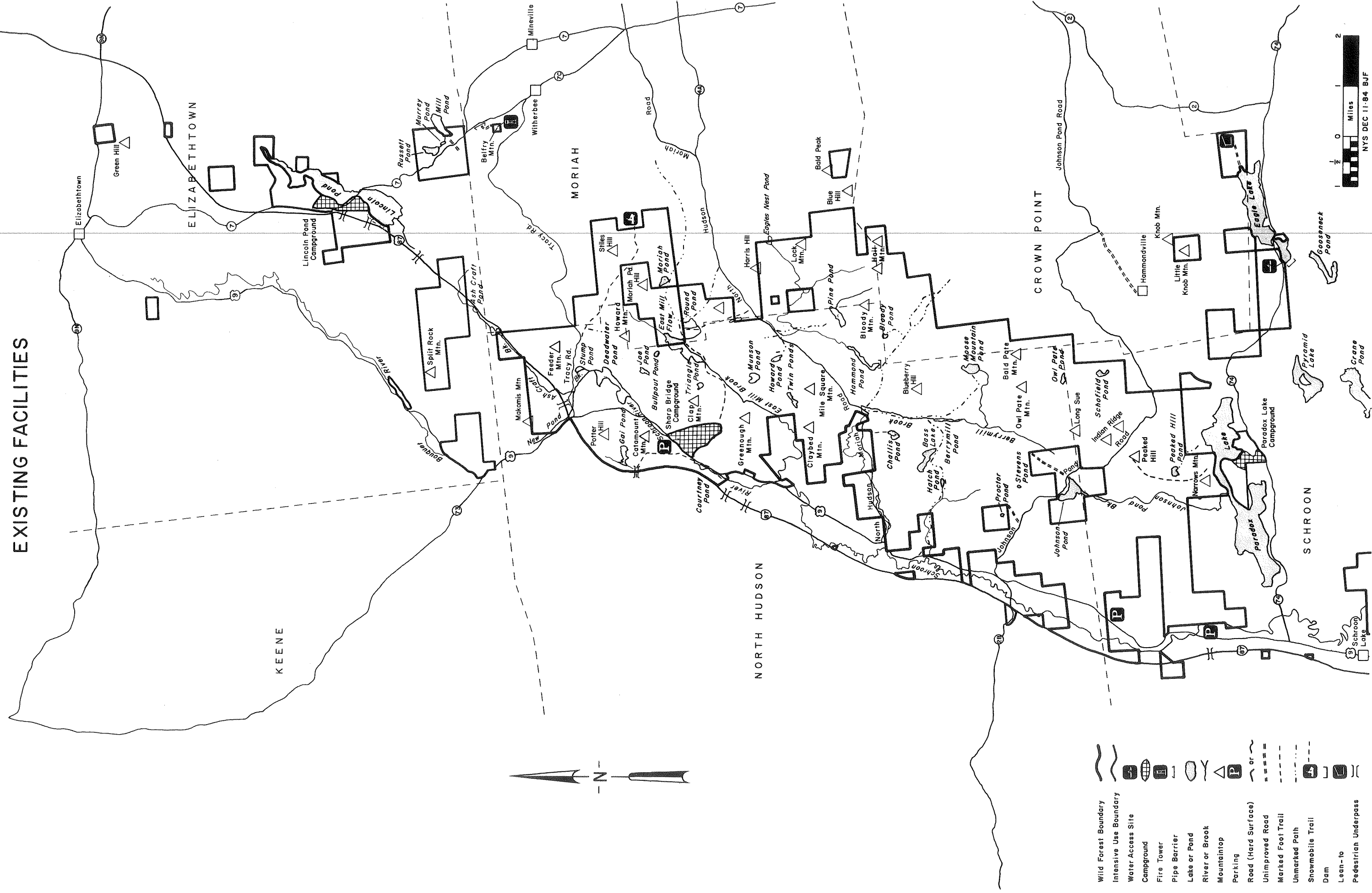
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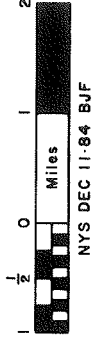


HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST AREA

EXISTING FACILITIES

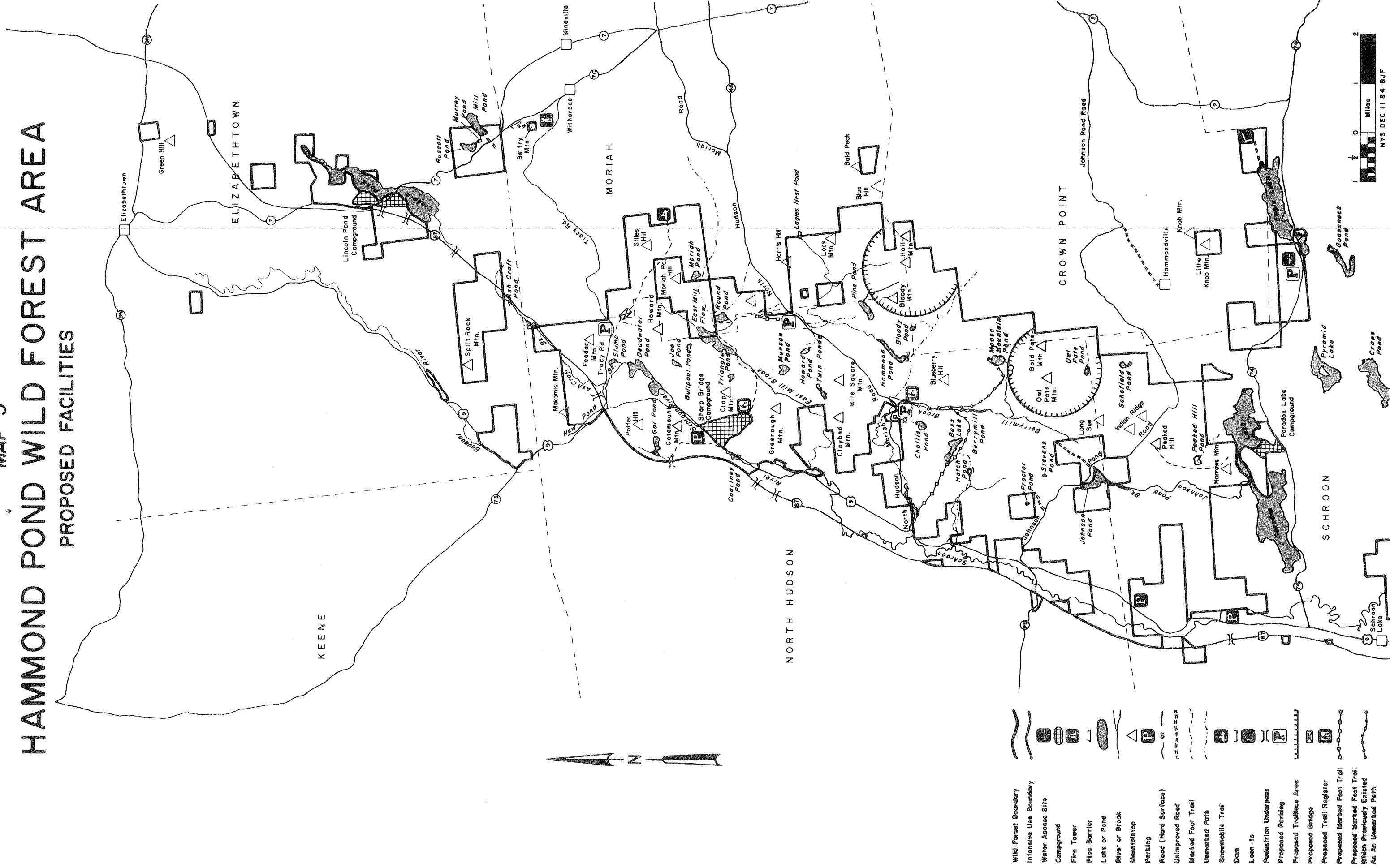


- Wild Forest Boundary
- Intensive Use Boundary
- Water Access Site
- Campground
- Fire Tower
- Pipe Barrier
- Lake or Pond
- River or Brook
- Mountaintop
- Parking
- Road (Hard Surface)
- Unimproved Road
- Marked Foot Trail
- Unmarked Path
- Snowmobile Trail
- Dam
- Lean-to
- Pedestrian Underpass



HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST AREA

PROPOSED FACILITIES



MAP 4

HAMMOND POND WILD FOREST AREA

SIGNIFICANT AREAS

