

St. Regis Canoe Area

Visitor and Campsite Study

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INTRODUCTION

The St. Regis Canoe Area (SRCA) is a popular recreation area in the Adirondack Park that attracts recreational visitors who fish, swim, hike, canoe and kayak on day and overnight trips, and cross country ski during winter months. The SRCA is managed as a wilderness area and prohibits the use of motorized access (APSLMP, 2001). A Unit Management Plan was written for the SRCA by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) (2006) to specify the development and management objectives and actions to be taken.

The Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan (SLMP) requires the development of Unit Management Plans (UMPs) on New York State Forest Preserve lands with the Adirondack Park. The Adirondack Park Agency (APA) sets the policy for UMP development and public lands within the Adirondack Park via the SLMP. The DEC is in charge of developing and implementing UMPs for the Adirondack Park. The Adirondack Park SLMP requires UMP planning and management to include several types of information related to visitor use.

Few studies have been conducted about visitors to the SRCA and their experiences and characteristics. Recent research on recreational use in the SRCA include studies of: visitor experiences and sense of privacy and solitude (Fuller and Dawson, 1998), visitor perceptions of crowding and trip satisfaction (Dawson et al., 2000), and the dimensions of visitor satisfaction in the SRCA (Pfaffenbach et al., 2002). These studies reported that SRCA visitors had negative experiences (e.g., crowding, difficulty finding campsites) and positive experiences (e.g., group sharing, experiencing a natural environment), and that positive experiences tended to influence their reporting overall positive satisfactions for their trips in the SRCA; however, the negative experiences of crowding did affect the level of trip satisfaction (i.e., the more crowded a visitor felt, the more the overall trip satisfaction decreased on average).

The information that was collected for this study includes: (1) a profile of visitor characteristics for those paddling in the SRCA; (2) the characterization of the experiences of overnight campers (who were paddling in the SRCA) related to their assessments of potential situations that may negatively affect their experience, their responses to the detracting situations, and their satisfaction with the SRCA overnight camping experience; (3) an assessment of campsite impacts resulting from visitor use at paddle-in designated campsites; and (4) estimation of all visitor use in the SRCA and an estimation of hiking use on St. Regis Mountain. This information was designed to: assess some visitor impacts and public

enjoyment of the SRCA; provide baseline information on visitor use and trip experiences; and support the DEC UMP planning efforts.

Site Description

St. Regis Canoe Area (SRCA) is located in the northern section of the Adirondack Park in the town of Santa Clara in Franklin County. The SRCA is bounded on the north by private property, on the east and west by the Santa Clara town line, and on the south by the Remsen to Lake Placid railroad tracks. The SRCA is relatively small in size at 18,400 acres. The 58 small bodies of water in the SRCA total 1,452 acres and are close to each other or interconnected to form a complex that works well with relatively short portages as a canoe, kayak, and guideboat day or overnight use area. The area is closed to motor vehicles, motorboats and aircraft and is managed as a wilderness area. The landscape is dominated by mixed hardwood trees, hemlock and spruce stands, and large white pines along the shoreline. The numerous ponds and relatively low topography ranges from 1,560 feet in the lowest area to 2,873 feet on St. Regis Mountain. The low topographic relief on the landscape makes the area well suited for cross country skiing in winter months. Interior ponds have brook trout with stocking and pond reclamation efforts by the DEC. Facilities are minimal with 75 primitive tent sites, 3 lean-tos, and 19 miles of hiking trails. The predominant recreational use of the SRCA is for fishing, camping, kayaking, canoeing, and ski touring. (APSLMP, 2001; NYSDEC 2006)

SLMP and UMP Campsite Definitions

The SRCA Final UMP (2006) was developed within the guidelines set forth by Article XIV of the State Constitution, Article 9 of the Environmental Conservation Law and Parts 190-199 of Title 6 NYCRR. The following definitions provided in the Adirondack Park SLMP (2001) and the SRCA Final UMP (2006) are necessary to interpret the campsite condition assessment data:

Improvement--any change in or addition to land, which materially affects the existing use, condition or appearance of the land or any vegetation thereon, including but not limited to foot and horse trails, roads, jeep trails, state truck trails, snowmobile trails, cross country ski trails, improved cross country ski trails, trail heads, picnic areas and individual primitive tent sites.

Primitive Tent Site—a designated tent site of an undeveloped character providing space for not more than three tents, which may have an associated pit privy and fire ring,

designed to accommodate a maximum of eight 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.

Non-Conforming Use—a structure, improvement or human use or activity existing, constructed or conducted on or in relation to land within a given classification that does not comply with the guidelines for such classification specified in the master plan.

Primitive tent sites are a change in or addition to the land, which materially affects the existing use, condition or appearance of the land and vegetation and are considered an improvement for the purpose of camping. A reasonable amount of space necessary to accommodate three tents capable of sleeping nine or less people, and providing an area for cooking and a fire is approximately 2,000 square feet. According to the Adirondack Park SLMP (2001) areas that are managed under Article XIV are required to conform to wilderness standards. Wilderness standards posit that a primitive campsite below 3,500 feet in elevation is considered conforming if it is “out of sight and sound and generally one-quarter mile from any other primitive tent site or lean-to” (SLMP p. 21). Primitive tent sites that fit the definitions and comply with wilderness standards are considered improvements that conform to the SLMP and SRCA Final UMP. There are 75 designated primitive campsites in the SRCA identified with a *camp here* disk that are required to conform to the definitions and wilderness guidelines.

Repeated use of primitive sites often results in the expansion of primitive campsites and the development of satellite sites to accommodate additional tents or provide individual campers with privacy. Satellite sites can be defined as follows:

Satellite Primitive Campsite—a nonconforming, recreationist created improvement to the land for the purpose of primitive camping. Satellite sites are not part of the original DEC designated site; not identified with a *camp here* disk; closer in proximity to the designated site than allowable by wilderness guidelines; connected to the DEC designated site via social trails; and exceed the number of allowable tents in the site when added to the designated site.

The Adirondack Park SLMP (2001) makes the following two statements concerning non-conforming uses in the Wilderness Guidelines for Management and Use. First, there will be no additions or expansions of non-conforming uses permitted in wilderness areas. Second, primitive tent sites that do not conform to the

separation distance guidelines will be brought into compliance on a phased basis and in any case by the end of the third year following adoption of a unit management plan for the area (p.20).

RESEARCH METHODS

Field research was conducted on recreational use and impacts in the SRCA from June through September of 2007. The methods utilized to gather data for this study are outlined below.

- 1. Visitor characteristics and experiences of overnight campers:** Research design was based, in part, on previous research on visitors in the Adirondack Park (Dawson et al., 2005a and 2005b; Dawson et al. 2006).
 - An interviewer requested paddlers entering the SRCA to fill out brief on-site questionnaires at five primary canoe and kayak access points to the SRCA from mid-June through September 6, 2007. Information gathered included: group size, length of stay, number of previous visits to the management unit, destination, date, type of user, and location of interview (see Appendix A). Those visitors who were camping overnight in the SRCA were asked to take and fill out a daily dairy while on their trip to document their camping experiences and then mail it back to the researchers upon completion of their trip. Hikers on the St. Regis Mountain trail were not interviewed.
 - The daily dairy of the visitor's camping experiences was handed out at the beginning of the boating trip for obtaining information on visitor experiences as they happened on the trip and were fresh in the visitors' minds. Questions on natural and social conditions observed, possible problems, and how problems were addressed or handled were based on previous research and discussions with DEC staff. The survey was reviewed by DEC staff (Appendix B). No reminder letters were sent to nonrespondents over the course of the study because names and addresses were not requested to ensure visitor anonymity. Visitors were given a map case to hold the camper dairy (and self-addressed, post paid envelope) safe and dry during their trip and it was a gift to them as a means to encourage their participation in the study.
- 2. Campsite conditions:** Campsite impact/condition data were collected using a protocol that combined detailed measurement sampling procedures, rapid estimation, radial transect, and photographic documentation methods (Cole, 1989). Specific, impact parameters were selected based on

management need, coordination with existing data, and coordination with the parameters identified in the campsite impact national database managed by the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service.

- Vacant, designated, primitive tent sites were assessed June through September 2007. The goal was to achieve a census of all sites.
- Designated sites and adjoining satellite sites that were developed through visitor use were assessed.
- Using detailed measurement sampling procedures the field technician took specific measures of parameters such as radius of impacted area, number of fire rings, and number of damaged trees (refer to table 17 for a complete list of impact parameters). Sampling units were permanently identified using a handheld data-logging computer and GPS unit. This procedure provides highly accurate and sensitive data.
- The rapid estimation procedure was used to collect data on a combination of quantitative measurements and estimates of impacts for parameters such as percent of vegetation cover and percent of mineral soil exposure. The field technician assessed the site and provided a condition estimate for the given parameter. A comparison was also made between the designated site and a control site. The estimate and measurement data can be used to create composite impact scores for each campsite to rank and compare sites.
- The photographic documentation method requires identifying an easily relocated position from which photographs illustrating representative campsite condition are taken periodically for comparison. Photographic documentation was collected from each site and a control area for comparison.
- The exact radius and shape of impacted areas were measured using a *radial transect method*. The center point of the campsite was identified and the distance from the center point to the limit of physical impacted area was measured along 16 azimuths. The exact area and shape of impacted area were calculated and can be monitored over time.
- Campsite impact data collected in the SRCA: site ID; percent control vegetation cover; tree damage; presence of lean-to; percent soil exposure; root exposure; shore disturbance at put in/ take out; percent soil exposure control; number of stumps; distance from waterfront to center of site; site screening ; number of fire rings; access difficulty from put in/ take out; waterfront screening ; number of tents; substrate type; human waste; number of social trails; percent site

vegetation cover; litter/trash; number of satellite campsites; overall estimated condition class; GPS location; and impact area (square feet).

3. Estimations of visitor use in the SRCA and hiking use on St. Regis Mountain: Research design was based, in part, on previous research on visitors in the Adirondack Park (Dawson et al., 2005a and 2005b; Dawson et al. 2006) and established research protocols (Watson et al. 2000; Yuan et al. 1995).

- Visitor data was collected at all SRCA trailhead kiosks using self-registration to gain information regarding date, group size, length of stay, and trip destination from May 1 through October 1, 2007. Trail register sheets from the trailheads were collected and entered into a spreadsheet for further analysis. Information gathered included date, number of users per group, length of stay, and trip destinations.
- Active infrared automated trail counters were installed and maintained at the main trailhead to St. Regis Mountain from August 24 through September 26, 2007. The trail counters recorded the date and time that the users entered or exited the management unit. Active Infrared trail counters (sender and receiver units) were installed within 50 feet on each side of the trails providing access to the areas studied; two sets were installed to double check the accuracy of the counts. They were mounted to trees with a large diameter in attempts to avoid false counts due to trees swaying in the wind. They were located on or near uphill or narrow portions of trail where users would likely be single file. Camouflage was utilized to further conceal the equipment to prevent theft or tampering by the users. Vegetation that could potentially cause false counts between the two units was removed. Each pair of counters were visited weekly to download the previous week of data and to ensure that data was not lost because of equipment malfunction or changes in the surrounding area.

All study data was entered into a Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software package to assist in the various analyses of each data set.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section contains four subsections: (1) estimation of visitor use in the SRCA and hiking use on St. Regis Mountain; (2) SRCA characteristics of visitors traveling by boat; (3) experiences of overnight campers traveling by boat in the SRCA; and (4) paddle-in campsite conditions in the SRCA.

Estimation of SRCA visitor use and hiking use on St. Regis Mountain

The temporal distribution of use in the SRCA can be seen by graphing the number of visitors who register at the six main entry points during May 1 to October 1, 2007 (figure 1). The x-axis represents each day and the y-axis represents the number of visitors registering per day. Weekends received higher levels of use than weekdays. Holiday weekends were the most distinguishable peak times for recreational use. A total of 2,552 groups including 7,764 visitors registered at NYSDEC access points in the SRCA during May 1 to October 1, 2007.

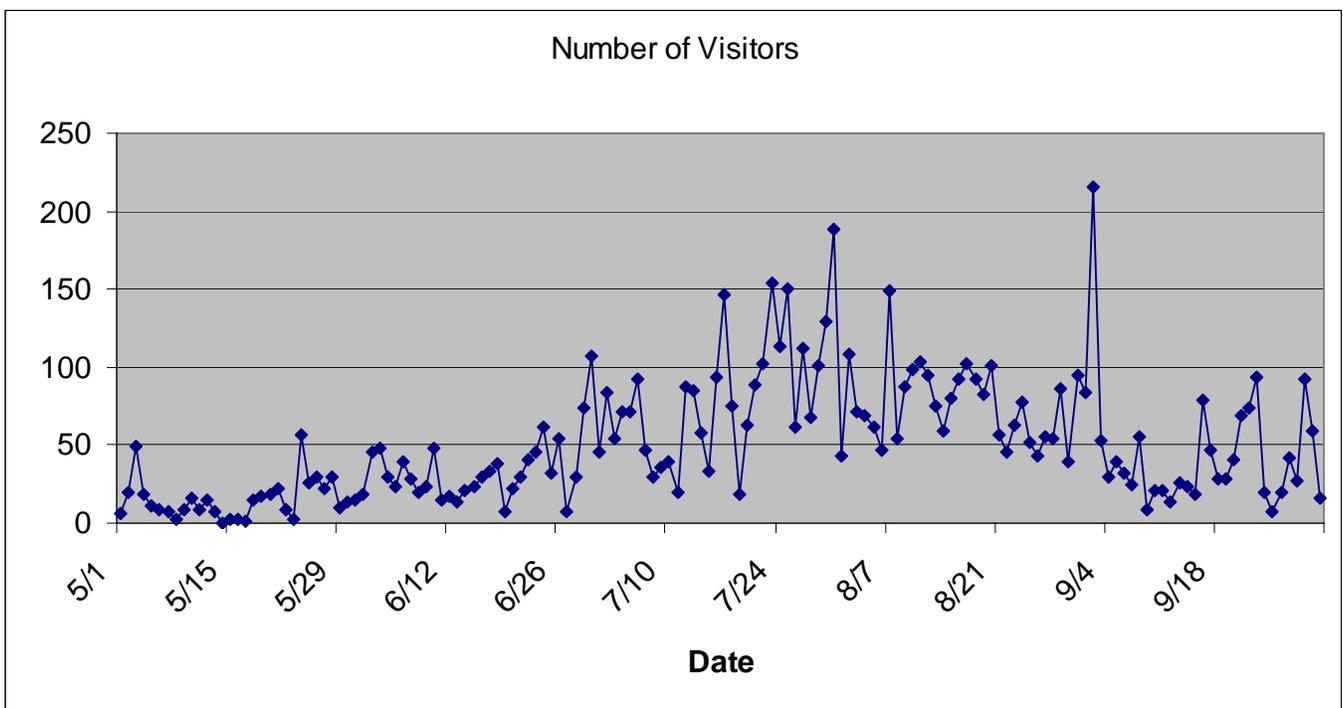


Figure 1. The number of visitors reported registering at SRCA trail and boater access registration stations during May 1 through October 1, 2007.

The greatest percentage of visiting groups entered at St. Regis Mountain for hiking experiences and at Long Pond and Little Clear Pond for boating experiences (table 1). The majority of groups (81%) checked into the SRCA and out from the SRCA at the same access point.

Table 1. Percentage of groups registered at entry trail registers around the SRCA during May 1 through October 1, 2007.

Entry Point	Percent of groups
Bear Pond	8
Little Clear Pond	20
Hoel Pond	11
St. Regis Mountain	39
Long Pond	17
Fish Pond	<u>5</u>
Total	100%

Twenty-four percent of visiting groups were individuals in the SRCA in the summer of 2007 (table 2). The greatest percentage (59%) of visiting groups entered the SRCA were between 2 and 4 people in size during the study period.

Table 2. Groups size registered at entry access points around the SRCA during May 1 through October 1, 2007.

Group size	Percent of groups
1	24
2	39
3	10
4	10
5	5
6	3
7	2
8	2
9	1
10 or more	<u>4</u>
Total	100%

The vast majority (73%) of visitors to the SRCA were day users (table 3). Length of stay for those who camped in the SRCA ranged between 2 and 5 days per trip.

Table 3. Length of stay for groups registered at entry access points around the SRCA during May 1 through October 1, 2007.

Length of stay (days)	Percent of groups
1	73
2	8
3	9
4	5
5	3
6	1
7 or more	<u>1</u>
Total	100%

Comparisons between data gathered via trail counter and data gathered from trail register indicate significant differences in St. Regis Mountain hiking use. The number of hikers estimated using the trail counters were one-half the number of events on the trail counters, assuming all users hiked in and out on the same trail. Two different counter setups were installed within 100 yards of the trail register to check against the accuracy of each other. While the two counters were a few hikers above or below each other on many days, the final number estimates were nearly identical with estimates of 833 and 836 hikers (the average was used in figure 2). The number of groups was used with the reported group size each day to estimate hiker numbers from the trail register at the St. Regis Mountain trailhead. Based on the trailhead register for the same period as the trail counters, the trail register data estimated a total of 743 individuals which is 89% of the number estimated by the average of the two trail counters.

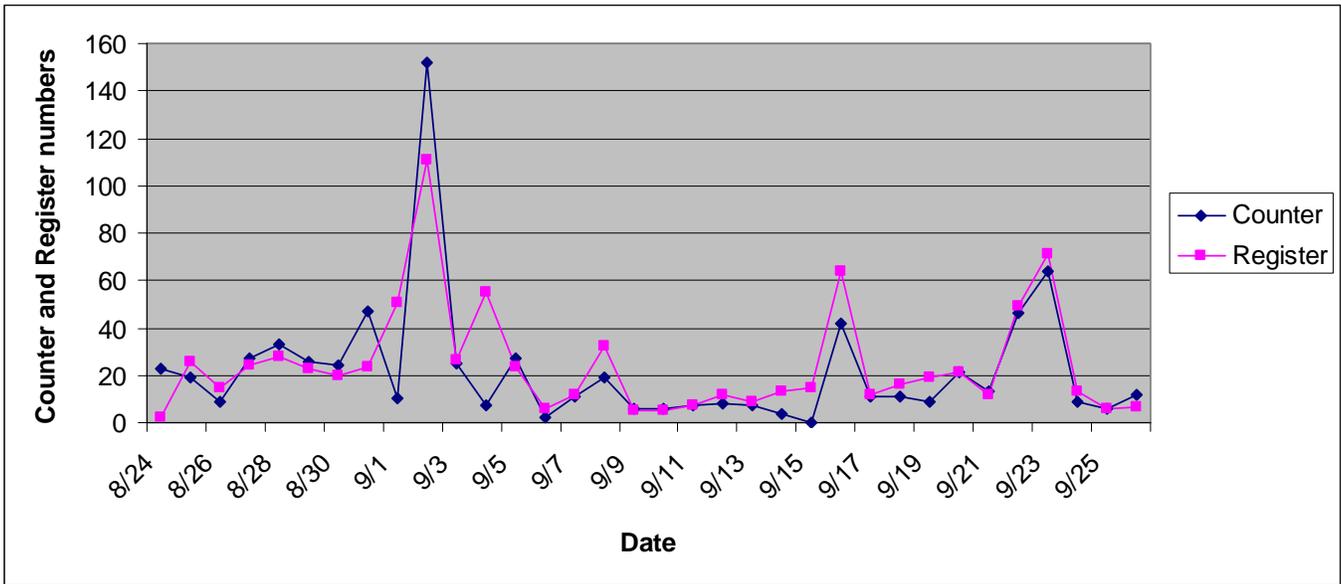


Figure 2. Comparison of trail counter and trailhead registrations at St. Regis Mountain trailhead during August 24 through September 26, 2007.

Characteristics of SRCA Visitors

During the field interview portion of the study at the five SRCA entry points between mid-June and early September, 2007, 589 visitors were seen and 488 were approached to complete a brief on-site questionnaire and only six refused contact. Of the 482 visitors who agreed to participate in the study, 61% were day users and only participated in the on-site questionnaire and 39% were overnight campers who boated and participated in the on-site questionnaire and were invited to participate in the camper diary study.

Group size was most often 1 to 3 visitors (43%) or 4 to 6 visitors (29%) (table 4). Thirty-nine percent of groups included one or more children.

Table 4. Percent of groups by group size and inclusion of adults and children, SRCA, Summer 2007.

Group Size	Total	Adults	Children
0	0.0	0.0	60.6
1 – 3	43.4	52.9	33.8
4 – 6	29.0	30.3	4.8
7 – 9	16.2	12.7	0.8
10+	<u>11.4</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	100	100	100

Visitor groups were most often made up of family (65%) and friends (44%) with a similar pattern of composition between day user and overnight user groups (table 5).

Table 5. Percent of groups by composition, SRCA, Summer 2007.

Group Composition	Day Use	Over Night	Total
Friends	44.0	44.4	44.2
Family	67.6	60.3	64.7
Organization	14.7	17.5	15.8
By myself	3.4	1.6	2.7

Twenty-seven percent of day use visitors were taking their first trip in the SRCA in 2007 and 38% were highly experienced having taken 20 trips or more in the past to the SRCA (table 6). Thirty-six percent of overnight visitors were taking their first trip in the SRCA in 2007 and the others had a wide range of past experience in the SRCA (table 6).

Table 6. Percent of day use and overnight visitors by number of previous trips to the SRCA, Summer 2007.

Previous trip	Day Use	Overnight	Total
First trip	27.0	36.5	30.7
1-2 times	7.2	18.0	11.4
3-5 times	10.9	13.8	12.0
4-10 times	8.5	13.8	10.6
11-20 times	8.2	6.3	7.5
20+ times	<u>38.2</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>27.8</u>
Total	100	100	100

The majority of day users (91%) and overnight users (75%) were on private trips not lead or facilitated by outfitters and their equipment was privately owned and not rented (table 7).

Table 7. Percent of day use and overnight visitors that used an outfitter in the SRCA, Summer 2007.

Outfitter	Day Use	Over Night	Total
No	90.8	74.6	84.4
Yes	<u>9.2</u>	<u>25.4</u>	<u>15.6</u>
Total	100	100	100

The majority of visitors were from New York State (58%) or nearby states and Canadian provinces (table 8). Of those from New York State, the majority were Adirondack or Capital-Saratoga regional residents (table 9).

Table 8. Percent of visitors in the SRCA by permanent residence, summer of 2007.

Residence Area	Percent
New York State	58.3
Vermont	10.2
Mid-Atlantic & South-East States	6.2
Massachusetts, Connecticut, & Rhode Island	6.0
Quebec, Canada	4.8
Pennsylvania	3.9
New Jersey	3.3
Western States	2.1
Midwestern States	1.7
Ontario, Canada	1.7
New Hampshire & Maine	0.8
Countries outside U.S. & Canada	0.6
Other Canadian Provinces	<u>0.4</u>
Total	100

Table 9. Percentages of visitors from New York State in the SRCA in the summer of 2007.

New York State residence region	Percent
The Adirondacks	16.7
Capital – Saratoga	10.1
Finger Lakes	9.3
Niagara Frontier	5.4
New York City	5.4
Hudson Valley	4.5
Central Leatherstocking	2.6
Long Island	1.6
The Catskills	1.5
Thousand Islands – Seaway	1.2
Chautauqua – Allegheny	<u>0.0</u>
Total	58.3

The five access points to the SRCA were chosen to intercept visitors who were on a day or overnight canoe or kayak trip in the SRCA. Overall, Hoel Pond was the most popular access point for all visitors. Long Pond was the most popular access point for overnight users. Hoel Pond was the most popular access point for day users (table 10).

Table 10. Entry point used by percent of day use and overnight visitors in the SRCA, Summer 2007.

Entry Point	Day Use	Overnight	Total
Hoel Pond	42.3	22.2	34.4
Little Clear Pond	23.2	25.9	24.3
Long Pond	14.3	34.4	22.2
Bear Pond	17.1	13.8	15.8
Floodwood Rd.	<u>3.1</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>3.3</u>
Total	100	100	100

Experiences of SRCA Overnight Visitors

During the field interview portion of the study at the five SRCA entry points between mid-June and early September, 2007, 488 boaters were approached to complete a brief questionnaire and only six refused contact. Of those contacted, 189 were overnight campers who indicated they would be staying in the SRCA for the following one or more evenings. All 189 campers were invited to participate in the study and only two visitors declined. There were 187 diaries accepted by visitors and 104 were returned for analysis (56% response rate).

The diary instructions asked SRCA campers traveling by boat to respond to 18 potential detracting situations based on their trip experiences in 2007. Response categories were: not a problem (0) or a five-point range from a slight (1) to a serious (5) problem. The 18 potential detracting situations were organized for this report into three categories of resource, management, and social situations (table 11). The categories of resource and social tended to have more problems reported than the situations in the management category.

The detracting situations that were reported by one-third or more of the respondents as problems were: finding firewood (70%), human impacts to campsites (60%), insects (53%), and weather-related conditions (38%) (table 12). The situations that were reported by less than 10% of the respondents as detracting were two management and three social situations: concerns about being too close to other people for privacy (9%), confusing rules/regulations (9%), disagreements/tension in our group (9%), the camping experience was not what I hoped (8%), and campsite too close to waterfront (4%).

Overall, one or more detracting situations were reported by 95.7% of the campers. Over half of the campers reported one or more detracting situations in the three categories of resource (65.3%), management (93.7%), and social (55.1%) situations.

Table 11. Percent of overnight visitors who report detracting situations in the SRCA in the summer of 2007.

Detracting Situations	Not a problem		Slight Problem			Serious Problem		Total % Reported Problem (1-5)
	0	1	2	3	4	5		
Resource								
Insects	47.5	35.4	13.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	52.5	
Weather	61.7	21.2	14.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	38.3	
Put-in/take-out area at campsite	69.5	15.3	6.1	7.1	1.0	1.0	30.5	
Concerns about wild animals	74.5	21.4	3.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	25.5	
Management								
Finding Firewood	29.9	21.7	16.5	19.6	11.3	1.0	70.1	
Human impacts to campsite	40.5	24.2	19.2	10.1	2.0	4.0	59.5	
Difficulty finding place to camp	68.7	20.2	7.1	2.0	2.0	0.0	31.3	
Poorly marked designated sites	75.8	12.1	4.0	6.1	2.0	0.0	24.2	
Campsite attractiveness	77.8	15.2	1.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	22.2	
Rules/regulations not adequately enforced	86.9	5.1	2.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	13.1	
Designated sites too close together	88.9	8.1	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	11.1	
Confusing rules/regulations	90.9	5.1	0.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	9.1	
Campsite too close to waterfront	95.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.1	
Social								
Behavior of other visitors near campsite	68.3	16.3	3.1	3.1	4.1	5.1	31.7	
Too many people camping in this area	71.7	17.2	5.1	4.0	2.0	0.0	28.3	
Concerns about being too close to other people for privacy	90.9	8.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	
Disagreements tension in our group	91.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	9.0	
The camping experience was not what I hoped	92.0	3.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	8.0	

Table 12. Rank order of percentage of overnight visitors who report detracting situations in the SRCA in the summer of 2007.

Rank	Detracting Situation	Percent With Problem
1	Finding Firewood	70.1
2	Human impacts to campsite	59.5
3	Insects	52.5
4	Weather	38.3
5	Behavior of other visitors near campsite	31.7
6	Difficulty finding place to camp	31.3
7	Put-in/take-out area at campsite	30.5
8	Too many people camping in this area	28.3
9	Concerns about wild animals around the campsite	25.5
10	Poorly marked designated sites	24.2
11	Campsite attractiveness	22.2
12	Rules/regulations not adequately enforced	13.1
13	Designated sites too close together	11.1
14	Concerns about being too close to other people for privacy	9.1
15	Confusing rules/regulations	9.1
16	Disagreements/tension in our group	9.0
17	The camping experience was not what I hoped	8.0
18	Campsite too close to waterfront	4.1

The diary instructions asked SRCA overnight paddlers to respond to 14 potential coping strategies they may have used in response to the detracting situations they experienced on their trip in 2007.

Response categories were: did not use (0) or a three-point response scale from a used infrequently (1) to used frequently (3). The 14 potential coping strategies were organized into two categories of problem-focused coping and emotion-focused coping (table 13). Emotion-focused coping responses are cognitive processes directed toward lessening emotional distress created by the detracting situation. Problem-focused strategies are objective, analytic processes intended to directly influence the problematic environment. The category of emotion-focused coping tended to be used more by SRCA visitors than problem-focused coping strategies.

The coping strategies that were reportedly used by one-third or more of the respondents were: accepted the problem as part of the SRCA experience (36%), tried to view the problem in a positive way (35%), talked about the problem with people in my group (34%), and laughed or made jokes about the problem (33%) (table 14). The coping strategies that were reported as used by less than 10% of the respondents were: moved to another campsite in response to the problem (9%), asked someone for

information or assistance (9%), expressed anger to the person responsible for the problem (5%), ignored/bent rules (3%), and contacted DEC staff (2%).

Table 13. Percent of responses to potential coping strategies in the SRCA in the summer of 2007.

Potential Strategies	Did Not Use/ NA (0)	Used Infrequently (1)	Used Occasionally (2)	Used Frequently (3)	Used Subtotal (1 – 3)	Total (0 – 3)
Problem-Focused Coping						
Avoided campsite areas where I expected the problem to occur	77.8	4.0	9.1	9.1	22.2	100
Tried to get the person responsible to change their behavior	89.9	6.1	4.0	0.0	10.1	100
Moved to another campsite in response to the problem	90.9	3.0	5.1	1.0	9.1	100
Asked someone for information or assistance	90.9	1.0	6.1	2.0	9.1	100
Expressed anger to the person responsible for the problem	94.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	100
Ignored/bent rules	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	100
Contacted Department of Environmental Conservation staff	98	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	100
Emotion-Focused Coping						
Accepted the problem as part of the St. Regis Canoe Area Experience	63.6	15.2	9.1	12.1	36.4	100
Tried to view the problem in a positive way	65.3	14.3	11.2	9.2	34.7	100
Talked about the problem with people in my group	65.7	12.1	14.1	8.1	34.3	100
Laughed or made jokes about the problem	66.7	9.1	12.1	12.1	33.3	100
Tried not to think about it	73.5	11.2	11.2	4.1	26.5	100
Went on as if nothing happened	80.8	8.1	7.1	4.0	19.2	100
Made a plan to address the problem	87.8	6.1	4.1	2.0	12.2	100

Table 14. Rank order of percentage of overnight visitors who report coping strategies in the SRCA in the summer of 2007.

Rank	Potential Coping Strategies	Percent That Used
1	Accepted the problem as part of the SRCA experience	36.4
2	Tried to view the problem in a positive way	34.7
3	Talked about the problem with people in my group	34.3
4	Laughed or made jokes about the problem	33.3
5	Tried not to think about it	26.5
6	Avoided campsite areas where I expected the problem to occur	22.2
7	Went on as if nothing happened	19.2
8	Made a plan to address the problem	12.2
9	Tried to get the person responsible to change their behavior	10.1
10	Moved to another campsite in response to the problem	9.1
11	Asked someone for information or assistance	9.1
12	Expressed anger to the person responsible for the problem	5.1
13	Ignored/bent rules	3.1
14	Contacted Department of Environmental Conservation staff	2.0

Overall, 63.2% of the respondents reported using one or more coping strategies during their trip in the SRCA during the summer of 2007.

Respondents were asked to indicate their level of satisfaction with nine attributes of the SRCA experience on their trip in 2007. Satisfaction was measured on a five-point range from very dissatisfied (-2) to neutral (0) to very satisfied (2). The nine components of the SRCA experience were organized for this report into two categories of satisfying and dissatisfying components (table 15).

The most satisfying components of the experience that were reported by 90% or more of the respondents were: the extent that you experienced wilderness today (94%), interaction with the other people in your group (91%), and the separation of your campsite from other campsites so that you were out of sight of other campsites (91%) (table 16). The most dissatisfying components of the experience that were reported by 10% or more of the respondents were: condition of the natural resources around your campsite (17%), the aesthetic condition of your campsite (15%), and the separation of your campsite from other campsites so that you were out of the sound of other campsites (11%) (table 17).

Table 15. Percent of satisfied and dissatisfied responses to nine components of the SRCA experience in the summer of 2007.

St. Regis Experience	Very Dissatisfied (-2)	Dis-satisfied (-1)	Neutral (0)	Satisfied (1)	Very Satisfied (2)	Total Dissatisfied (-1 & -2)	Total Satisfied (1 & 2)	Total
Interaction with the other people in your group	1.0	1.0	7.1	18.4	72.5	2.0	90.9	100
Interaction with other camping groups near your campsite	1.1	2.1	41.1	23.2	32.5	3.2	55.7	100
Condition of the natural resources around your campsite	5.1	12.1	9.1	35.4	38.3	17.2	73.7	100
The aesthetic condition of your campsite	4.0	11.1	15.2	24.2	45.5	15.1	69.7	100
The separation of your campsite from other campsites so that you were out of sight of other campsites	0.0	3.0	6.1	27.3	63.6	3.0	90.9	100
The separation of your campsite from other campsites so that you were out of the sound of other campsites	2.0	9.1	16.2	42.4	30.3	11.1	72.7	100
The separation of your campsite from the waterfront so that you were out of sight of boaters going by your site	0.0	5.1	24.5	30.6	39.8	5.1	70.4	100
The extent that you experienced wilderness today	2.0	0.0	4.1	39.8	54.1	2.0	93.9	100
Management conditions in and around the campsite	1.0	8.1	9.1	44.4	37.4	9.1	81.8	100

Table 16. Rank order of percentage of overnight visitors who report satisfied responses (category 1 or 2 on survey) to nine components of the SRCA experience in the summer of 2007.

Rank	St. Regis Experience	Percent Satisfied
1	The extent that you experienced wilderness today	93.9
2	Interaction with the other people in your group	90.9
3	The separation of your campsite from other campsites so that you were out of sight of other campsites	90.9
4	Management conditions in and around the campsite	81.8
5	Condition of the natural resources around your campsite	73.7
6	The separation of your campsite from other campsites so that you were out of the sound of other campsites	72.7
7	The separation of your campsite from the waterfront so that you were out of sight of boaters going by your site	70.4
8	The aesthetic condition of your campsite	69.7
9	Interaction with other camping groups near your campsite	55.7

Table 17. Rank order of percentage of overnight visitors who report dissatisfied responses (category -1 or -2 on survey) to nine components of the SRCA experience in the summer of 2007.

Rank	St. Regis Experience	Percent Dissatisfied
1	Condition of the natural resources around your campsite	17.2
2	The aesthetic condition of your campsite	15.1
3	The separation of your campsite from other campsites so that you were out of the sound of other campsites	11.1
4	Management conditions in and around the campsite	9.1
5	The separation of your campsite from the waterfront so that you were out of sight of boaters going by your site	5.1
6	Interaction with other camping groups near your campsite	3.2
7	The separation of your campsite from other campsites so that you were out of sight of other campsites	3.0
8	Interaction with the other people in your group	2.0
9	The extent that your experienced wilderness today	2.0

Overall, respondents were satisfied (23%) to very satisfied (77%) with their trip in the SRCA in 2007 (table 18). No respondent reported overall dissatisfaction with their trip in 2007 in the SRCA.

Table 18. Percentages of overall satisfaction in the SRCA in the summer of 2007.

Very Dissatisfied (-2)	Dissatisfied (-1)	Neutral (0)	Satisfied (1)	Very Satisfied (2)	Total
0	0	0	22.9	77.1	100

Nine questions asked respondents how they would modify their participation in the future based on their experiences on their trip in the SRCA. Future intentions were considered long-term outcomes of the SRCA experience at the time of the survey. The future intention questions were designed to identify behavioral modifications to how visitors use an area resulting from current on-site conditions. If the camper is satisfied with current conditions there should not be a need to modify behavior. Conversely, if a camper experienced detracting situations on the current trip he/she is likely to proactively avoid detracting situations they anticipate happening again in the future. Future intentions was measured on a five-point range from very unlikely (-2) to neutral (0) to very likely (2). Two-thirds of the campers reported that were likely to very likely to return to the SRCA on another trip and camp in the same campsite (table 19). While they were somewhat likely to use some avoidance strategies to minimize detracting situations, the majority reported that they were not very likely to be displaced to another wilderness area in the Adirondacks or outside the Adirondacks.

Overall, campers experienced one or more detracting situations during their trip in the SRCA in the summer of 2007 and used one or more coping strategies to maintain some level of satisfaction during their trip. While all campers reported being satisfied to very satisfied with their overall trip and would return to the SRCA on a future trip, several components of their experience were not satisfying or were very dissatisfying. Thus, management of some of the campsites (e.g., campsite condition) and camper experiences (e.g., crowding) should be reviewed and addressed by managers to reduce how frequently and strongly campers must cope with less than desirable situations.

Table 19. Percentages of future intentions in the SRCA in the summer of 2007.

As a result of my St. Regis Canoe Area camping experience on this trip I am likely to	Very Unlikely (-2)	Unlikely (-1)	Neutral (0)	Likely (1)	Very Likely (2)	Total
Return to the St. Regis Canoe Area and...						
...use the same campsite	3.1	9.4	20.8	31.3	35.4	100
...avoid this campsite and seek another one	29.8	23.4	31.9	10.6	4.3	100
...avoid certain times of the day	31.8	24.5	33.0	9.6	1.1	100
...avoid certain times of the week	19.1	20.2	25.6	23.4	11.7	100
...avoid certain times of the year	18.1	19.1	35.2	19.1	8.5	100
...avoid certain ponds/travel routes	23.6	32.3	32.2	9.7	2.2	100
Return to the St. Regis Canoe Area on a day trip...						
...but not camping again	38.3	28.7	22.3	4.3	6.4	100
Not return to the St. Regis Canoe Area and...						
...will go to a different wilderness area <u>within</u> the Adirondack Park	41.4	11.0	25.6	12.2	9.8	100
...will go to a different wilderness area <u>outside</u> the Adirondack Park	46.3	4.9	29.3	7.3	12.2	100

Campsite Conditions

Data Reporting Process: Of the 75 designated campsites along ponds and lakes, 56 campsites were visited (see Appendix C) and evaluated to measure a variety of variables that characterize the conditions in each site and within each area. Table 20 shows the impact indicator variables that were used to assess each campsite.

Table 20. St Regis Canoe Wilderness campsite impact parameters and code values.

Variable	Codes
Shore disturbance at put in/ take out	1=None, 2= slight, 3=moderate, 4=severe
Access difficulty from put in/ take out	1=Easy, 2=Intermediate, 3=Difficult, 4=Most difficult
% Site Vegetation Cover (deviation from control)	0=0-25%, 1=26-50%, 2=51-75%, 3=76-100%
% Soil exposure (deviation from control site)	0=0-25%, 1=26-50%, 2=51-75%, 3=76-100%
Site screening from other sites	0=Complete, 1=Partial, 2=None
Human waste	0=None, 1=1-2 signs, 2=3-4 signs, 3=5-6 signs, 4=7+ serious problem
Litter/trash	0=None, 1=1-2 signs, 2=3-4 signs, 3=5-6 signs, 4=7+ serious problem
Tree damage	0=None, 1=few signs, 2=many signs, 3=severe
Root exposure	0=None, 1=few signs, 2=many signs, 3=severe
# stumps	Enter #
# fire rings	Enter #
# tents that fit on site	Enter #
# social trails	Enter #
# sat sites	Enter #

The field technician took impact measurements for each indicator variable (table 20) in each campsite and assigned a condition class to each site according to the class definitions provided in table 21. The five condition classes provide an organizing structure for presenting and interpreting the results of the campsite impact assessments. Campsite management decisions should be made in the context of the overall condition class of a site and in response to individual indicators for each site that are important to DEC managers. The management suggestions in Table 21 represent a guideline to starting the decision making process (see Appendix F for photographic examples of these condition classes). **Condition classes one through three should be considered the preferred classes for campsites at the St. Regis Canoe Wilderness.**

Table 21. Condition class description and possible management actions (adapted from Frissell 1978).

Condition Class Designation	Management Suggestions
Condition Class 1	
Ground vegetation flattened but not permanently injured. Minimal physical change except for possibly a simple rock fireplace	These sites are barely recognizable as camping areas. If not in situations known to be sensitive to use (e.g. wet area), no management actions is necessary. Maintain current use level or allow increase if nearby sites must be closed.
Condition Class 2	
Ground vegetation worn away around fireplace or center of activity	Site change now apparent but still within acceptable limits. These areas are readily identified as campsites and will continue to attract use. Future use should be carefully monitored to detect adverse change.
Condition Class 3	
Ground vegetation lost on most of the site, but humus and litter still present in all but a few areas.	This is a transitional condition. Considerable change in plant cover is evident but little sign of soil problems. The condition may be accepted as normal in areas of high attractions. However, modification of current use patterns and intensities may be needed to prevent further change.
Condition Class 4	
Bare mineral soil widespread. Three roots exposed on the surface	Deterioration is accelerating. If current level and type of use continues, soil erosion, loss of three cover, and esthetic degradation are likely. Withdraw use from these sites and allow recovery. If site is improperly located, permanent closure should be considered. If site is reopened, insure that use patterns are adjusted to prevent reinjury.
Condition Class 5	
Soil erosion obvious. Trees reduced in vigor and dead.	Natural recovery will be extremely slow. The sites should be closed permanently and alternate ones located. If the site is critical to the recreation pattern, extensive rehabilitation will be required to return it to acceptable condition.

An overall impact index was created by summing scores for the 14 impact indicators listed in Table 20. The three variables *number of stumps*, *number of tents*, and *number of social trails* each had a large range in response compared to the scaled response categories used for the other indicators. In order to maintain consistency in level of measurement and avoid skewing the index these three indicators were recoded into the groups listed in Table 22. The overall impact index range from one to 47 and is an unweighted sum of the 14 impact indicator variables after the three variables noted above were recoded. A weighted index can be created if desired and an agreed upon weight system is defined according to management needs. The advantage of a weighted index is that some indicator variables can be given more importance in deciding which campsites need to have field work attention first. Photographs representing examples of each condition class, control sites, and examples of impacts assessed for the index can be found in Appendix F.

Table 22. Recode categories for stumps, tents, and social trails in campsites in the SRCA study area.

Indicator	Response range	Recode Categories
Number of stumps	0-28	0=0; 1=1; 2=2; 3=3; 4+=4
Number of tents	0-12	0-2=0; 3-4=1; 5+=2
Number of social trails	1-15	0-2=0; 3-4=1; 5-6=2; 7+=3

Campsite impact data are organized and presented in two ways in this report. First, impacts are organized according to overall condition class in order to present the impact index score and overall condition class designation. Second, data are organized according to waterbody to present condition using number of satellite sites and square feet of impact area.

The primary objective of this project is to report the condition of designated primitive campsites. The condition of satellite sites was also assessed. Satellite site assessments can be used to monitor the recovery/regeneration of nonconforming sites being brought back into compliance through management prescriptions.

Results: Condition Class Impact Index Summary -- A total of 56 designated sites and 46 satellite sites were assessed (refer to Table 23). The average index score was 27 for designated sites and 13 for satellite sites (Table 24).

Table 23. Frequency of Designated & Satellite sites in the SRCA in summer of 2007.

	Area			Total
	Fish Pond	Long Pond	St. Regis Pond	
Number of Designated Campsites	5	23	28	56
Number of Satellite Sites	2	13	31	46
Frequency of Designated Sites with Satellite Sites	2	8	17	27

Table 24. Impact index summary statistics for Designated & Satellite campsites in the SRCA in 2007.

Type of Site	Average impact index score	Minimum value	Maximum value
Designated sites	27.7	10	25
Satellite sites	13.7	7	22

Note: Index range 1=no impact to 47=highest possible impact

A summary of the impact scores of all designated campsites are compiled in table 25 according to each condition class. The field technician did not identify any designated condition class one sites in the areas measured in 2007. Fifteen designated sites are in the classes two and three and 31 are in classes four and five. The desired condition classes for designated campsites in the SRCA are classes one through three. Table 25 shows that sites that do not require management attention have an impact index score less than 20 and are typically less than 2,000 square feet in size.

Table 25. Summary condition class data for Designated campsites in the SRCA in 2007.

Condition class	1	2	3	4	5
Number of sites in class	0	6	19	12	19
Average impact index score	0	14.1	19.5	22.2	25.9
Range of impact index scores	0	10-17	15-32	18-27	21-35
Average campsite impact area (sq ft)	0	1658	1400	1740	3827
Range of campsite impact areas (sq ft)	0	1106-2057	402-2068	789-3109	512-12808

A summary of the impact scores of all satellite campsites are compiled in table 26 according to each condition class. Satellite sites are smaller and less impacted compared to designated sites. There are no desired condition classes for satellite sites in the SRCA because they are undesigned additions and extensions to the designated campsites. We report them to show the extent of campsite impacts in the SRCA and not to suggest that they need to be maintained.

Table 26. Summary condition class data for Satellite campsites in the SRCA in 2007.

Condition class	1	2	3	4	5
Number of sites in class	2	2	34	6	2
Average impact index score	9.5	10.5	13.5	15.6	17.0
Range of impact index scores	9-10	7-14	8-22	14-17	15-19
Average campsite impact area (sq ft)	163	522	366	470	1108
Range of campsite impact areas (sq ft)	114-211	217-826	95-1148	280-731	559-1757

Data for the 14 individual campsite indicator variables are shown in 14 tables in Appendix D for each waterbody area according to condition class. Appendix D shows the raw data for designated sites; the recoded variables used in the index were not reported in these tables. This information can be used to identify the most consistent (i.e. problematic) impacts in each class as well as unique characteristics of each class. Specifically, we can focus on classes four and five to identify areas managers might consider directing attention.

The tables in Appendix D indicate that the preferred condition classes (one, two, and three) all have sites that are physically difficult to access from the water. Classes four and five have sites that are relatively easier to access from the water. The indicators that appear to be a frequent management concern in classes four and five are loss of vegetation, evidence of human waste, tree damage, tree root exposure, number of dead trees, space available for average two/three person tent, social trails, and satellite sites. Indicators that appear to be distributed across all condition classes are screening between sites, litter, and number of fire rings.

Tables presenting the detailed data organized according to overall impact index score for each individual campsite are shown in five tables in Appendix E. The campsite ID numbers correspond to the numbering system on the DEC waterbody area maps. This information can be used to identify sites by location and according to management priority. The index score was calculated using the recoded data for the three variables *number of stumps*, *number of tents*, and *number of social trails*.

Condition Class Designation by Water Body -- Tables 27 to 31 present the designated campsites in each condition class according to waterbody in the SRCA. No campsites were sampled in the Slang Pond area in 2007. Campsites in classes one, two, and three do not require immediate management attention according to the management criteria in Table 21. The campsites in classes four and five are identified as needing further assessment and management attention.

Five of the six sites on Fish Pond were assessed. Three of the five sites were identified as class five. These results suggest that at least 50% of the sites on Fish Pond require a management response. Six of the 22 sites on Long Pond were in classes two and three and 16 were in classes four and five. Approximately 72% of the sites on Long Pond were classified as highly impacted. Seven (41%) of the 17 sites on St. Regis Pond were in classes two and three. Ten (59%) were in classes four and five. All three (100%) of the sites on Bear Pond were identified as class three sites. Four (67%) of the six sites on Little Long Pond were in reasonable (condition class three) and two (33%) were in class five. The two sites on Grass Pond were in class three. Table 32 presents the percentage of sites on each water body that do and do not require management attention. Overall, 33% (n=15) of the designated sites do not require management attention and 67% (n=31) do. Mountain, Grass, and Bear Ponds appear to be relatively less impacted than the other larger ponds.

Table 27. Campsites in Condition Class 1 organized by waterbody area in the SRCA in 2007.

Waterbody	Designated Sites
Fish Pond	
Long Pond	
Mountain Pond	No Class 1
St Regis Pond	Sites
Little Long Pond	Identified
Grass Pond	
Bear Pond	

Table 28. Campsites in Condition Class 2 organized by waterbody area in the SRCA in 2007.

Waterbody	Designated Sites
Fish Pond	1, 3
Long Pond	5, 7
Mountain Pond	
St Regis Pond	9, 15
Little Long Pond	
Grass Pond	
Bear Pond	

Table 29. Campsites in Condition Class 3 organized by waterbody area in the SRCA in 2007.

Waterbody	Designated Sites
Fish Pond	
Long Pond	1, 11, 17, 22
Mountain Pond	1
St Regis Pond	1, 7, 12, 13, 17
Little Long Pond	2, 4, 5, 6
Grass Pond	1, 2
Bear Pond	1, 2, 3

Table 30. Campsites in Condition Class 4 organized by waterbody area in the SRCA in 2007.

Waterbody	Designated Sites
Fish Pond	
Long Pond	2, 3, 6, 9, 12, 18, 19, 20
Mountain Pond	
St Regis Pond	2, 3, 11, 16
Little Long Pond	
Grass Pond	
Bear Pond	

Table 31. Campsites in Condition Class 5 organized by waterbody area in the SRCA in 2007.

Waterbody	Designated Sites
Fish Pond	2, 5, 6
Long Pond	4, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21
Mountain Pond	
St Regis Pond	4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 14
Little Long Pond	1, 3
Grass Pond	
Bear Pond	

Table 32. Percentage of campsites requiring and not requiring management attention on each waterbody.

Waterbody	% sites in classes 1, 2, & 3	% sites in classes 4 & 5	# of sites on pond
Fish Pond ^a	50	50	6
Long Pond	28	72	22
Mountain Pond	100		2
St Regis Pond	41	59	17
Little Long Pond	67	33	6
Grass Pond	100		2
Bear Pond	100		3

^aSite #4 not assessed and not included in calculation

Impact Area and Identification of Satellite Sites: Table 33 shows that summary data for the number of satellite sites and sites over 2,000 square feet on each waterbody. Tables 34 to 37 show the square footage and satellite sites for each designated campsite according to waterbody. The total size of each impact area includes the area of the satellite sites associated with a given designated site. Tables presenting the detailed impact data for each individual campsite site according to square feet of impact area are shown in five tables in Appendix E.

All of the ponds have designated campsites with satellite sites and sites exceeding 2,000 square feet in impact area. St. Regis, Long, and Little Long Ponds are in greater need of management attention based on the volume of sites exceeding the criteria.

Table 33. Summary data for number of satellite sites and sites over 2,100 square feet on each waterbody.

Waterbody	# of sites on pond	# satellite sites	# sites over 2,000 SF
Fish Pond ^a	6	2	1
Long Pond	22	12	11
Mountain Pond	2	1	1
St Regis Pond	17	19	9
Little Long Pond	6	8	3
Grass Pond	2	2	1
Bear Pond	3	3	1

^aSite #4 not assessed and not included in calculation

Table 34. Total area of designated campsites including satellite sites in the Fish Pond Area.

Fish Pond		
Designated site	# of Satellite sites	Total impact area
FP 1		1,106.81
FP 2	1	1,293.18
FP 3		1,455.23
FP 5	1	2,150.82
FP 6		1,095.12

Table 35. Total area of designated campsites including satellite sites in the Long Pond Area.

Long Pond		
Designated site	# of Satellite sites	Total impact area
LP 1		1,608.99
LP 2	4	4,201.98
LP 3		1,970.05
LP 4		2,510.21
LP 5		1,885.70
LP 6		2,445.54
LP 7	1	2,409.68
LP 8		6,100.70
LP 9		789.03
LP 10		11,984.47
LP 11		1,142.31
LP 12	1	1,261.67
LP 13		2,626.59
LP 14	1	6,140.56
LP 15	3	5,753.87
LP 16	1	13,804.36
LP 17		402.13
LP 18		2,162.35
LP 19		1,576.29
LP 20		1,565.44
LP 21	1	1,976.53
LP 22		1,011.15
Mountain Pond		
MP 1	1	2,591.57

Table 36. Total area of designated campsites including satellite sites on Bear Pond, Little Long Pond, and Grass Pond in the St. Regis Pond Area.

Designated site	# of Satellite sites	Total impact area
Bear Pond		
BP 1	3	956.28
BP 2		604.15
BP 3		2,667.71
Little Long Pond		
LLP 1		2,730.45
LLP 2		1,407.56
LLP 3	2	6,969.59
LLP 4	3	2,717.08
LLP 5	1	1,323.59
LLP 6	2	1,249.59
Grass Pond		
GP 1	1	2,985.94
GP 2		2,015.97

Table 37. Total area of designated campsites including satellite sites on St. Regis Pond.

St. Regis Pond		
Designated site	# of Satellite sites	Total impact area
RP 1	1	2,639.80
RP 2	1	1,841.99
RP 3		942.78
RP 4	2	3,279.91
RP 5	2	4,587.76
RP 6	1	2,327.75
RP 7	1	889.54
RP 8	1	3,646.63
RP 9		2,049.80
RP 10	2	4,133.99
RP 11		1,610.96
RP 12	2	2,960.24
RP 13		1,223.69
RP 14	4	1,432.51
RP 15		1,394.07
RP 16	2	2,458.37
RP 17		588.59

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

The data collected for this study is beneficial to the Adirondack Park Agency and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Unit Management Plan planners. The baseline information collected emphasizes that the SRCA is currently receiving about the level of use previously expected by planners; however, the analysis of the visitor experiences and the campsite conditions suggests the need for future management to maintain or improve the recreational experience and the conditions of the resource.

Visitor Experience Summary

The majority of visitors to the SRCA were from New York State (58%) or nearby states and Canadian provinces. Of those from New York State, the majority were Adirondack or Capital-Saratoga regional residents.

- The vast majority (73%) of visitors to the SRCA were day users. Twenty-seven percent of day use visitors were taking their first trip in the SRCA in 2007 and 38% were highly experienced having taken 20 trips or more in the past to the SRCA.
- Length of stay for those who camped in the SRCA ranged between 2 and 5 days per trip. Thirty-six percent of overnight visitors were taking their first trip in the SRCA in 2007 and the others had a wide range of past experience in the SRCA.

Of those visitors contacted who were overnight campers in the SRCA, 187 agreed to participate in a trip diary of their camping experiences and 104 returned completed diaries. Campers were asked if they experienced detracting situations during their camping experiences while on their trip in the SRCA.

- Of the management related problems reported by campers, five situations were reported as some level of problem by 20% or more of the campers:
 - finding firewood (70.1%);
 - human impacts to campsite (59.5%);
 - difficulty finding place to camp (31.3%);
 - poorly marked designated sites (24.2%); and
 - campsite attractiveness (22.2%).

- Of the social related problems reported by campers, two situations were reported as some level of problem by 20% or more of the campers:
 - behavior of other visitors near campsite (31.7%) and
 - too many people camping in this area (28.3%).
- Overall, one or more detracting situations were reported by 95.7% of the campers. Over half of the campers reported one or more detracting situations in the three categories:
 - resource (65.3%),
 - management (93.7%), and
 - social (55.1%) situations.

One or more coping strategies were used by 63.2% of the campers to adjust to detracting situations while on their trip in the SRCA in the summer of 2007. The coping strategies that were reportedly used by one-third or more of the respondents were:

- accepted the problem as part of the SRCA experience (36%),
- tried to view the problem in a positive way (35%),
- talked about the problem with people in my group (34%), and
- laughed or made jokes about the problem (33%).

Campers were asked what were the most satisfying and dissatisfying components of their trip experiences in the SRCA.

- The most satisfying components of the experience that were reported by 90% or more of the respondents were:
 - the extent that you experienced wilderness today (94%),
 - interaction with the other people in your group (91%), and
 - the separation of your campsite from other campsites so that you were out of sight of other campsites (91%).
- The most dissatisfying components of the experience that were reported by 10% or more of the respondents were:
 - condition of the natural resources around your campsite (17%),
 - the aesthetic condition of your campsite (15%), and

- the separation of your campsite from other campsites so that you were out of the sound of other campsites (11%).
- Campers were satisfied (23%) to very satisfied (77%) with their trip and no respondent reported overall dissatisfaction with their trip in 2007 in the SRCA.

Two-thirds of the campers reported that were likely to very likely to return to the SRCA on another trip and camp in the same campsite. While they were somewhat likely to use some avoidance strategies to minimize detracting situations, the majority reported that they were not very likely to be displaced to another wilderness area in the Adirondacks or outside the Adirondacks.

Overall, campers experienced one or more detracting situations during their trip in the SRCA in the summer of 2007 and used one or more coping strategies to maintain some level of satisfaction during their trip. While all campers reported being satisfied to very satisfied with their overall trip and would return to the SRCA on a future trip, several components of their experience were not satisfying or were very dissatisfying. Thus, management of some of the campsites (e.g., campsite condition) and camper experiences (e.g., crowding) should be reviewed and addressed by managers to reduce how frequently and strongly campers must cope with less than desirable situations.

Campsite Impact Summary

A total of 56 designated sites and 46 satellite sites were assessed. Twenty seven of the 56 designated sites were found to have between one and four satellite sites. The St. Regis Pond area has the largest number of satellite sites (n=31) followed by Long pond (n=13) and finally Fish Pond (n=2). Satellite sites are smaller and less impacted based on the index scores, impact area in square feet, and distribution of sites in the five condition classes. The majority of designated sites (n=31; 67%) were in condition classes four and five and require management attention according to the overall condition class indicator. Fifteen (33%) of the sites were in classes two and three. All of the ponds had sites exceeding 2,000 square feet in impact area and are in greater need of management attention when assessed using this criteria. St. Regis, Long, and Little Long Ponds are in the greatest need of management attention relative to the other Ponds based on overall condition class designation, number of satellite sites, and square footage of impact area.

There appears to be a relationship between difficulty of accessing the site from the water and impact to the site. The sites that are less impacted have more difficult access compared to sites with

higher impact scores. The impact indicators that appear to be a more frequent issue in classes four and five are:

1. loss of vegetation,
2. evidence of human waste,
3. tree damage,
4. tree root exposure,
5. number of dead trees,
6. space available for average two/three person tent,
7. social trails, and
8. satellite sites.

Of these eight indicators *evidence of human waste* is the most easily reversible. *Loss of vegetation* and *space available for tents* are associated because as vegetation is lost more space is made available for tents. Loss of vegetation is an absolute measure that does not account for the size of the impact area. The loss of vegetation measure should be considered in relation to the size of the impact area for the site. Loss of vegetation is associated with exposed soil and is a reversible condition. It should be noted that amount of *exposed soil* was not identified as a problematic indicator. Organic matter covering the soil is helpful in reducing erosion issues when vegetation is lost.

Tree damage, root exposure, and number of dead trees are relatively more difficult to reverse and indicators of more serious management conditions. The condition of trees in the SRCA suggests that many campsites are experiencing loss of tree over story with damage to the forest health around campsites. This situation is compounded by the amount of campsite expansion identified in the area. Campsite expansion occurs through two mechanisms simultaneously. One mechanism is the development of satellite sites which have been identified on-site. The second mechanism is the lateral expansion of the impact area. Lateral expansion of a site is seen as increasing square footage of the site. Primary sites eventually merge with satellite sites as they both laterally expand and results in one very large impacted site.

The desired condition classes are one through three. Based on the impact data from all sites combined and the condition class description, the typical characteristics of a campsite in the SRCA are as follows:

- The desired campsite has moderate amount of damage to the shore line at the put-in/take-out; this may include some erosion or loss of vegetation indicating where the

site is and the easiest place to land. Access difficulty is moderate and does not require a great deal of work to bring gear to the site (i.e. uphill climb).

- The campsite has no more than 50% vegetation loss compared to a control site in the area. During the summer season the site is completely or almost completely screened from other sites.
- There is no evidence of human waste and minimal evidence of litter (two or three signs maximum).
- Only two or three trees in the campsite should show signs of damage and roots should show minimal exposure from erosion at the site. Class two and three campsites may have one or two dead trees, one fire ring, and room for two tents (average two/three person tent).
- A class two or three campsite in the SRCA campsite has four or five social trails leading into the woods and may have one satellite site.

Fifteen designated sites were identified in the desired condition classes one, two, and three. Thirty-one campsites in the SRCA were identified in condition classes four and five. The typical class four or five site had the following characteristics:

- The site has moderate to severe damage to the shore line at the put in/take out. This is seen as loss of vegetation, erosion resulting in an abrupt edge at the water, and exposure of tree roots.
- It is relatively easy to access these sites from the water. The site is close to the water, storing boats on land is convenient, and it is not an up-hill climb to the site.
- Approximately 75% to 100% of the vegetation on the site is lost compared to a control site and there is partial screening between sites during the summer season.
- There might be one sign of human waste and a few pieces of litter on the site.
- Four to six of the trees on site will show signs of damage from campers and root exposure is prominent as a result of erosion.
- On average there will be four or five dead tree stumps; but some sites will have up to 20.
- There is typically one fire ring and space for four to 12 average two/three person tents.
- There is likely to be five to eight social trails leading into the woods and three or four satellite sites.

Visitor Experience and Campsite Condition Summary

Integration of the two data sets for visitor experiences and campsite conditions suggests that visitors are identifying detracting situations that exist due to degraded campsite conditions and visitor impacts on their experiences. The campsite condition results supported the visitor's observations and feelings that campsite conditions are not in the desired condition class within the SRCA and are non-conforming to UMP and SLMP requirements for a primitive campsite. Furthermore, the lateral expansion of the designated sites and the proliferation of satellite sites indicated the extent to which too many visitors were "sharing" designated sites and causing the perception among visitor that their experiences were being negatively impacted through crowded conditions that were not conforming to desired primitive campsite experiences.

Through the use of light to intense coping strategies, visitors were adapting to these detracting situations and report both satisfactions and dissatisfactions with various components of the experience. While visitors do report being satisfied or very satisfied with their overall trip, this information should not be considered a good indication of management effectiveness because visitors want to be satisfied and consequently are employing one or more coping strategies to achieve their desire for an over all satisfying trip to the SRCA. Generally, visitors intend to return for future trips to the SRCA and are adapting to the degraded conditions by spatially displacing their travels to other campsites and water bodies in the SRCA, displacing to other times for their travels in the SRCA, and rationalizing or shifting their definition of what constitutes a wilderness experience and wilderness conditions.

Management of camping within the SRCA needs to address improvement of campsite conditions and enforcement to reduce the expansion of campsites through sharing designated sites and the consequent lateral enlarging of the campsite area and proliferation of non-conforming satellite sites. Following the implementation of campsite management and enforcement activities, a Limits of Acceptable Change process can be instituted to monitor that desired conditions and visitor experiences are being maintained in compliance with the desired UMP and SLMP campsite conditions for primitive camping experiences.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX A: SRCA INTERVIEW FORM

St. Regis Canoe Area Visitor Study

Summer 2007

Conducted by SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry

In an effort to better understand the users of the **St. Regis Canoe Area**, we would like you to answer a few questions about your trip.

1. On this trip into the **St. Regis Canoe Area** will you stay out over night within this management unit?

_____ No, this is a day trip just for today

_____ Yes, I will be staying in the **St. Regis Canoe Area** for _____ nights on this trip.

2. How many people are in your group today in the **St. Regis Canoe Area**?

We have a total of _____ people in our group with ____ adults (18 years and older) and ____ children.

3. Have you ever been to the **St. Regis Canoe Area** before?

_____ No

_____ Yes, I have made _____ number of previous trips to the **St. Regis Canoe Area**?

4. How would you describe your group (check all that apply) on this trip to the **St. Regis Canoe Area**?

_____ Friends

_____ Family

_____ Organization

_____ By myself

_____ Other (explain: _____)

5. Was any portion of this trip to the **St. Regis Canoe Area** arranged through an outfitter (such as canoe or equipment rental, vehicle shuttling, etc.)?

_____ No

_____ Yes (explain: _____)

6. Where is your permanent place of residence?

State or Province: _____

County: _____

Thank you for your help with this brief survey.

APPENDIX B: CAMPER DIARY QUESTIONNAIRE



St Regis Canoe Area Visitor Survey



**In cooperation with the
New York State Department of Environmental
Conservation**

This survey will take approximately 15 minutes to complete each day.
Your information is very valuable and will help to better manage the
St. Regis Canoe Area!

Your responses are completely anonymous and will not be individually reported. This
information will be added into the total survey results to improve management.

IN _____

FIRST NIGHT (FILL OUT THIS PAGE AND NEXT 2 PAGES ONLY)

Pond Name: _____ **and campsite number:** _____

A series of situations that may have detracted from your experience today in your campsite area are listed below. *If you did not encounter a situation then circle zero. Otherwise, rank the seriousness of the situation by circling the appropriate number.*

Detracting Situations	Not A Problem	Slight Problem	—————→			Serious Problem
Human impacts to campsite (litter, tree damage, etc.)	0	1	2	3	4	5
Campsite attractiveness (site does not look nice)	0	1	2	3	4	5
Campsite too close to water front	0	1	2	3	4	5
Insects (black flies, mosquitoes, etc.)	0	1	2	3	4	5
Too many people camping in this area	0	1	2	3	4	5
Difficulty finding place to camp	0	1	2	3	4	5
Put-in/take-out area <u>at campsite</u>	0	1	2	3	4	5
Weather (heat, rain, lightning, wind, etc.)	0	1	2	3	4	5
Finding firewood around the campsite	0	1	2	3	4	5
Designated sites too close together	0	1	2	3	4	5
Poorly marked designated campsites	0	1	2	3	4	5
Confusing rules/regulations	0	1	2	3	4	5
Rules/regulations not adequately enforced	0	1	2	3	4	5
Concerns about wild animals around the campsite	0	1	2	3	4	5
Behavior of other visitors near campsite	0	1	2	3	4	5
Disagreements/tension in our group	0	1	2	3	4	5
Concerns about being too close to other people for privacy	0	1	2	3	4	5
The camping experience was not what I hoped it would be	0	1	2	3	4	5

Overall, how did you respond TODAY to the problems you noted in the previous question about experiences in your campsite area? A series of potential strategies are listed below. *If you did not use a given strategy TODAY then circle zero. Otherwise, rank how often you used the strategy by circling the appropriate number.*

Potential Strategies	Did Not Use/ Not Applicable	Used Infrequently	Used Occasionally	Used Frequently
Avoided campsite areas where I expected the problem to occur	0	1	2	3
Tried to get the person responsible to change their behavior	0	1	2	3
Expressed anger to the person responsible for the problem	0	1	2	3
Moved to another campsite in response to the problem	0	1	2	3
Ignored/bent the rules	0	1	2	3
Asked someone for information or assistance	0	1	2	3
Contacted Department of Environmental Conservation staff	0	1	2	3
Made a plan to address the problem	0	1	2	3
Accepted the problem as part of the St Regis Canoe Area experience	0	1	2	3
Laughed or made jokes about the problem	0	1	2	3
Tried to view the problem in a positive way	0	1	2	3
Tried not to think about it	0	1	2	3
Went on as if nothing had happened	0	1	2	3
Talked about the problem with people in my group	0	1	2	3

At the end of the day, how satisfied are you with the following components of your St Regis Canoe Area camping experience? Please circle one number for each below

St. Regis experience <u>today</u>	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neutral	Satisfied	Very Satisfied
Interaction with the other people in <u>your group</u> <i>[check here if traveling alone <input type="checkbox"/></i>	-2	-1	0	1	2
Interaction with <u>other camping groups</u> near your campsite	-2	-1	0	1	2
Condition of the natural resources around your campsite (e.g., trees and ground vegetation not impacted by human use)	-2	-1	0	1	2
The aesthetic condition of your campsite (e.g., no litter around campsite, no garbage in fire pit)	-2	-1	0	1	2
The separation of your campsite from other campsites so that you were <u>out of sight</u> of other campsites	-2	-1	0	1	2
The separation of your campsite from other campsites so that you were <u>out of the sound</u> of other campsites	-2	-1	0	1	2
The separation of your campsite from the waterfront so that you were <u>out of sight of boaters</u> going by your site	-2	-1	0	1	2
The extent that you experienced wilderness today	-2	-1	0	1	2
Management conditions in and around the campsite (e.g. signs, site maintenance, etc.)	-2	-1	0	1	2

AT END OF TRIP, FILL OUT THIS PAGE AND THE NEXT PAGE

The following questions ask if you will be planning any future trips to the St. Regis Canoe Area or not.

As a result of my St. Regis Canoe Area camping experience on this trip I am likely to	Very Unlikely	Unlikely	Neutral	Likely	Very Likely
Return to the St. Regis Canoe Area and . . .					
use the same campsite	-2	-1	0	1	2
avoid this campsite and seek another site	-2	-1	0	1	2
avoid certain <u>times of the day</u>	-2	-1	0	1	2
avoid certain <u>times of the week</u>	-2	-1	0	1	2
avoid certain <u>times of the year</u>	-2	-1	0	1	2
avoid certain ponds/travel routes	-2	-1	0	1	2
Return to the St. Regis Canoe Area on a day trip but not camping again	-2	-1	0	1	2
NOT return to the St. Regis Canoe Area and . . .					
and will go to a different wilderness area <u>within</u> the Adirondack Park	-2	-1	0	1	2
and will go to a different wilderness area <u>outside</u> the Adirondack Park	-2	-1	0	1	2

At the end of the entire trip in the St Regis Canoe Area, how satisfied are you with your entire experience? Circle one response.

Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neutral	Satisfied	Very Satisfied
-2	-1	0	1	2

If you have additional comments on your total trip experience in the St. Regis Canoe Area, please write them below:

Thank you very much for your time and effort, we appreciate it greatly.

Please return this completed survey in the self-addressed, stamped envelope to:
St. Regis Canoe Area Visitor Study
Blake Propst and Drs. Chad Dawson and Rudy Schuster
SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry
320 Bray Hall
One Forestry Drive
Syracuse, NY 13210

APPENDIX C: CAMPSITES EVALUATED FOR IMPACTS

Frequency of evaluated and unevaluated designated sites located in SRCA, summer of 2007.

Pond Name	Not Evaluated	Evaluated	Total Sites
Long Pond	0	22	22
St Regis Pond	0	17	17
Little Long Pond #1 (East)	0	6	6
Fish Pond	1	5	6
Bear Pond	0	3	3
Grass Pond #1 (East)	0	2	2
Mountain Pond	1	1	2
Little Green Pond	3	0	3
Green Pond	1	0	1
Grass Pond #2 (West)	1	0	1
Ochre Pond	2	0	2
Monday Pond	1	0	1
Clamshell Pond	1	0	1
Little Fish Pond	1	0	1
Little Long Pond #2 (West)	1	0	1
Lydia Pond	1	0	1
Bessie Pond	1	0	1
Ledge Pond	1	0	1
Turtle Pond	1	0	1
Slang Pond	2	0	2
Total	19	56	75

APPENDIX D: CAMPSITES IMPACT VARIABLE DATA BY CONDITION CLASS

Table 1. Condition class data for Shore Disturbance at designated campsites.

Condition class	1	2	3	4	5
Average impact score in class 0=none to 3=severe		1.30	1.47	1.83	2.21
Impact score range in class		1-2	0-3	1-3	1-3

Table 2. Condition class data for Access Difficulty from Put-in/Take-out designated campsites.

Condition class	1	2	3	4	5
Average impact score in class 1=easy to 4=most difficult		1.67	2.00	1.25	1.37
Impact score range in class		1-4	1-4	1-3	1-3

Table 3. Condition class data for Actual Vegetation Cover at designated campsites.

Condition class	1	2	3	4	5	
Average impact score in class 0=no deviation from control-100% loss		1.16	2.36	2.91	2.84	
Impact score range in class		0-0	1-2	1-3	2-3	1-3

Table 4. Condition class data for Actual Soil Cover at designated campsites.

Condition class	1	2	3	4	5
Average impact score in class 0=no deviation from control-100% loss		0.50	1.05	0.75	0.63
Impact score range in class		0-1	1-3	2-3	2-3

Table 5. Condition class data for Screening Between Campsites designated campsites.

Condition class	1	2	3	4	5
Average impact score in class 0=complete to 2=none		1.33	1.89	1.50	1.37
Impact score range in class		1-2	1-2	1-2	0-2

Table 6. Condition class data for Screening from Water for designated campsites.

Condition class	1	2	3	4	5
Average impact score in class 0=complete to 2=none		0.67	1.05	0.75	0.63
Impact score range in class	1-2	0-2	0-2	0-2	0-1

Table 7. Condition class data for Evidence of Human Waste found at designated campsites.

Condition class	1	2	3	4	5
Average impact score in class 0 = no evidence to 4 = 7+signs--serious problem		0.77	0.32	0.17	0.68
Impact score range in class		0-1	0-4	0-1	0-3

Table 8. Condition class data for Litter at designated campsites.

Condition class	1	2	3	4	5
Average impact score in class 0 = no evidence to 4 = 7+signs--serious problem		1.50	1.53	2.08	1.42
Impact score range in class		0-4	0-3	1-4	0-4

Table 9. Condition class data for Tree Damage at designated campsites.

Condition class	1	2	3	4	5
Average impact score in class 0=none to 3=severe		1.17	1.05	1.50	2.32
Impact score range in class		1-2	0-3	1-3	1-3

Table 10. Condition class data for Root Exposure at designated campsites.

Condition class	1	2	3	4	5
Average impact score in class 0=none to 3=severe		1.17	1.32	1.67	2.37
Impact score range in class		1-2	1-3	1-3	1-3

Table 11. Condition class data for Number of Dead Tree Stumps at designated campsites.

Condition class	1	2	3	4	5
Average impact score in class Entered actual number		1.17	2.05	3.58	5.74
Impact score range in class		0-3	0-6	0-10	0-28

Table 12. Condition class data for Number of Fire Rings at designated campsites.

Condition class	1	2	3	4	5
Average impact score in class Entered actual number		1.0	0.95	1.08	1.0
Impact score range in class		1-1	0-1	1-2	1-1

Table 13. Condition class data for Space for average two/three person tents at designated campsites.

Condition class	1	2	3	4	5
Average impact score in class		2.33	2.05	2.25	4.10
Entered actual number					
Impact score range in class		1-3	0-5	0-4	1-12

Table 14. Condition class data for Number of social trails at designated campsites.

Condition class	1	2	3	4	5
Average impact score in class		4.63	5.37	6.58	7.63
Entered actual number					
Impact score range in class		2-8	2-10	4-10	4-15

Table 15. Condition class data for Number of Satellite Sites at designated campsites.

Condition class	1	2	3	4	5
Average impact score in class		0.17	0.79	0.58	1.16
Entered actual number					
Impact score range in class		0-1	0-3	0-3	0-4

APPENDIX E: CAMPSITES IMPACT VARIABLE DATA BY WATERBODY

Table 1. Summary impact data for Fish Pond campsites sorted by Index Score.

ID Map	# Sat Sites	Condition Class	Impact Area	Index Score
FP 2	1	5	1,147.33	23.00
FP 5	1	5	1,608.64	23.00
FP 6	0	5	1,095.12	21.00
FP 2.1	0	3	145.85	15.00
FP 3	0	2	1,455.23	13.00
FP 5.1	0	3	542.18	12.00
FP 1	0	2	1,106.81	10.00

Table 2. Summary impact data for Fish Pond campsites sorted by Impact Area.

ID Map	# Sat Sites	Condition Class	Impact Area	Index Score
FP 5	1	5	1,608.64	23.00
FP 3	0	2	1,455.23	13.00
FP 2	1	5	1,147.33	23.00
FP 1	0	2	1,106.81	10.00
FP 6	0	5	1,095.12	21.00
FP 5.1	0	3	542.18	12.00
FP 2.1	0	3	145.85	15.00

Table 3. Summary impact data for Long Pond campsites sorted by Index Score.

ID Map	# Sat Sites	Condition Class	Impact Area	Index Score
LP 16	1	5	12,808.54	31.00
LP 15	3	5	4,506.69	30.00
LP 10	0	5	11,984.47	28.00
LP 2	3	4	3,109.66	27.00
LP 14	1	5	5,444.57	26.00
LP 13	0	5	2,626.59	24.00
LP 3	0	4	1,970.05	24.00
LP 4	0	5	2,510.21	24.00
LP 1	0	3	1,608.99	23.00
LP 12	1	4	1,132.21	23.00
LP 20	0	4	1,565.44	23.00
LP 6	0	4	2,445.54	22.00
LP 8	0	5	6,100.70	22.00
LP 18	0	4	2,162.35	21.00
LP 21	1	5	1,530.07	21.00
LP 11	0	3	1,142.31	20.00
LP 15.3	0	3	524.29	20.00
LP 9	0	4	789.03	19.00
LP 19	0	4	1,576.29	18.00
LP 16.1	0	3	995.82	17.00
LP 22	0	3	1,011.15	16.00
LP 12.1	0	3	129.46	15.00
LP 17	0	3	402.13	15.00
LP 5	0	2	1,885.70	15.00
LP 7	1	2	2,057.43	15.00
MP 1	1	3	2,374.22	15.00
LP 15.1	0	4	558.40	14.00
LP 2.1	0	4	731.54	14.00
LP 14.1	0	3	695.99	13.00
LP 15.2	0	3	164.49	13.00
LP 21.1	0	3	446.46	11.00
LP 7.1	0	3	352.25	10.00
LP 2.2	0	3	232.30	8.00
LP 2.3	0	3	128.48	8.00
LP 2.4	0	3	Na	8.00
MP 1.1	0	2	217.35	7.00

Table 4. Summary impact data for Long Pond campsites sorted by Impact Area.

ID Map	# Sat Sites	Condition Class	Impact Area	Index Score
LP 16	1	5	12,808.54	31.00
LP 10	0	5	11,984.47	28.00
LP 8	0	5	6,100.70	22.00
LP 14	1	5	5,444.57	26.00
LP 15	3	5	4,506.69	30.00
LP 2	3	4	3,109.66	27.00
LP 13	0	5	2,626.59	24.00
LP 4	0	5	2,510.21	24.00
LP 6	0	4	2,445.54	22.00
MP 1	1	3	2,374.22	15.00
LP 18	0	4	2,162.35	21.00
LP 7	1	2	2,057.43	15.00
LP 3	0	4	1,970.05	24.00
LP 5	0	2	1,885.70	15.00
LP 1	0	3	1,608.99	23.00
LP 19	0	4	1,576.29	18.00
LP 20	0	4	1,565.44	23.00
LP 21	1	5	1,530.07	21.00
LP 11	0	3	1,142.31	20.00
LP 12	1	4	1,132.21	23.00
LP 22	0	3	1,011.15	16.00
LP 16.1	0	3	995.82	17.00
LP 9	0	4	789.03	19.00
LP 2.1	0	4	731.54	14.00
LP 14.1	0	3	695.99	13.00
LP 15.1	0	4	558.40	14.00
LP 15.3	0	3	524.29	20.00
LP 21.1	0	3	446.46	11.00
LP 17	0	3	402.13	15.00
LP 7.1	0	3	352.25	10.00
LP 2.2	0	3	232.30	8.00
MP 1.1	0	2	217.35	7.00
LP 15.2	0	3	164.49	13.00
LP 12.1	0	3	129.46	15.00
LP 2.3	0	3	128.48	8.00
LP 2.4	0	3	Na	8.00

Table 5. Summary impact data for St. Regis Pond campsites sorted by Index Score.

ID Map	# Sat Sites	Condition Class	Impact Area	Index Score
LLP 3	2	5	5,894.99	35.00
BP 3	0	3	2,667.71	32.00
LLP 1	0	5	2,730.45	29.00
RP 5	2	5	2,300.68	28.00
RP 10	2	5	1,916.68	27.00
RP 4	2	5	2,533.33	27.00
RP 8	1	5	3,346.04	26.00
RP 6	1	5	2,123.30	25.00
RP 2	1	4	1,746.78	24.00
LLP 4	3	3	1,732.58	23.00
LLP 6	2	3	991.50	23.00
RP 11	0	4	1,610.96	23.00
RP 12	2	3	1,983.77	23.00
RP 14	4	5	512.62	23.00
RP 16	2	4	1,837.66	23.00
GP 1	1	3	2,860.61	22.00
RP 5.2	0	3	1,139.04	22.00
BP 1	3	3	468.82	21.00
RP 3	0	4	942.78	20.00
LLP 5	1	3	1,150.27	19.00
RP 1	1	3	1,729.78	19.00
RP 10.1	0	5	1,757.65	19.00
RP 13	0	3	1,223.69	19.00
RP 17	0	3	588.59	19.00
RP 14.4	0	3	345.59	18.00
RP 5.1	0	3	1,148.04	18.00
LLP 2	0	3	1,407.56	17.00
LLP 3.2	0	3	965.71	17.00
LLP 4.1	0	3	311.45	17.00
LLP 4.2	0	4	486.90	17.00
RP 14.1	0	3	233.30	17.00
RP 15	0	2	1,394.07	17.00
RP 4.2	0	4	465.76	17.00
RP 14.3	0	3	132.61	16.00
RP 4.1	0	4	280.82	16.00
RP 7	1	3	636.13	16.00
RP 8.1	0	4	300.59	16.00
BP 2	0	3	604.15	15.00
GP 2	0	3	2,015.97	15.00
RP 10.2	0	5	459.66	15.00
RP 16.2	0	3	232.82	15.00
RP 6.1	0	3	204.45	15.00
RP 9	0	2	2,049.80	15.00
LLP 6.2	0	3	150.59	14.00
RP 12.2	0	2	826.98	14.00
RP 14.2	0	3	208.39	14.00

BP 1.3	0	3	161.24	13.00
LLP 6.1	0	3	107.50	13.00
RP 12.1	0	3	149.49	13.00
RP 16.1	0	3	387.89	13.00
GP 1.1	0	3	125.33	12.00
LLP 5.1	0	3	173.32	12.00
LLP 3.1	0	3	108.89	11.00
LLP 4.3	0	3	186.15	11.00
RP 1.2	0	3	910.02	11.00
BP 1.2	0	1	114.25	10.00
RP 2.1	0	3	95.21	10.00
RP 7.1	0	3	253.41	10.00
BP 1.1	0	1	211.97	9.00

Table 6. Summary impact data for St. Regis Pond campsites sorted by Impact Area.

ID Map	# Sat Sites	Condition Class	Impact Area	Index Score
LLP 3	2	5	5,894.99	35.00
RP 8	1	5	3,346.04	26.00
GP 1	1	3	2,860.61	22.00
LLP 1	0	5	2,730.45	29.00
BP 3	0	3	2,667.71	32.00
RP 4	2	5	2,533.33	27.00
RP 5	2	5	2,300.68	28.00
RP 6	1	5	2,123.30	25.00
RP 9	0	2	2,049.80	15.00
GP 2	0	3	2,015.97	15.00
RP 12	2	3	1,983.77	23.00
RP 10	2	5	1,916.68	27.00
RP 16	2	4	1,837.66	23.00
RP 10.1	0	5	1,757.65	19.00
RP 2	1	4	1,746.78	24.00
LLP 4	3	3	1,732.58	23.00
RP 1	1	3	1,729.78	19.00
RP 11	0	4	1,610.96	23.00
LLP 2	0	3	1,407.56	17.00
RP 15	0	2	1,394.07	17.00
RP 13	0	3	1,223.69	19.00
LLP 5	1	3	1,150.27	19.00
RP 5.1	0	3	1,148.04	18.00
RP 5.2	0	3	1,139.04	22.00
LLP 6	2	3	991.50	23.00
LLP 3.2	0	3	965.71	17.00
RP 3	0	4	942.78	20.00
RP 1.2	0	3	910.02	11.00
RP 12.2	0	2	826.98	14.00
RP 7	1	3	636.13	16.00
BP 2	0	3	604.15	15.00
RP 17	0	3	588.59	19.00
RP 14	4	5	512.62	23.00
LLP 4.2	0	4	486.90	17.00
BP 1	3	3	468.82	21.00
RP 4.2	0	4	465.76	17.00
RP 10.2	0	5	459.66	15.00
RP 16.1	0	3	387.89	13.00
RP 14.4	0	3	345.59	18.00
LLP 4.1	0	3	311.45	17.00
RP 8.1	0	4	300.59	16.00
RP 4.1	0	4	280.82	16.00
RP 7.1	0	3	253.41	10.00
RP 14.1	0	3	233.30	17.00
RP 16.2	0	3	232.82	15.00

BP 1.1	0	1	211.97	9.00
RP 14.2	0	3	208.39	14.00
RP 6.1	0	3	204.45	15.00
LLP 4.3	0	3	186.15	11.00
LLP 5.1	0	3	173.32	12.00
BP 1.3	0	3	161.24	13.00
LLP 6.2	0	3	150.59	14.00
RP 12.1	0	3	149.49	13.00
RP 14.3	0	3	132.61	16.00
GP 1.1	0	3	125.33	12.00
BP 1.2	0	1	114.25	10.00
LLP 3.1	0	3	108.89	11.00
LLP 6.1	0	3	107.50	13.00
RP 2.1	0	3	95.21	10.00

APPENDIX F: CAMPSITES IMPACT PHOTOGRAPHS BY CONDITION CLASS



Condition Class 1: Bear Pond site 1 satellite site 1



Condition Class 2: Long Pond Site 5



Condition Class 2: Long Pond site 7



Condition Class 3: Long Pond site 1



Condition Class 3: Long Pond site 17



Condition Class 4: Regis Pond site 3



Condition Class 4: Long Pond site 18



Condition Class 5: Regis Pond site 5



Condition Class 5: Fish Pond site 6



Improved Outhouse: Grass Pond site 1



Root Fire: Grass Bear Pond site3



Tree Stumps: Long Pond site 3



Severe Tree Damage: Little Long Pond site 1



Signs of Human Waste: Long Pond site 1



Fire Pit & Erosion: Long Pond site 10



Severe Shore Disturbance: Long Pond site 16



Slight Shore Disturbance: Long Pond site 19



Litter 7+ Signs: Regis Pond site 15



Litter 3-4 Signs: Long Pond site 5