Clearcutting Adirondack Park Near Pickwacket Pond



The above aerial photo shows clearcutting near Pickwacket Pond in Adirondack Park in New York State and was taken on August 13, 2011 on a flight from the town of Long Pond to the High Peaks area of the park.

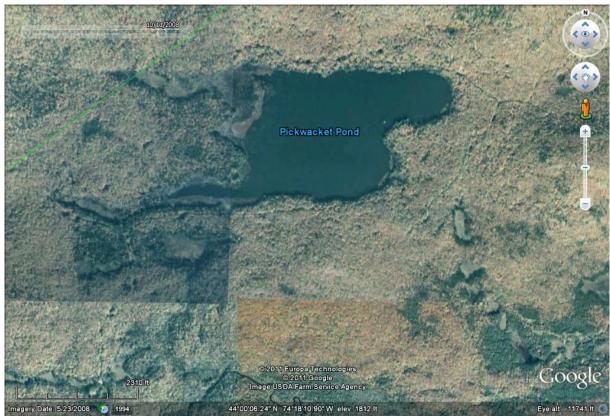
These former Finch Pruyn timberlands in Adirondack Park were purchased by the Nature Conservancy in 2007 with the understanding that "<u>selective</u> logging, under strict environmental standards, would be allowed in some areas"

http://green.blogs.nytimes.com/2010/12/30/new-york-state-buys-conservation-rights-for-89000-acres-of-forest/

According to the Nature Conservancy the logging operations would be "<u>selective</u> cutting" of trees on less than 10 percent of the land, considered sustainable, meaning they would minimize harm to water quality and the wildlife habitat, among other requirements."

http://www.nytimes.com/2009/03/31/science/earth/31adirondacks.html

The following Google Earth Images show the progression of the clear-cutting near Pickwacket Pond in Adirondack Park, which occurred *after* these forestlands were purchased by the Nature Conservancy from the Finch Pruyn Company.



May 2008, No Clear Cutting



May 2009, Clearcutting Underway





These critical forests in the heart of Adirondack Park have been described by the New York Department of Environmental Conservation as follows.

"The former Finch, Pruyn lands, called by some the "jewel in the Adirondack crown," are remarkable for their ecological diversity, astounding beauty and location in the heart of the Adirondack Park. Much of the land adjoins the protected Forest Preserve and the agreement will keep intact large expanses of ecologically and economically important forests, the benefits of which range from mitigating the impacts of climate change to enhancing the Adirondack Park's draw as a world-class tourist destination." http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/42077.html

"The former Finch holdings contain some of the wildest land remaining in the Adirondacks and, accordingly, are home to some of the state's most impressive plant and animal diversity. A biological survey conducted in 2001 found 95 significant plant species, 37 of which are rare in New York and 30 rare or uncommon in the Adirondacks. From the imperiled Bicknell's thrush to the striking scarlet tanager, many of the birds present need large swaths of contiguous forest to thrive."

On the portion of the Finch Pruyn lands not sold to New York State, is it possible these forests were better managed by a timber company than by the Nature Conservancy? Maybe that is not as crazy as it sounds considering the chairman of the Board of the Nature Conservancy, Roger Milliken, was a lobbyist for the timber industry before joining the Nature Conservancy, or that president Mark Tercek was a managing director at Goldman Sachs before joining the Nature Conservancy.

These media stories show what has been happening in other areas of these critical forests in Adirondack Park since they were purchased by the Nature Conservancy:

Nature Conservancy loggers accused of damaging Adirondack trout stream:

http://www.northcountrypublicradio.org/news/story/17348/20110322/nature-conservancy-loggers-accused-of-damaging-adirondack-trout-stream

More on the Nature Conservancy in the Washington Post: www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/06/26/AR2007062600803.html

There is no valid justification for clearcutting these critical forests, particularly on lands purchased by an "environmental" group with promises of "<u>selective</u> cutting" of trees on less than 10 percent of the land, considered sustainable, meaning they would minimize harm to water quality and the wildlife habitat, among other requirements."

Chris Matera, P.E. christoforest@maforests.org
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www.maforests.org

Clearcutting Adirondack Park

Near Blue Mountain

LAND OWNERSHIP UNKNOWN - October, 19, 2016



"Before" May 2011



"After" Sept 2015