

# Exhibit 1.

# New York State Canalway Water Trail Guide

*Including the Erie, Oswego, Cayuga-Seneca, and Champlain  
Canals*

*(rev. 7/21/2017)*

**Cover** *[image - color]*

**Cover Page and Front Matter** (3 pages)

**Acknowledgments** *(estimated 2 pages, 5 color logos)*

**Preface** *(estimated 5-8 pages)*

Water Trail Development

Canals in New York State

A Brief History of the Erie Canal

Earliest components of the canal system *[image]*

The NYS Barge Canal

The NYS Canal System

*Main branches and Feeder Canals, etc. [map]*

*Canal Features and Structures, etc.*

The New York State Canal Corporation

Mission

The Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor

Purpose

The Erie Canalway Heritage Fund, Inc.

Mission

Preserve our extraordinary heritage

Promote the Corridor as a world-class tourism destination

Foster vibrant Communities connected by more than 500 miles of

waterway

Corridor Programs

New York State Canalway Water Trail

Organization of this Guide

**Table of Contents** *(estimated 1-3 pages)*

**Trail Connectivity** *(estimated 10-15 pages)*

National Trails System *[map]*

National Water Trails

Heritage Water Trails

- National Scenic Trails (NST)
- National Historic Trails (NHT)
- National Recreation Trails (NRT)
- New York State Water Trails
  - New York State Heritage Trails
- Direct-Connect Regional Water Trails *[map]*
  - Hudson River Greenway Water Trail (NRT)
  - Hudson River Water Trail
  - Lake Champlain Paddlers' Trail
  - Paddles Up Niagara Trail
  - Triple Divide Water Trail
- Direct-Connect Lateral Canals *[map]*
  - Chenango Canal Group
  - Black River Canal Group
  - Oneida Canal
  - Genesee Canal
- Direct-Connect Abandoned Canals *[map]*
  - Old Erie Canal State Historic Park
  - Camillus Erie Canal Park
  - Vischer Ferry Preserve
  - Old Oswego Canal near Fulton
  - Old Champlain Canal – Waterford
  - Glens Falls Feeder Canal
- Through-Connect Regional Water Trails *[map]*
  - Northern Forest Canoe Trail
  - Nine Mile Creek Water Trail
  - New York City Water Trail
  - Bronx-River Blueway (NRT)
  - Raquette River Blueway Corridor
- Direct-Connect with Land-based Trails *[map]*
  - New York Empire State Trail
  - Erie Canalway Trail
  - Champlain Canal Towpath
  - North Country National Scenic Trail
  - Zim Smith Trail (NRT)
  - Hudson River Greenway (NRT)
  - Feeder Canal Towpath Trail (NRT)
  - Other Trails (*National, State, Regional, Local*)

**Places and Features** (see *Hudson River Guide*; estimated 20-25 pages)

- Resources and Information
  - New York State Canal Corporation *[map]*
    - Canal Information (*How Organized, Overview Maps, Maps & Charts*)
    - Interactive Maps
  - Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor *[map]*
    - Interactive Maps
    - Travel Itineraries
  - Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area

- Interactive Maps
- Champlain Valley National Heritage Area
- Niagara Falls National Heritage Area
- National Parks
  - SARA, FOST, WORL, THRI, etc. *[images]*
- State Parks
- Partner Sites
- How the Guide Works
- Site Descriptions
  - Type of Site (Icon?), Name, Road/Google Address, Mile Marker, N/S/E/W, Lat./Long., and normal overhead clearance (if applicable). Ideally, two paragraphs about each site including: a paragraph in narrative form that includes Type of Site, verbal location and description, available parking, restroom and potable water availability, storage facilities, driving directions, telephone number, URL, etc. A second paragraph that conveys special characteristics of the site and why a paddler would want to utilize or visit the site (if applicable).
- Types of Sites (within ¼ Mile of Trail)
  - Access (Launches, Ramps, Landings, Beaches, Docks, Piers, Anchorages, Harbors, Ports, Marinas, Yacht and Boat Clubs, Slips, Basins, etc.)
  - Navigational Aids* (Markers, buoys, lighthouses, signage, etc.)
  - Locks and Notable Canal Infrastructure*
  - Heritage Sites* (Historic Sites, Cultural Sites, Bridges, Factories, Silos, etc.)
  - Facilities and Provisions* (Parks, Designated Picnic Areas, Campgrounds, Lodging, Stores, Restaurants, etc.)
  - Municipalities* (Cities, Towns, Villages, Hamlets)
  - Trail Connectivity and Recreational Opportunities* (Trail heads, Parking Lots, Liveries, etc.)
  - Markers and Signage* *[images]*
  - Landscape* (Islands, Rocks, Jetties, Points, Hooks, Bluffs, etc.)
  - Waterscape* (Rivers, Streams, Kils, Creeks, Bays, Inlets, Coves, Spits, Flats, Marshes, Wetlands, Preserves, etc.)
  - Hazards!* (Spillways, Falls, Power Facilities, etc.)

**Paddling on the Canal System** *(estimated 15-25 pages)*

- Canal Season
- Navigational Charts *[map image]*
  - Scale and Distance
- Rules of the Road (and Water)
  - Right-of-Way
  - Wakes and No-Wake Zones
  - Requesting or Providing Assistance
- Locking Through
- Communicating with Lock Tenders
  - Radio (Marine 13)

Telephone Numbers  
 Whistles and Horns  
 Portaging, Hauling Out and Tying Up  
 Rip Rap and Armored Shoreline *[image]*  
 Approach Walls *[image]*  
 Lock Walls and Ladders *[image]*  
 Beaches *[image]*  
 Preparing for Your Trip  
 Where to Paddle  
 Which Direction do we Paddle ?  
 Deciding on Trip Duration  
 Trip Itineraries  
     Day Trips  
     Multi-Day/ Overnight Trips  
         Accommodations  
             Camping (*Authorization from NYSCC*)  
                 *"Leave No Trace" ethic*  
             Hotels and Lodging  
 Equipment Considerations  
     Non-motorized Water Craft  
         Kayaks  
         Canoes  
         Stand-Up Paddleboards (SUPs)  
         Rowing Craft  
 Gear  
     Paddle Gear  
     Clothing  
     Safety and First Aid  
     Maps, Charts and Navigation Equipment  
     Camping gear  
 Provisions  
 Filing a Float Plan  
 Float Plan example *[image]*

**Water Trail Sites** (*List all Sites here; estimated 230 pages – estimated 120 pages site Content [including "inset" stories], 110 pages maps*)

The Erie Canal (340 miles) *[map]*  
 The Champlain Canal (60 miles) *[map]*  
 The Oswego Canal (24 miles) *[map]*  
 The Cayuga-Seneca Canal (17 miles + Cayuga and Seneca Lakes @ 83 miles) *[map]*

- "Inset" stories are small (1-2 pages) factual pieces on topics of interest within the Corridor. These number, content and scope will be determined in consultation with ECHF/ECNHC staff. Topics may include: profiles of the four National Parks within the Corridor, a profile of the Community of Rome, etc.

**Enjoying Your Trip** (*estimated 15-20 pages*)

Heritage Sites and Historic Properties

Canal Sites and Infrastructure  
Trail Connectivity and Recreational Opportunities  
    Water Trails and Paddling  
    Land Trails and Hiking  
    Wildlife Viewing and Photography  
    Fishing  
    Swimming and Water-based Recreation  
        Water Health and Monitoring Water Quality  
Natural Resources and Geologic Features  
    Flora and Fauna  
    Habitats and Ecosystems  
    Rocks and Relief  
    Islands  
    Prevailing Currents

**Resources for the Paddler** *(estimated 5 pages)*

Agencies  
Organizations

**General References** *(estimated 5 pages)*

**About the Erie Canalway Heritage Fund, Inc.** *(estimated 5 pages)*

**Appendices** *(estimated 4-9 pages)*

**Index** *(estimated 10 pages)*

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**Total number of estimated: 330-365 pages total including:**

**110 maps (most generated from Nav. Charts)**  
**15-30 images (1 *color*, incl. photos and renderings)**  
**5 Logos (5 *color*)**

## Proposed Site Profiles:

### Erie Canal

**[Icon] Launch/ Site Name, 300 N (Mile Marker No., side of canal), Street Address, Lat-Long, Overhead Clearance/ Phone number/ Lock No./ Vertical Lift/ Site No.**

Description including narrative, municipality, type of launch or site, condition of launch or site, public or private, overnight or day use, available parking, facilities (camping, toilets, showers, potable water, electricity/ charging station, picnic amenities, boat and gear lockers, etc.), hours of operation, directions to nearby facilities or sites of interest.

**Lock No., Municipality**

**Bridge No., Bridge Name, Carries Road, Municipality**

**Heritage Site Name, Street Address/ Phone number, etc.**

### Oswego Canal

**[Icon] Site Name, 300 N (MM, side of canal), Street Address, Lat-Long, Overhead Clearance/ Phone number/ Lock No./ Vertical Lift/ Site No.**

Description including Narrative, municipality, type of launch or site, condition of launch or site, public or private, overnight or day use, available parking, facilities (camping, toilets, showers, potable water, electricity/ charging station, picnic amenities, boat and gear lockers, etc.), hours of operation, directions to nearby facilities or sites of interest.

### Cayuga-Seneca Canal (and Cayuga and Seneca Lakes)

**[Icon] Site Name, 300 N (MM, side of canal), Street Address, Lat-Long, Overhead Clearance/ Phone number/ Lock No./ Vertical Lift/ Site No.**

Description including Narrative, municipality, type of launch or site, condition of launch or site, public or private, overnight or day use, available parking, facilities (camping, toilets, showers, potable water, electricity/ charging station, picnic amenities, boat and gear lockers, etc.), hours of operation, directions to nearby facilities or sites of interest.

### Champlain Canal

*[How do we address the Sites previously listed for the Champlain and parts of the Erie – from Albany to Waterford?]*

# Exhibit 2.



*This thorough and fascinating guide will double the pleasure you get from paddling this magnificent river.*

David R. Getchell, Sr.  
Founder, North American Water Trails, Inc.

*The seventh edition of Giddy's classic book, expanded to include the Champlain Canal, is a treasure trove of facts and destinations suitable for all watercraft.*

Russell Dunn  
Kayak Guides Author

*Every citizen deserves not only a clean river, but a way to access, experience and enjoy it. The Hudson River Water Trail Guide makes it easy to get on the water and serves as an essential guide to the rich environmental and cultural history of the Hudson River.*

Alex Mathiessen  
Hudson Riverkeeper

*Whether you're a serious boater or a casual sightseer, The Hudson River Water Trail Guide is an indispensable tool for enjoying one of America's most storied waterways. The research is so meticulous and detail so rich that just reading this guide takes you on a virtual journey up and down the Hudson. There are bald eagles and eaglets, tidal pools, historic lighthouses, abandoned mansions, great blue heron, mountains, and snapping turtles. These and many other attractions add up to a treasure trove that will make you want to hit the water as fast as you can.*

David Seideman  
Editor-in-Chief, Audubon magazine

THE OFFICIAL GUIDE TO THE HUDSON RIVER GREENWAY WATER TRAIL

# The Hudson River Water Trail Guide

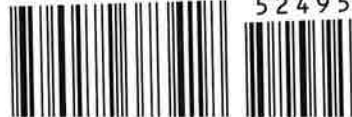
7th Edition — Now Featuring  
the Champlain Canal



Funded in part  
by a grant from  
the Hudson River  
Valley Greenway



ISBN 0-9723734-1-1  
52495>



HRWA  
P.O. Box 20280  
Greeley Sq Station  
4 East 27th Street

Preface

Preface to the Seventh Edition

This is the long awaited seventh edition of the Hudson River Watertrail Guide. First published in 1993, each new edition tracks the development of the water trail which is forever changing and growing as new put-ins become available to operators of small hand powered boats. The guide strives to provide the most comprehensive overview of the 256 mile long Hudson River Greenway Water Trail as it stretches from the base of Lake Champlain in Whitehall and the Adirondack Park, south to NY Harbor and the open ocean. More than a book of nautical charts, the guide is filled with very specific insider and local knowledge of launching, landing, day-use, and campsites along the Hudson River. Also included are suggestions for day and weekend trips, the local flora and fauna one might encounter as one travels the reaches of the Hudson, as well as a section on tides and currents that the small boater should find helpful. A labor of love, the Guide was originally authored by Ian H. Giddy, professor of finance at New York University/Stern College of Business. The Hudson River Watertrail Association works to update the information in the guide to keep it as current and accurate as possible. As the river itself, the upland features and adjacent communities continue to change and evolve. With that in mind, what is contained herein is the best accumulation of land and river features presently available.

Ian Giddy passed away in 2009, and we

to keep this guide viable. Thanks to all the HRWA members who provided site updates and submitted trip reports, took photos and shared valuable information about their favorite stretches of the Hudson River. A tremendous thanks goes out to Scott Keller, Trails and Special Projects Director at The Hudson Valley Greenway for spear heading this project and running with it. Without Scott this seventh edition would not have been possible. HRWA also thanks the Hudson River Valley Greenway and National Heritage Area for once again providing a grant that allowed this project to move forward.

Peggy Navarre, 2015

Preface to the Sixth Edition

Navigating a small boat such as a canoe, kayak, or sailboat on the Hudson River is a delight in itself; with this guide you may get even more out of it. High-powered diesel traffic may outnumber sail or human-powered crafts, but the latter were there first: Indian canoeists on this river predated sail, steam and oil propulsion, and in the early twentieth century hundreds of paddlers ventured from twenty or more canoe clubs along its banks.

Why is this river so attractive? You are invited to learn more about this great flow, and about the features that make it special to paddlers and sailors.

The Hudson River begins as a little trout stream flowing out of Lake Tear-of-the-Clouds in the Adirondack Mountains. It flows and grows southwest and then east until, at Hudson Falls, it turns south for almost 200 miles to meet the Atlantic Ocean at the

Verrazano Narrows. The river runs south between the Catskill Mountains to the west and the older Taconic range to the east, through the majestic Hudson Highlands, below which it spreads to its greatest width of over two and one-half miles at Haverstraw Bay. This wind-whipped expanse can be daunting (or challenging) from a boater's water-level viewpoint.

The Hudson runs past the Palisades and into the mouth of New York Bay, 316 miles (275 nautical miles) from its source. Even there it does not stop, for the river's flows have in past centuries carved a 500-mile underwater valley, the Hudson Canyon, with precipices a mile deep in the ocean's floor.

Yet the Hudson's flow is not one way—it is a tidal river as far up as Federal Dam at Troy, with the flood tide pushing the river north at as much as 1.5 knots

150+ miles upriver. Thus it is particularly suited to one-day round trips by canoe or sea kayak. It is salty as far up as Newburgh. And this sea-river has for centuries carried ocean-going vessels, including Henry Hudson's Half Moon, all the way to the head of navigation at Troy. Since the late nineteenth century, ships have been able to go much further on to Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence Seaway via the Champlain Canal or to the

Great Lakes through the locks of the Erie Canal.

The Algonquin Indians occupied and cultivated the Hudson Valley long before Giovanni de Verrazano discovered the river for Europe in 1524. Henry Hudson's crew reports being attacked by Indians in boats during the Half Moon's quixotic attempt to find a passage to the Orient in 1609.

The Algonquin's who met Hudson's party called the river Shatemuc, while the

Mohicans knew it as Muhheakantuck, roughly "the river that flows two ways." Hudson renamed it "Great River of the Mountains." It is shown as the "Grand Riviere," with great precipices, on a world map dated 1541 by the famous map-maker Mercator. Before the British gave the river its present name, it

Far above the chilly waters of Lake Avalanche, at an elevation of 4,293 feet, is Summit Water, a minute, unpretending tear of the clouds, as it were—a lovely pool shivering in the breezes of the mountains, and sending its limpid surplus through Feldspar Brook and to the Opalescent River, the wellspring of the Hudson.

Verplanck Colvin; his report to the State Legislature, 1872

was known simply as the North River.

The banks of the Hudson were settled by manor lords and European immigrants in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the river played an important role in the American Revolutionary War. Fully one-third of the American Revolution's battles were fought along its shores. You might recall that Benedict Arnold's treachery was his attempt



Hudson River Greenway Water Trail

In April 2001, the Greenway was awarded funding to develop the Hudson River Greenway Water Trail. This program is a public-private venture of the Greenway and HRWA. Participating state agencies, local governments and private citizens comprised a working group to advise the Greenway and HRWA. Matching grants were awarded to 29 sites, sixty-five kayak racks for visitor use were distributed and a dozen information kiosks were emplaced along a wide portion of the river from the Erie Canal south to Croton-on-Hudson. The remaining funds were invested in this guidebook, websites, brochures and maps and wayfinding materials. In 2012 the U.S. Department of Interior designated the water trail as one of nine inaugural National Water Trails as part of the America's Great Outdoors Initiative (see [www.nps.gov/watertrails/](http://www.nps.gov/watertrails/)). For more information or to plan a trip on the river visit the Greenway's new water trail website [www.HudsonRiverGreenwayWaterTrail.org](http://www.HudsonRiverGreenwayWaterTrail.org).

Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area

The Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area was designated by Congress in 1996 and is one of 49 such designations in the Country. Through a partnership with the National Park Service, Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area collaborates with public and private partners to interpret, preserve and celebrate the nationally-significant cultural and natural resources of the Hudson River Valley. In this way, we encourage public stewardship for these resources as well as economic activity at the local and regional level. The National Heritage Area program is managed by the Hudson River Valley Greenway.

To improve awareness of these resources, we have established a network of designated Heritage

network helps us to better interpret the individual sites and also helps us to better interpret the "big picture" story of the entire region and how those individual sites have worked together to shape our national history.

Designated Heritage Sites of the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area are those that meet the following criteria: owned and operated by a local, state or federal government or a not-for-profit organization; open and accessible to the public; relevant to at least one of the themes of the Heritage Area; contain interpretive components and a trained staff; offer visitors an incomparable cultural or historical Hudson River Heritage experience.

A recent federally commissioned Economic Impact Study determined that, between 2009 and 2011 the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area annually contributed almost \$585 million to the Hudson Valley economy, raised nearly \$67 million in tax revenue each year, and directly or indirectly created or induced 6,530 jobs per year.

The Hudson River Valley Ramble – Annual

The Ramble is a celebration of the scenic landscapes, history and culture of the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area. More than 200 kayaking, walking, hiking, historic site visits, and biking events are offered from New York City to the Capital Region. A program guide is available mid-summer. To obtain a copy, call 518-473-3835 or visit [www.hudsonrivervalleyramble.com](http://www.hudsonrivervalleyramble.com).

To obtain information and a brochure about the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area, call 518-473-3835 or visit [www.hudsonrivervalley.com](http://www.hudsonrivervalley.com). To obtain a Hudson Valley travel guide, call 1-800-232-4782.

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# NATIONAL WATER TRAILS

As part of the America's Great Outdoors program a National Water Trail System has been established. The following is provided by the US Department of Interior.

The purpose of the National Water Trails System is to create a steadily growing network of quality national water trails designated to promote recreational and conservation values and to provide support to the water trail community. The National Water Trails System will uniquely connect Americans to the nation's waterways and strengthen the conservation, restoration, and stewardship of these waterways through broad-based community partnerships of federal, state, local, and/or nonprofit programs.

In 2012 the U.S. Department of Interior designated the Hudson River Greenway Water Trail as one of nine inaugural National Water Trails. As of this writing there are 18 designated water trails.

For more information please visit [www.nps.gov/WaterTrails](http://www.nps.gov/WaterTrails).

## Water Trails in New York State



Water Trails are both a very old and a very new concept in long distance recreational trails. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation has been managing New York's first water trail, the Adirondack Canoe Routes (600+ miles), since the late 1800's. Modern water trails are a more recently recognized trail type, first gaining national prominence in the early 1990's. A modern water trail is defined as a recreational waterway on a river, lake, or ocean between specific points, containing access points and day use and camping sites for the boating public.

Led by the Hudson River Valley Greenway, New York currently has over 2,000 miles of operational water trails, 1,750 miles of which are interconnected. New York is home to two of the first nine National Water Trails designated by the U.S. Department of Interior, the Hudson River Greenway Water Trail (256 miles) and the Bronx River Water Trail (8 miles). New York shares one international and three interstate water trails. Crossing into Quebec, the Northern Forest Canoe Trail (<http://www.northernforestcanoetrail.org/>, 147 miles in New York) runs from the Adirondacks to Maine. The Lake Champlain Paddlers' Trail (<http://www.lakechamplaincommittee.org/explore/lake-champlain-paddlers-trail/>, 120 miles) from Whitehall to the Canadian border is shared with Vermont. Finally, the Delaware River Water Trail (<http://delawareriverwatertrail.org/>, 75 miles in New York) running from Hancock, NY to Trenton, NJ.

Other water trails in New York include the NYS Canal System (<http://www.canals.ny.gov/maps/paddling-watertrail.html>, 524 miles) consisting of the Erie, Champlain, Oswego and Cayuga-Seneca Canals, the New York City Water Trail (<http://www.nycwatertrail.org/>, 160 square miles), the Chenango River Water Trail (20 miles), and the Black Creek Water Trail (4 miles) and a number of others. Water Trails are under development on the Susquehanna River which begins in Cooperstown and ends in Chesapeake Bay, a number of Finger Lakes, the St. Lawrence River, Lake Ontario, Lake George, and along coastal Long Island.

# Places and Features

This listing identifies places along the lower 200 statute miles of the Hudson River and the 60 mile Champlain Canal and provides information about them of interest to the river-goer.

The list is organized by distance in approximate statute miles, starting from The Battery at the tip of Manhattan. "E" or "W" refers to the east or west bank of the Hudson. Bold type identifies launch sites, train stations close to the river, and nearby hotel or B&B (bed-and-breakfast) accommodations.  indicates a site designated under the Hudson River Valley Greenway water trail program.  indicates ad New York State Canalway 'Water Trail site on the Champlain Canal. For the Hudson River, south of the Troy Dam, miles are converted from nautical miles as published in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's United States Coast Pilot for the Hudson River (#2). 1 Nautical Mile = 1.150779448 statute miles. For the Champlain Canal mileages are taken from the New York State Canal Corporation. All mileages not provided by either NOAA or NYSCC are either holdovers from earlier editions or, where discrepancies were observed or reported in the sixth edition, by measurement on an electronic charting program. These mileages are approximate.

This version of the guide presents latitude/longitude data in conformance with acceptable standards for the United States Coast Guard and New York State standards for reporting coordinates. All points are taken in World Geodetic System (WGS84) and are formatted to Degrees, Decimal degrees (DD.DDDDDD). Latitude is always given first and is a positive number since the U.S is north of the equator. Longitude is always given second and is a negative number since the U.S. is

west of the Prime Meridian. For example the data point for the launch at Highland Landing Park is shown as 41.71556, -73.94833.

The official camp sites listed are those that have been designated by the Greenway or negotiated by the Hudson River Watertrail Association, with more on the way. To qualify, a hotel or B&B must be within carrying or carting distance from the river, and must have a yard or someplace where a canoe or kayak can be safely stored overnight. Launch sites vary in suitability, but all are legal access at the time of writing, have a beach or ramp and have parking nearby unless otherwise stated. Side trips under railroad bridges are best done at medium tide, for egress may be impossible at high water and the marshes dry out at full low tide.

The Hudson River Valley Greenway and HRWA are creating a companion set of four weather proof maps that the Greenway will be selling. See [www.HudsonRiverGreenwayWaterTrail.org](http://www.HudsonRiverGreenwayWaterTrail.org) for more information. We want to coordinate those maps with this guide. There will be four maps covering Canal, Upper, Middle and Lower Estuary and they will be called: Adirondack-Champlain Region, Saratoga-Albany Region, Kingston-Poughkeepsie Region, and Beacon-New York City Region.





How to "Lock Through" Canal System Locks

**Approaching the Lock:** On approaching the lock, hail the Lock Operator on Marine Channel 13, call them at the lock phone number provided in each lock entry in the text, or sound three blasts on your horn to signal that you are approaching and request service. A red light indicates the lock is not ready. Stop at a safe distance and stand by for a green light.

**Entering the Lock:** A green light means come ahead. Enter the lock slowly and stay in line of approach. In the lock chamber, station vessels alongside the lock wall as directed by the Lock Operator. During the lockage, keep bow and stern close to the wall by holding the lines provided. DO NOT TIE OFF TO THE LINES. Serious injury can result from using hands and feet to fend a moving boat off a wall. Use a paddle or oar. Do not wrap lines around hands or feet as lines may tighten and cause injury.

**Exiting the Lock:** When lock gates are fully open shove off away from the wall and proceed slowly out of the lock chamber in order.

Lake Champlain-Champlain Canal Junction 216.5


The beginning (or is it the end?) of the Hudson River Greenway Water Trail. To the north lies Lake Champlain. For more information on paddling on the Lake Champlain Paddler's Trail visit <http://www.lakechamplaincommittee.org/explore/lake-champlain-paddlers-trail/>. This water trail is managed by the Lake Champlain Committee and the overnight sites along the trail are only open to members.

The original Champlain Canal was constructed in 1823 and was used until the current canal was completed in 1916. The southern portion of the current canal uses the bed of the Hudson River between the Erie Canal and Fort Edward. From Fort Edward to Whitehall the canal follows the Wood Creek Valley, but does not follow the creek itself which is quite winding. The Hudson was canalized around all falls and where depths were not sufficient for commercial traffic in 1916, where the northern section of the canal is entirely dug and locks. The Champlain Canal begins at the Troy Lock at sea level, rises to 140 feet near the junction with the Glens Falls Feeder Canal, and then descends to 96 feet by the time it arrives at Lake Champlain. There are eleven locks on the Champlain Canal, numbered 1 to 12, there is no lock 10. While originally called for, subsequent redesign of the canal eliminated the need for Lock 10. Why it wasn't renumbered is a mystery to me

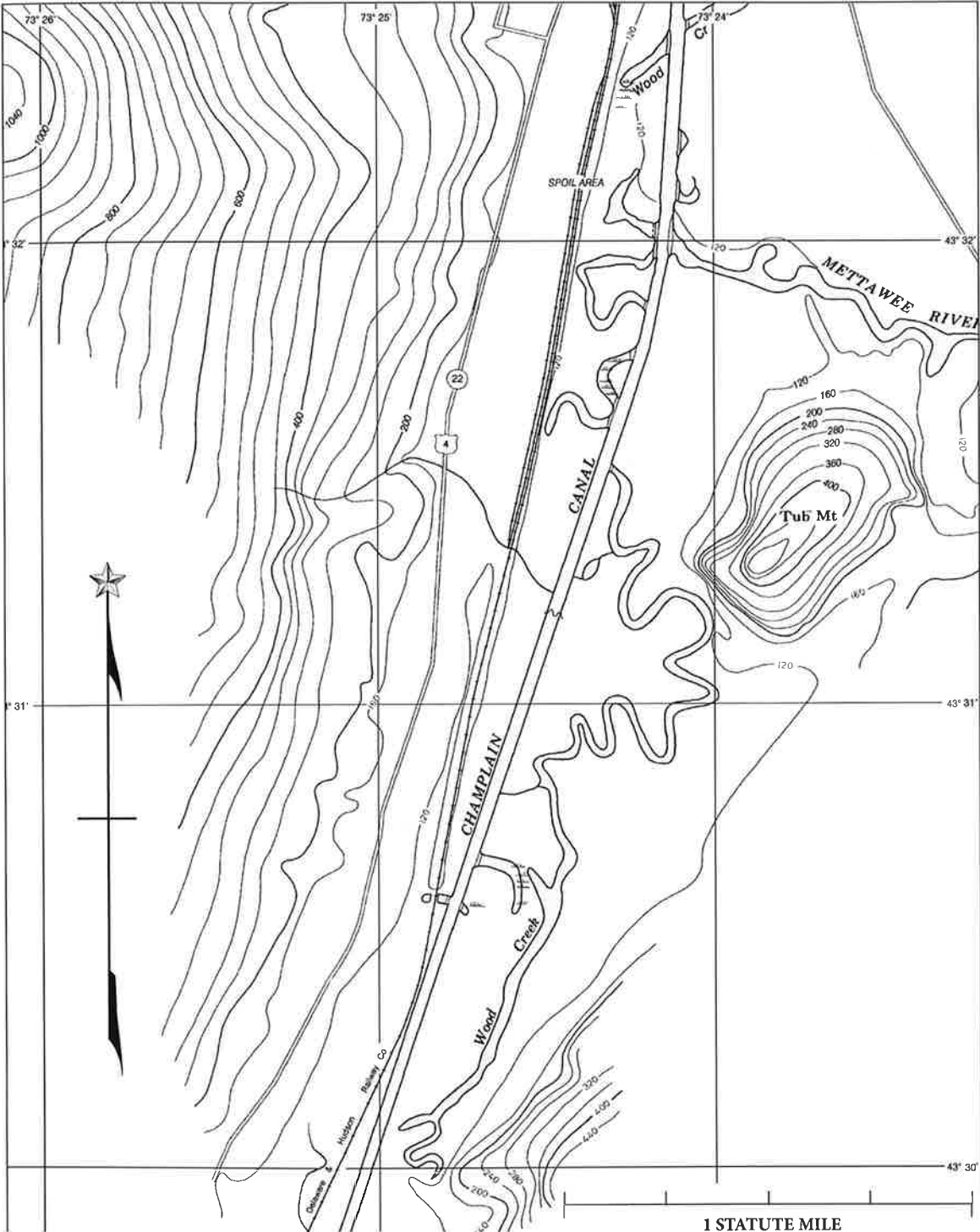
**Bridge C-32, Clinton Street** (Lock C12) 216.5 Normal overhead clearance: 32.1 feet.

**Lock C12 Whitehall (15.5' lift) 216.5 W** 43.55719 -73.40095 (518) 499-1700  
See how to lock through on page 16.

**Bridge C-30, Saunders Street 216.3** Normal overhead clearance: 17.7 feet.

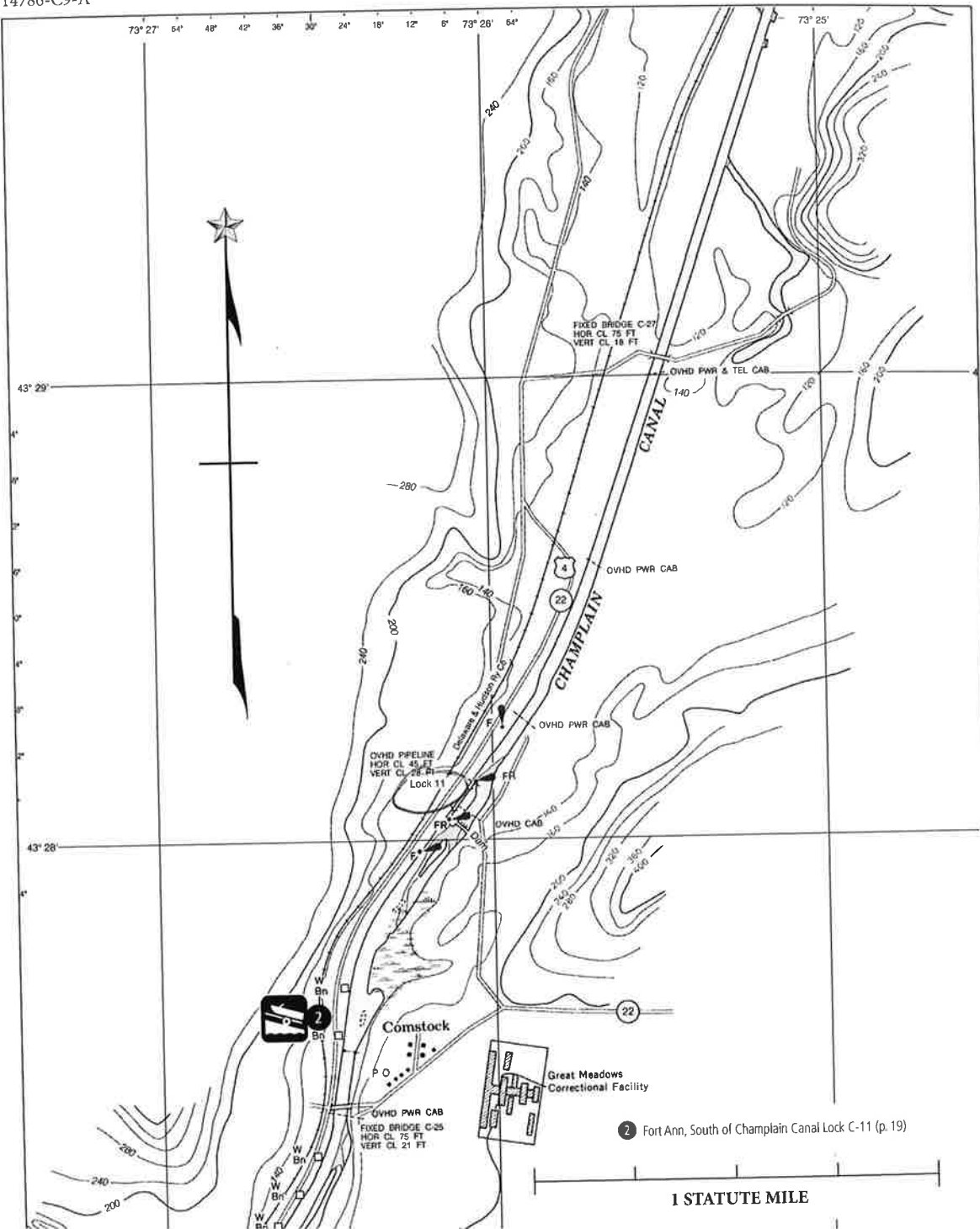
 **Whitehall Harbor 216.3 W** 43.55083 -73.40222 ①

Launch. A ramp launch and dock located at the Whitehall Canal Harbor on the west side of the Champlain Canal. There is a parking for 10 cars adjacent to the launch. A Visitor Center is located on the grounds at the Canal Harbor where there is potable water, restrooms and showers. A picnic





14786-C9-A



Village of Whitehall within walking distance of the launch. Lake Champlain begins north of Lock 12 in Whitehall. Directions: I-87 to exit 20. Travel north on Route 9 and turn right on Route 149 to Fort Ann. Turn left on Route 4 in the Village of Fort Ann. Travel north on Route 4 to Whitehall. Turn left on Skenesborough Drive before crossing the canal. The launch site is on the right.

**Bridge C-29, Poultney St, US 4 215.9** Normal overhead clearance: 18.65 feet.

**Bridge C-28, railroad, CLP [ATK] 215.8** Normal overhead clearance: 17 feet.

**Bridge C-27, Ryder Road 211.2** Normal overhead clearance: 18.88 feet.

**Bridge, pipeline (Lock C11) 210.1** Normal overhead clearance: 31 feet.

**Lock C11 Comstock (12.0' lift) 210.0 W 43.46822 -73.43494 (518) 639-8964**  
See how to lock through on page 16.

**Fort Ann, South of Champlain Canal Lock C-11 209.3 W 43.45944 -73.44111 2**

Launch. An unpaved ramp launch located on the west side of the Champlain Canal south of Lock C11 along Old Route 4. There is parking for 5 cars about 20 feet from the launch site. No restrooms or potable water are available at the site. Directions: I-87 to exit 20. Travel north on Route 9 and turn right on Route 149 to Fort Ann. Turn left on Route 4 in the Village of Fort Ann. Turn right on Route 22 and the left on Old Route 4. The launch site is on the right along Old Route 4.

**Bridge C-25, SR 22 209.2** Normal overhead clearance: 23.35 feet.

**Bridge C-24, Dewey's Bridge Road 207.6** Normal overhead clearance: 18.32 feet.

**Fort Ann Landing, Clay Hill Road 205.4 W 43.41389 -73.48528 3**

Launch. A dock launch located on the west side of the Champlain Canal adjacent to the Clay Hill Road Bridge in the Village of Fort Ann. There is parking for 5 cars about 50 feet from the dock site. Additional parking is located about 200 feet away. No restrooms or potable water are available at the site. There is a gas mart within walking distance in the Village of Fort Ann. Directions: I-87 to exit 20. Travel north on Route 9 and turn right on Route 149 to Fort Ann. Proceed straight on Ann Street at the intersection with Route 4. The launch site is on the left before crossing the Champlain Canal.

**Bridge C-23, Clay Hill Road 205.1** Normal overhead clearance: 18.98 feet.

**Bridge C-22, Baldwin Corners Road 203.5** Normal overhead clearance: 18.36 feet.

**Bridge C-21, SR 149 201.2** Normal overhead clearance: 18.96 feet.

**Kingsbury, Champlain Canal Lock C-9 Access Road 201.0 W 43.35528 -73.49500 4**

Launch. A beach launch located along the Lock C9 access road. There is parking for five cars at the site. The launch is located about 100 feet from the parking area. There is no potable water at the site, but there are restrooms located at Lock 9 a few hundred feet away. Directions: I-87 to exit 17N. Travel north on Route 9 and turn right on Route 197 to Fort Edward. Turn left on Route 4 in Fort

boat launch and a hand launch. Park closes at dusk and the gate is locked. The site has a water trail information kiosk. This is a harbor, a flooded clay pit dug out by the now abandoned brickyards along its waterfront. In the 1950s the caissons for the Tappan Zee Bridge were built in the clay pit, which was used as a drydock. The caissons were subsequently floated out down river by reflooding the clay pit and digging a connecting channel to the river. Haverstraw Marina (845-429-2001; www.haverstrawmarina.com) has a lively restaurant, Olympic-sized swimming pool, etc. Haverstraw Bay is the Hudson's broadest point at about 3.5 statute miles.

### **Minisceongo Creek Marsh and Cedar Pond 38.0 W**

A marshland inside Haverstraw's lagoon. Enter from the river by passing north of the Minisceongo Yacht Club at Grassy Point and under Penny Bridge near Ba-Mar Marina. A hand launch for paddlers is just up the creek

### **Croton Landing 37.6 E 41.20639 -73.89472 94**

Launch. Day Use. There are two kayak & gear storage racks available to secure your equipment and a water trail information kiosk. Directions: Off Route 9 take the New York 9A N/New York 129 exit and turn right onto Half Moon Bay Drive. Turn right onto Elliott Way and continue past Senasqua Park (it is for residents only and is not small boat appropriate) to the launch.

### **High Tor 36.8 W**

High Tor is an 820-foot peak. From Haverstraw at mile 33 W to Hook Mountain at 27 W the west bank of the Hudson rises precipitously to heights of more than 800 feet. It's all part of Hook Mountain State Park. Small beaches below the cliff on the northeast side. Launch site is near the town of Congers. Dutchtown Beach, a large beach area swimming, picnic or rest stop, is located about 0.75 miles south of the Tilcon quarry.

### **Croton Point Park Launch 36.2 E 41.18694 -73.89361 95**

Launch, Train. Croton Point Park covers the southwestern part of this peninsula which extends 1.5 miles into the river. Hand launch site is behind the park office, next to the swimming beach. The park is a short cab ride away from the Croton-Harmon train station. Directions: From Route 9, look for the park entrance sign just north of the Croton-Harmon train station. There is a fee to access the park.

### **Echo Canoe Launch 35.1 E 41.18483 -73.88000 96**

Launch. Day Use. Train. Located immediately south of the Croton-on-Hudson Metro North Railroad station at the end of Veterans Plaza, this launch provides access to the Croton River at all tide levels and to the Hudson at mid and lower tide levels. The site has a hard dirt launch that some trailered boats use. It also features access to the Hudson River Greenway Trail System and has fishing. Access to a 1/2-mile-long marsh and to the Croton River, whose watershed system supplies about 10 percent of New York City's water, may be had through the bridge on the south side of Croton Point.

### **Croton Point Park Camp 34.8 E 41.17167 -73.89917 97**

Park rangers rotate through the Westchester parks system and not all of them are aware of the campsite.

## **SCENIC HUDSON**

### **Continuing the Charge for a Healthy, Prosperous Hudson Valley**

*by Scenic Hudson*

Scenic Hudson has been a crusader for the Hudson Valley since 1963, beginning with our successful fight to save iconic Storm King Mountain in the Hudson Highlands from a proposed power plant. During this 17-year campaign, a court ruling (known as the "Scenic Hudson decision") unleashed the power of informed, engaged citizens to protect cherished natural resources and served as the basis for enactment of the National Environmental Policy Act, the cornerstone of the country's environmental law. For these reasons, the Storm King victory is considered the birth of America's modern grassroots environmental movement.

For five decades, Scenic Hudson has led efforts to preserve the valley's irreplaceable natural resources and shape development along the banks of its famed river. We've protected more than 31,000 acres of land and created or enhanced over 60 parks and "outdoor classrooms" that connect people with the Hudson's beauty. We've conserved 12,000 acres of farmland that provides fresh, healthy food to local communities and New York City greenmarkets. Through our advocacy we've fought for a Hudson River free of PCBs. And the public policy and laws we've crafted and advocated for ensure the enduring health and prosperity of the valley and state. Among our accomplishments, Scenic Hudson was a catalyst in the formation of the Hudson River Valley Greenway and Hudson River Estuary Management Program and a primary advocate in securing the designations of the Hudson River



*Four-Mile Point Preserve*

Valley as a National Heritage Area.

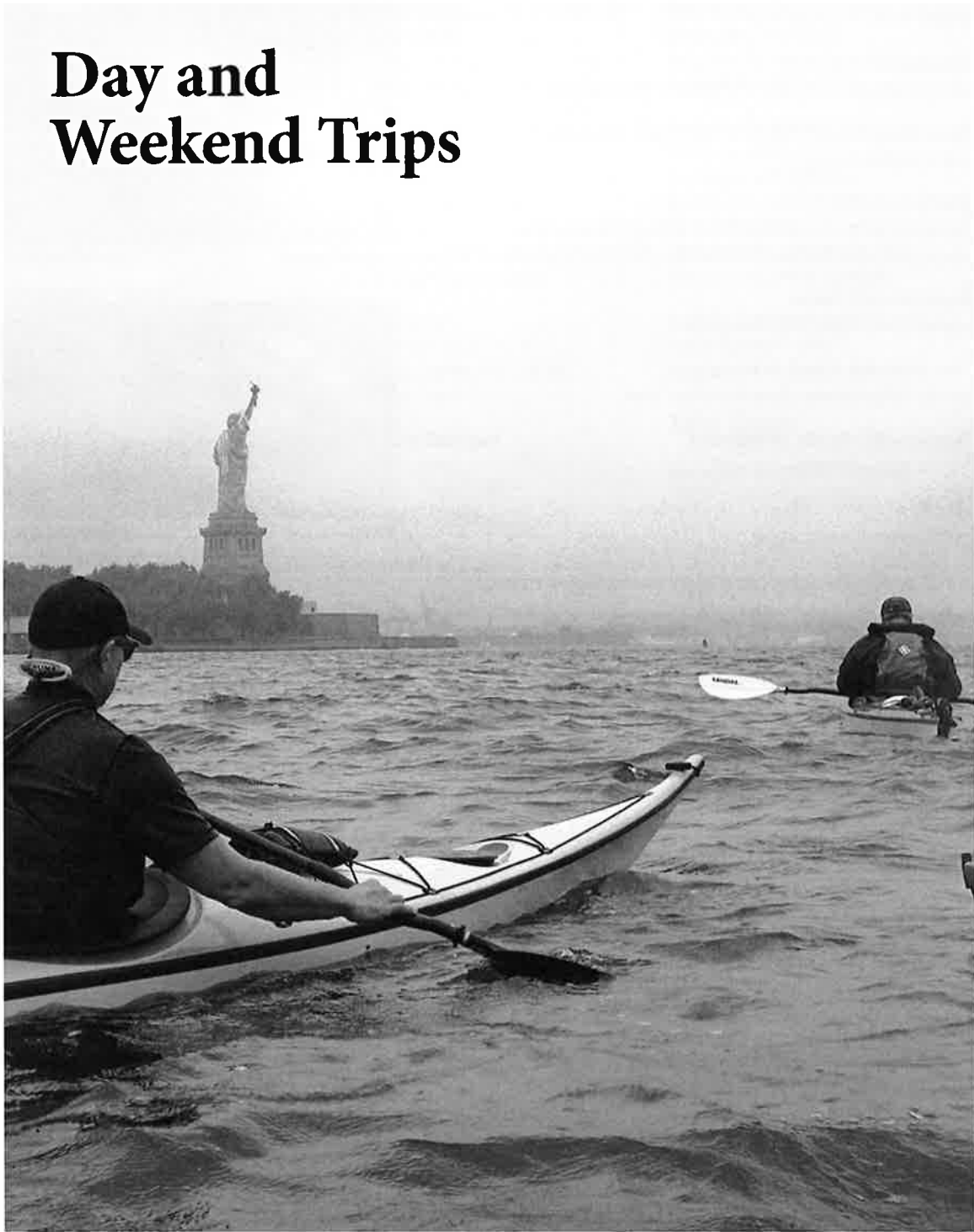
Scenic Hudson creates partnerships with communities and coalitions. One recent success was the "daylighting" of the Saw Mill River in downtown Yonkers. Scenic Hudson experts drafted the first plans for uncovering this important Hudson River tributary, which had flowed beneath a parking lot for 80 years. With partners, including the City of Yonkers, Daylight Yonkers and Groundwork Hudson Valley, we led efforts to secure state funding to turn our vision into an exciting destination—Van der Donck Park at Larkin Plaza.

The following 11 Scenic Hudson parks, listed north to south, can be accessed from the Hudson River.

**Four-Mile Point Preserve** (river mile 121.7 W, page 59), features picnicking, a wildlife-observation platform overlooking ecologically important Vosburgh Swamp, two river overlooks and a rocky beach that allows easy landing for paddlers. 7 acres; day use only.

**RamsHorn-Livingston Sanctuary** (river mile 111.6 W, page 65), which contains the largest tidal marsh along the river, is jointly owned





# Day and Weekend Trips

## DAY AND WEEKEND TRIPS

The Hudson River Valley Greenway's new water trail website features a trip planning feature. Visit [www.HudsonRiverGreenwayWaterTrail.org](http://www.HudsonRiverGreenwayWaterTrail.org) and click on Plan Your Trip. You will need to create an account (email and password). Then select where you want to start from either the map or a list of sites and how many days you want to be out. Or you can simply select where you want to end and the trip planning feature will walk you through a suggested trip. To get you started we have some suggestions.

### Day, Weekend, and Longer Trips

The recommendations that follow reflect the authors' personal preferences. The best way to find out what's best is to get on the river and discover for yourself.

The main feature of the trips listed is that they are feasible, as long as one has taken the trouble to read the tide tables and checked out the weather. In case the weather turns bad or the wind is nasty, it's a good idea to have a fall back itinerary.

Some people like to do a one-way trip: put-in one place, and take-out at another. That's okay, if you have the time and people to arrange a car shuttle,

or if your craft is foldable and can be lugged to a train station. In many cases, however, the most practical thing is to do a round trip, going with the tide one way and returning with the reverse tide. For details on the launch sites and destinations refer to the main listing. There is a delightful stretch of the river that is accessible to those who live in New York City and have a folding kayak but lack a car.

From Grand Central Terminal, take the Hudson Line train that makes local stops beyond Croton-Harmon. Or from Penn Station, take Amtrak to any of a number of stations between Yonkers and Albany-Rensselaer.

My personal recommendation for first-timers is Peekskill. The station is next to a little grassy park and it's an easy paddle to the shelter of Annsville Creek or across the river to Popolopen Creek.

### Day Trips

#### Traversing the Locks

*Peebles Island or Waterford, distance variable.*  
These launch sites are near the entrance to the locks. The first five locks are a package; when you exit one the next one is waiting for you, so don't dally in between. You'll need to familiarize yourself with the procedures—do wait for the green lights. A trip up the five locks and back, with a little exploration at the top, probably takes about four hours. You will find the lockmasters very accommodating. *Get further information at [www.canals.state.ny.us](http://www.canals.state.ny.us) or 1-800-4CANAL4.*

#### Circumnavigate (Almost) Schodack and Houghtaling Islands

A wonderful nine-mile trip is to be had here, starting and ending in Schodack Islands State Park. Begin your trip at the Schodack Creek launch on the east side of the park 2-3 hours before low tide. Head south to the southern tip of Schodack Island and either wait for the tide to switch on a beach or fight the last of the ebb tide for a bit to get to Cornell



Park in New Baltimore to enjoy a lunch stop. Finish the trip by ending up at the SISP trailered launch on the Hudson just south of the twin bridges.

Checking out the Brick Industry

*Coeymans Landing, distance variable.*  
Coeymans has a nice town park with amenities, but be careful about the breakwater. Head north and stick very close to the west shore and you will see literally millions of bricks that have been dumped into the river and the remains of pathways along the bank. One facility is still in operation, but most of the bricks are overgrown.

Hudson River Islands State Park

*Coxsackie or Stockport, 12 miles.*  
Easy round trip. North to circumnavigate Coxsackie Island, then south to Stockport Middle Ground, a side trip into Stockport Creek, and to Gay's Point for lunch and perhaps a perimeter hike. A marvelous, largely undeveloped part of the Hudson yet possessing amenities like an information display (at Coxsackie), picnic tables and toilets.

Ramshorn Marsh

*Hudson (train station), 6 miles.*  
From Hudson, go north and around Middle Ground Flats, south past Athens and east of Rogers Island; stop for lunch at Dutchman's Landing in Catskill. Excursion to Ramshorn Marsh interpretive trail. Return west of Rogers and directly to Hudson. Alternatively launch from Catskill: either from Dutchman's Landing or at the modest new hand launch across from the middle school. Exit Catskill Creek and head south for about a mile, then up Ramshorn Creek. Round trip about 3 miles. At moderately high tide you can go about a mile up, and you'll feel a million miles away from civilization.

Tivoli Bays

*Tivoli (or Rhinecliff, which has train station), 8 miles. (14 from Rhinecliff).*

Rhinecliff, head north to enter Tivoli South Bay just past Barrytown.

Esopus Meadow

*Rhinecliff (train station) or Kingston, 6 miles.*  
Revisit Kingston's industrial and nautical past, meander through the marshes at Rondout Creek or Vanderburgh Cove, photograph two historic lighthouses, stop at Esopus Island.

Hudson Highlands

*Cold Spring (train station), distance as desired.*  
A spectacular trip, offering Little Stony Point beach, Bannerman Castle (off-limits, enjoy from water), Foundry Cove, World's End and West Point (off-limits).

Lower Hudson Highlands

*Peekskill (train station), distance as desired.*  
Launching from Peekskill train station gives you the option of paddling south past Indian Point to Croton Point Park with the ebb, and returning with the flood. Going north gives access to Iona Island, the Bear Mountain Bridge and Popolopen Creek. The creek is a great spot for those hot summer days, with a refreshing pool at the western end.

Tappan Zee

*Croton (train station) or Nyack, distance as desired.*  
Easy access from New York City, great sailing.



Hudson River Palisades

*Englewood or Dyckman (subway station), 5 miles.*  
Best to time the tidal current to take you north from Englewood to the Italian Gardens at Sneden's Landing, and return with the ebb current.

New York Harbor

*Downtown Boathouse, Chelsea Piers, Liberty State Park.*  
Launching from either the DTBH or Chelsea Piers or Liberty State Park gives access to the lower Hudson and New York Harbor. Always a challenging trip with the amount of commercial traffic, the views of the New York City skyline can be breathtaking. The favorite trip here is to do a circumnavigation of Manhattan Island, 28.5 miles that should take you under 8 hours if you time the currents properly.

Weekend Trips

Lange Rach and Esopus

*Launch at Poughkeepsie (train station), camp at Mills-Norrie and take out at Rhinecliff (train station), or vice-versa, 16 miles.*  
Lange Rack is the Dutch sailors' "Long Reach" north of Poughkeepsie. Suitable for Manhattanites who have a packable craft but no car; the train stations at Poughkeepsie and Rhinecliff are each close to the water. Which direction you go depends on the tidal current.

Hudson Highlands

*Cold Spring (train station) to camp at Croton Point and return to Cold Spring, about 20 miles.*  
This trip is unique in offering scenic beauty as well as a wealth of historic sites and wildlife. The launch and take-out site is the Foundry Cove Park by the train station at Cold Spring. Side trips include Bannerman Castle (off limits, enjoy from water), Constitution Marsh at Foundry Cove, Popolopen Creek, or Annsville Creek.

Haverstraw Bay

*Launch at Nyack, camp at Croton Point, and return.*



Camping at Cold Spring, GHEP 2002 photo by Mac McPherson

This overnighiter should be undertaken by those who are confident of handling the winds and swells of a large body of open water (Haverstraw Bay). It has historical interest (e.g., Stony Point), wildlife opportunities (e.g., Croton River) and gives sailors a chance to test their skills.

Palisades and Tappan Zee

*Launch at Englewood Cliffs, camp at Croton Point, and return, 30 miles.*  
This trip combines a view of the mighty Palisades with the open water of the vast Tappan Zee. Plenty of sailing opportunities and an interesting marsh in the Croton River. Also a chance to visit the Piermont Marsh, just south of the Tappan Zee Bridge on the west side.

Multi-Day Trip

*Germantown to Peekskill*  
Starting in North Germantown it is possible to paddle and camp all the way to Peekskill some 65 miles south. Primitive camping, with no facilities, is possible at Turkey Point State Forest, Norrie State Park (facilities) or Esopus Island, Milton Landing Park, and Denning's Point. From Denning's Point it is 15 miles to Peekskill. Every day on the river is between 10 and 12 miles, except the last, which can be varied to as little as 2 miles. For more information see the new Trip Planning feature on the Greenway's water trail website [www...](#)

# Floral and Fauna



## FLORAL AND FAUNA

Despite pollution past and present, the Hudson is one of the most biologically productive rivers in the East. The Hudson, having been altered less than many other rivers of its size, supports many tidally dependent plant and animal communities that at one time were much more abundant in the Northeast United States and even the world.

One-hundred and fifty statute miles of twice-daily tidal swishing along with sharp seasonal climactic changes make the tidal river, or estuary, a great food factory, particularly in the marshes. Marsh plants such as cattails create in their leaves, roots and seeds food and shelter for muskrats, snapping turtles, migrating waterfowl and other wildlife. In the fall, these plants decay slowly, releasing tissue and nutrients to the river. These are mixed with the flow from tributary streams and from the sea. Plankton, microscopic algae and animals that color the water green, utilize these nutrients and in turn provide food for many fish species as well as crabs and turtles.

The Hudson River National Estuarine Research Reserve, with headquarters at the Bard College Field Station, conducts scientific studies that add to the value of the river as a field of biological research. The Reserve includes Stockport Flats, Tivoli Bays, Iona Island and Piermont Marsh. These four marshes were chosen because they represent a wide range of salinity and natural life.

The HRNERR Field Station offers guided field trips of the estuarine reserves. Call the field station at 845-758-7010 to get on the mailing list.

### Flora: The Marshes

Unique to canoes and kayaks, and hence not covered in other guidebooks, is access to the small and large reed-filled marshlands that border the Hudson. Many of these are behind railroad

causeways and invisible to those traveling the main river. Not only the railroads but also (ironically) the Army Corp of Engineers, with their notoriously roughshod treatment of the natural environment, have created the conditions for some of the most productive marshes. By dumping dredge matter alongside the concrete abutments that border the Hudson below Albany, the Corps produced swampy flatlands unsuited to farming. And the "dredge islands" and peninsulas in the regions of Stockport and Catskill harbor a wealth of biological diversity. The marshes typically have channels between the reeds, channels that can be explored only by canoe or kayak. On the following page is a listing of some of the major marshes with their river mileage and approximate north-south lengths. *For information about access and features consult the main listing.*





A NOTE FROM THE COAUTHOR

While Ian Giddy created the initial Guide to the Water Trail, the past few editions of the Guide have been updated by the Board and Advisory Board of the Hudson River Watertrail Association, Inc., and I have been privileged to be a part of that process. Ian was always there to let us know if we were going off track from his original vision. With his passing, that is no longer the case. We are on our own now.

The challenge for anyone updating and adding to a guidebook is making it current without losing the essence of the original author's style. Ian wrote the initial Guide in a playful style that made it both informative and enjoyable. I have attempted to do the same, but I fully recognize that I am not as gifted a writer as Ian, nor is his style one I am accustomed to using. My skills lie more in the updating arena.

I hope Ian would approve of this version of his Guide.

Scott Keller, May 2015



\*Not found on chart

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# Exhibit 3.



MAP **1** OF 4

HUDSON RIVER GREENWAY WATER TRAIL

## Adirondack-Champlain

REGION OF NEW YORK

The Hudson River Greenway Water Trail is a 256-mile paddler's dream, extending from the Adirondack Park and Lake Champlain to Battery Park in Manhattan.



John Plesch

A series of four maps with vital information for all paddlers.



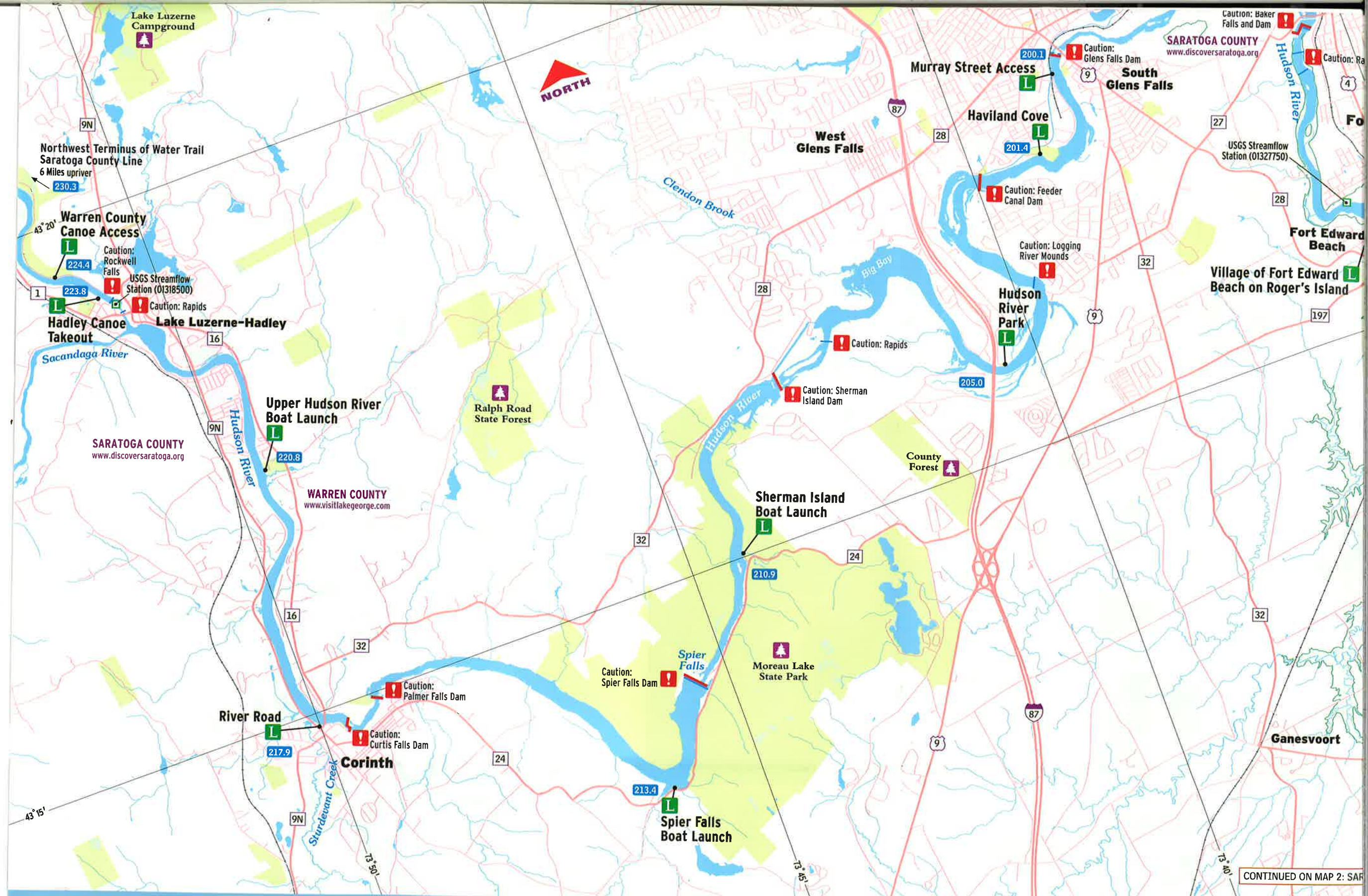
Hudson River



32

Bridge C-12





- 145.5** Water Trail Mile
- Designated Water Trail Site
- Launch (not designated)
- Day Use Site
- Campsite
- Restrooms
- Dining Nearby

- CAUTION Area
- Lighthouse
- Train Station
- Natural Resource
- Cultural Resource
- Historic Landmark

- Navigation Buoy (green, odd number)
- Navigation Buoy (red, even number)
- Navigation Light (green, odd number)
- Navigation Light (red, even number)
- Tide Height Prediction Station
- Tidal Current Prediction Station

- Interstate Highway
- U.S. Highway
- Local Highway
- Street or Road
- Rail Line

- Glacial Lake Albany Shoreline (elevation = 150 feet)
- Park or Preserve
- Municipal Area
- Private Land
- Wetland

Water Trail mile numbering follows U.S. Coast Pilot numbering conventions which start at the Battery in Lower Manhattan and increase as one proceeds up river. Look for these symbols on the map: **145.5**

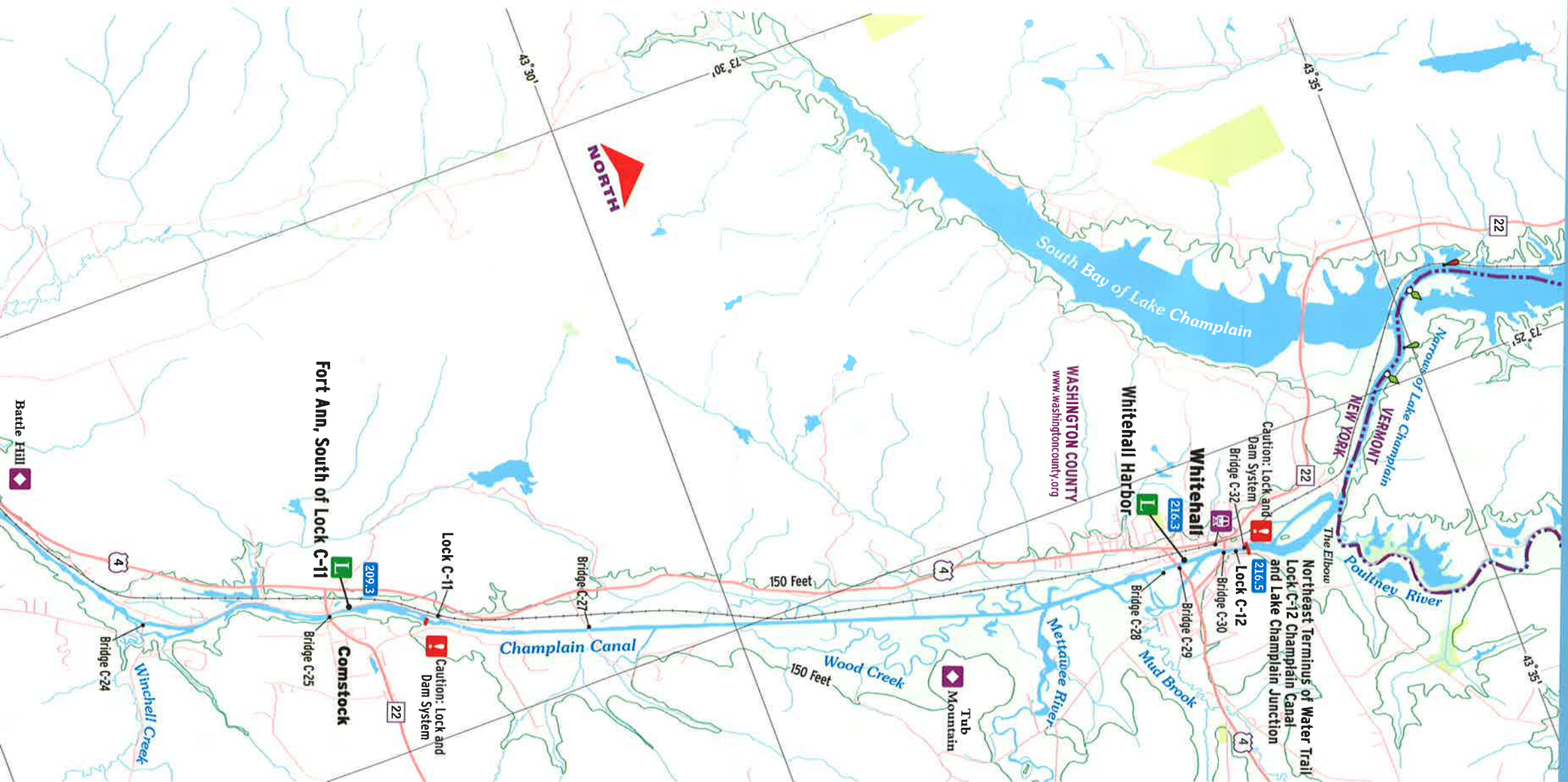
Unlike the Coast Pilot, all mile numbers shown on this map are for the Hudson River Water Trail Guide and an off

**CAUTIONARY STATEMENT FOR PADDLERS**  
Paddlers should make themselves aware of marshes and tributary streams along the Hudson River. Barriers to navigation, paddlers should be aware of underwater obstructions. Bridge heights above the water's surface may not be visible. The Hudson River is perfectly safe to paddle over or around at all times. See the **Hudson River Water Trail Guide** and an off



# Adirondack-Champlain

REGION OF NEW YORK





# Exhibit 4.

# Hudson River Greenway Water Trail List of Designated Sites

Site Name, Community, County	Statute Mile	Latitude	Longitude	Site Type				Paddler Services							Activities							Attractions					
				Cartop Launch	Trailered Launch	Campsite	Day Use Site	Kayak Storage Racks	Restroom/Privy	Picnicking/Grills	Dining/Restaurant	Retail/Supplies	Lodging	Bus Service	Train Service	Trail	Swimming	Fishing	Hunting	Trapping	Bird Watching	Golf	Concerts/events	Playground	Tour Boat Service	Natural & Cultural Resources	Historic Resources
<b>Champlain Canal Section</b>																											
Hudson River/Champlain Canal split	194.7	E 43°15'21" N	073°35'04" W																								
<b>Hudson River Section</b>																											
Hudson River/Champlain Canal split	194.7	E 43°15'21" N	073°35'04" W																								
1) Alfred Z. Solomon Launch at Hudson Crossing Park, Lock C-5, Town of Saratoga, Saratoga County	164.0	E 43°06'51" N	073°34'43" W	Z			DU					Y														Y	
2) Mechanicville Dock, City of Mechanicville, Saratoga County	167.0	W 42°54'12" N	073°41'02" W	HL			DU																				
3) Halfmoon Lighthouse Park, Town of Halfmoon, Saratoga County	162.2	W 42°50'19" N	073°40'18" W	HL			Y	2	Y	Y																Y	
4) Champlain Canal Lock C1, Town of Halfmoon, Saratoga County	161.2	W 42°49'32" N	073°39'56" W	HL	TL		DU																				
5) Battery Park in Waterford Canal Harbor, Town of Waterford, Saratoga County	158.0	W 42°47'04" N	073°40'26" W	HL	TL	C	DU		Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y							Y	Y	Y
6) 123rd Street Launch, City of Troy, Rensselaer County	158.0	W 42°47'04" N	073°40'24" W	HL			Z	DU	2	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y							Y	Y	
7) Peabody Island State Park, City of Cohoes, Albany County	157.8	E 42°46'56" N	073°40'31" W	HL			C		2																		
8) Troy Motorboat and Canoe Club, City of Troy, Rensselaer County	157.0	E 42°46'13" N	073°40'50" W	HL																							
9) 111th Street Launch, City of Troy, Rensselaer County	153.9	W 42°43'47" N	073°41'53" W	HL			DU			Y	Y					Y											
10) Hudson Shores Park, City of Waterford, Albany County	153.7	E 42°43'09" N	073°41'55" W	HL			DU					Y				Y											
11) Madison Street Boat Launch, City of Troy, Rensselaer County	149.9	E 42°39'31" N	073°41'04" W	HL	TL		DU	2		Y						Y										Y	
12) Forbes Avenue Boat Launch, City of Rensselaer, Rensselaer County	146.3	W 42°39'25" N	073°42'30" W	HL	TL		DU	2		Y	Y	Y				Y										Y	
13) Municipal Boat Launch, City of Albany, Albany County	145.4	E 42°38'32" N	073°42'48" W	HL			DU									Y										Y	
14) Riverfront Park, City of Rensselaer, Rensselaer County	142.4	E 42°36'01" N	073°45'11" W	HL			DU			Y						Y	Y	Y								Y	Y
15) Papacane Island Nature Preserve, North Site, Town of Schoodack, Rensselaer County	142.3	E 42°34'26" N	073°45'00" W	HL			DU			Y						Y										Y	Y
16) Papacane Island Nature Preserve, South Site, Town of Schoodack, Rensselaer County	138.2	E 42°32'52" N	073°45'33" W	HL	TL		DU									Y										Y	
17) Henry Hudson Park, Town of Bethlehem, Albany County	136.2	W 42°32'52" N	073°45'33" W	HL			DU																				
18) Schoodack Islands State Park Schoodack Creek Launch, Town of Schoodack, Rensselaer County	135.8	E 42°30'13" N	073°46'08" W	HL			DU																				
19) Schoodack Islands State Park HR Launch, Town of Schoodack, Rensselaer County	135.8	E 42°30'01" N	073°46'34" W	HL			TL	Z	DU	4	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y								Y	Y
20) NYS Boat Launch, Town of Coeymans, Albany County	134.3	W 42°28'24" N	073°47'23" W	HL	TL		DU	2		Y						Y										Y	Y
21) HR Interpretive Trail, Town of New Baltimore, Greene County	131.9	W 42°27'38" N	073°47'13" W	HL			DU									Y										Y	Y
22) Cornell Park, Town of New Baltimore, Greene County	131.2	W 42°26'43" N	073°47'13" W	HL			DU									Y										Y	Y
23) Van Schaack Campsite at Bronx Island, Town of New Baltimore, Greene County	128.0	W 42°24'15" N	073°47'14" W	HL		C	DU	2		Y						Y										Y	Y
24) See Park, Suyvesant Landing, Town of Suyvesant, Columbia County	127.7	E 42°23'19" N	073°47'05" W	HL	TL		DU									Y										Y	Y
25) Nutsen Hook Research Reserve, Town of Suyvesant, Columbia County	124.0	E 42°21'14" N	073°47'19" W	HL			DU				Y					Y	Y	Y								Y	Y
26) NYS Boat Launch, Village of Coxsack, Greene County	124.0	W 42°21'11" N	073°47'45" W	HL	TL		DU	2		Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y								Y	Y
27) Hudson River Islands State Park, Town of Stockport, Columbia County, Gay's Point N kayak only	123.2	W 42°20'26" N	073°46'56" W	HL		C	DU			Y	Y					Y	Y	Y								Y	Y
28) Hudson River Islands State Park, Town of Stockport, Columbia County, Gay's Point	123.0	E 42°20'08" N	073°46'53" W	HL		C	DU			Y	Y					Y	Y	Y								Y	Y
29) Hudson River Islands State Park, Town of Stockport, Columbia County, Middle Ground	122.1	E 42°18'49" N	073°46'40" W	HL			DU									Y										Y	Y
30) Stockport Landing, Town of Stockport, Columbia County	122.0	E 42°18'33" N	073°46'19" W	HL			DU									Y										Y	Y
31) NYS Boat Launch, Village of Athens, Greene County	118.3	W 42°16'21" N	073°46'07" W	HL	TL		DU	2		Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y								Y	Y
32) North Bay Area, City of Hudson, Columbia County	117.8	E 42°16'12" N	073°46'57" W	Z			Z									Y										Y	Y
33) Riverfront Park, Village of Athens, Greene County	117.4	W 42°15'34" N	073°46'29" W	HL			DU			Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y								Y	Y
34) Fourth Street Slip, Village of Athens, Greene County	117.3	W 42°15'29" N	073°46'34" W	HL			DU	2		Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y								Y	Y
35) Waterfront Park, City of Hudson, Columbia County	117.3	E 42°15'22" N	073°47'52" W	HL	TL		DU									Y										Y	Y
36) Ramapo-Livingston Sanctuary, Town of Catskill, Greene County	111.6	W 42°12'07" N	073°52'00" W	HL			DU	2		Y						Y										Y	Y
37) North Germantown Landing, Town of Germantown, Columbia County	108.4	E 42°09'30" N	073°53'13" W	HL	TL		DU									Y										Y	Y
38) Malden-on-Hudson, Town of Saugerties, Ulster County	103.5	W 42°06'55" N	073°55'52" W	HL	TL		DU	2		Y	Y					Y	Y	Y								Y	Y
39) Tina Choates Memorial Park, Esopus Creek, Village of Saugerties, Ulster County	101.8	W 42°04'17" N	073°56'44" W	HL			DU			Y	Y					Y										Y	Y
40) Glisco Mini Park, Town of Saugerties, Ulster County	100.1	W 42°02'25" N	073°56'29" W	HL	TL		DU	2								Y										Y	Y
41) Tivoli North Bay WMA, Town of Red Hook, Dutchess County	100.0	E 42°02'20" N	073°54'53" W	HL			DU	2								Y										Y	Y
42) Turkey Point State Forest, Town of Saugerties, Ulster County	97.8	W 42°00'43" N	073°56'28" W			Z	DU	2								Y	Y	Y								Y	Y

HL--Hand Launch; TL--Trailered Launch; C--Campsite; DU--Day Use; X--Use to be Determined; Z--To be Built/Not yet Open; P--Permit Use Only