

MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR SELLECKS KARST PRESERVE

INTRODUCTION

The Northeastern Cave Conservancy Inc owns and manages the Sellecks Karst Preserve. The preserve consists of about 15 acres. Of these 12.2 acres are in a roughly square parcel containing Sellecks Cave, Cave 575, Natural Bridge, and numerous sinks. The remaining acreage is contained in 50-foot wide strip owned in deed and running from Kniskern Road to the main parcel; a little over 2000 feet. The entrance to Levy's Cave straddles the property line between the NCC and the northern neighbor.

PURPOSE OF A MANAGEMENT PLAN

The purpose of a management plan is to describe what is on a property and how it should be managed. It is an operating manual for the preserve. A plan is not a static document that once written is placed on the shelf and forgotten. It is a document that is to be used and referenced on a regular basis. The property manager must follow the plan unless there is a compelling and over-riding reason for doing otherwise. Unless there is an immediate need, nothing should be done at a property that is not in the plan. If something new is desired, the plan should be amended only after careful, complete, and thorough analysis of the proposed changes or additions. Then, the amendments must approved by the NCC board.

If the management plan is the basis for a management agreement with a third party, then the changes must also be approved by the third party.

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

There is little known about the history of the caves on the Sellecks Karst Preserve. In *Underground Empire*, Clay Perry reports, "Dr. [John] Cook tells us that George Sibley and J. C. Sellick first visited the cave in the year 1841..." However, this is not substantiated by a review of Cook's 1906 paper. Even the origin of their names is unclear. Selleck is a local family name. However, French's *Gazetteer* (1860) mentions a Selkirks Cave. Selkirk is also a local family name.

The caves were visited by Edward Rew and Arthur Van Voris in the 1920s and wrote about it in the 25 October 1928 *Cobleskill Times*.

The caves appear in the 1958 and 1966 Schoharie County Guides. John Mylroie mapped them in 1976 as part of his research published in 1977 as *Speleogenesis and Karst Geomorphology of the Helderberg Plateau, Schoharie County, New York*.

In 1991 John Schweyen made an effort to dive the sumps in Sellecks. The upstream sump yielded about 700 feet of passage. He was unable to penetrate the downstream sump.

In December 1987 Carl Snyder, Clayton Pauley, Paul Rubin and, Jill McMahon digging at the end of Levy's Cave, broke through and extended the cave by 170 feet to a sump.

In the last 10 years the surrounding area has seen a significant increase in the construction of houses. One informal survey estimates that the number of houses within two miles of the caves has doubled or tripled. Of concern was the possibility that economic forces would have made it necessary for the previous landowners, the Wards, to subdivide their farm.

RESOURCES

UNDERGROUND RESOURCES

BIOLOGICAL — No troglobites are known to exist in the cave. It is possible that *Stygmobromus alleghaniensis*, an amphipod, exists in the cave. They have been found in McFails which is hydrologically related. Also, likely to be present would be a cave cricket, *Ceuthophilus maculatus*, the cave moth, *Scoliopteryx libatrix*, harvest men, *Leiobunum* sp., and snails, *Mesomphix* sp.

There are been no bat counts in Sellecks or Cave 575. (Natural Bridge, due to its small size, and Levys Cave, due to its flooding, are not expected to serve as bat hibernacula.) There should be a caver reconnaissance of Sellecks and 575 every five years. If bats are found, a bat count by the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation should be scheduled. (In conversations in Alan C. Hicks of NYSDEC he says they see many more bats in the summer than they can account for from their counts in bats hibernacula. He believes there are many more hibernacula to be found in New York.)

GEOLOGICAL & HYDROLOGICAL — The caves on the preserve are formed in the Kalkberg, Coeymans, and Manlius limestones.

Sellecks Cave – The entrance to Sellecks is a very steep slope that ends in an 18-foot drop into the cave. The entrance passage follows the main joint set for the area for 175 feet. Overall, there is about 215 feet of passage in the main part of the cave. A stream crosses the main passage from north to south. While Sellecks Cave does not take a surface stream, it does provide a window into the McFails Cave watershed. In 1989 Mark Gottlieb performed a dye trace from Doolittles Cave. Bugs were placed in the upstream and downstream sumps in Sellecks, in the Northwest Passage in McFails, and in Doc Shauls Spring. Positive traces were found in all of these bugs. This indicates that the water sinking at Doolittles Cave is going to McFails via Sellecks Cave.

As noted in the History section, in 1991 John Schweyen dove the upstream sump in Sellecks and explored 700 feet of passage. He turned around at the 3rd sump. About the same time Schweyen unsuccessfully attempted to penetrate the downstream sump.

The total cave length is about 915 feet.

Cave 575 – Cave 575 has about 100 feet of passage. The cave follows the same joint set as seen in Sellecks. There is an initial 15-foot drop below a fairly small entrance. Once in the cave there are three more drops: one to the north and two to the south of the entrance. These are 15, 25, and 30 feet respectively. The south end is 81 feet below the entrance, though very tight.

The walls of Cave 575 are profusely covered with one of the best displays of fossils in the northeast.

Through the small entrance an ephemeral stream enters the cave. This stream drains a small wetland south and southwest of the cave. It has not been dye-traced, but in all likelihood the water sinking here also goes to McFails.

Natural Bridge – Some people are fond of saying that Natural Bridge is the shortest mapped cave in Schoharie County. The trip under the bridge is only five feet. It occupies a portion of a large sinkhole south-southeast of Cave 575. This sinkhole takes two ephemeral streams. They drain the same wetland that goes to 575. In heavy rain, the sinkhole takes considerable amounts of water. Again, it has not been dye-traced, but in all likelihood the water sinking here also goes to McFails.

Levys Cave – Levys Cave lies at the downstream end of a large closed depression. A short crawl leads to where a dig significantly increased the length of the cave. A series of wet crawls led to a couple of climb-downs and walking passage. It ended in a sump.

A perennial stream enters the east end of the closed depression and flows west and north before sinking within 20 feet of the entrance to Levy's. The combination of the stream sink and cave entrance are inefficient and in a time of heavy runoff the depression fills up with water to 25 to 30 feet above the entrance. The stream has been dye-traced to McFails.

The cave is 210 feet long.

PALEONTOLOGICAL — No significant or unique resources are known to exist.

ARCHEOLOGICAL — No significant or unique resources are known to exist.

HISTORICAL — No significant or unique resources are known to exist.

SURFACE RESOURCES

BIOLOGICAL — Much of the surface is a typical late successional forest for the area. The predominant trees are hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) and beech (*Fagus grandifolia*). Other trees include: large-toothed poplar (*Populus grandidentata*), ironwood (*Carpinus caroliniana*), ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), sugar maple (*Acer saccharinum*), hop

hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*), shagbark hickory (*Hicoria laciniosa*), moose maple (*Acer pennsylvanicum*), cherry (*Prunus* sp.), and oak (*Quercus* sp.)

Ground cover includes, but is not limited to: trout lily (*Erythronium americanum*), ramps (*Allium tricoccum*), barren strawberry (*Waldsteinia fragarioides*), goldenrod (*Solidago* sp.), various violets (*Viola* sp.), spring beauty (*Claytonia virginica*), white trillium (*Trillium grandiflorum*), purple trillium (*Trillium erectum*), sharp-lobed hepatica (*Hepatica acutiloba*), and blue cohosh (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*).

Gray dogwood and other dogwoods (*Cornus* sp.) are common on the access property.

GEOLOGICAL & HYDROLOGICAL — There is little actual bedrock exposed at the surface. Some is visible near all four caves and is either Kalkberg or Coeymans limestone. Of real significance are the sinkholes. Besides the 4 caves there are at least 12 additional sinkholes. Undoubtedly, all of these transmit water to the aquifer and, penultimately, to McFails Cave. As in any karst terrain, the few surface streams are short and quickly sink underground.

PALEONTOLOGICAL — No significant or unique resources are known to exist.

ARCHEOLOGICAL — No significant or unique resources are known to exist.

HISTORICAL — No significant or unique resources are known to exist.

ACCESS POLICY

The caves on the preserve will not require special permission or a release form for normal caving. Any cave diving in Sellecks or Levys Caves will require special permission and a release form. A kiosk/registration box should be maintained on the access property. Anybody, cavers and non-cavers alike, using the property must sign in at the kiosk.

For all caves, except Natural Bridge which is only 5 feet long, standard caving gear will be required. This includes helmet with a chinstrap; three (3) sources of light, one of which is mounted to the helmet; and at least 3 people in the party. For Sellecks Cave and Cave 575, all drops must be rigged and vertical gear will be required. Each person should have their own gear and be familiar with its use.

A trail should be maintained permitting access to all three caves. In the main parcel, this trail should be cut in a loop to encourage use of the property.

USE CONFLICTS

At present there does not appear to be any use conflicts. Should a conflict arise between recreational caving and digging, the recreational caving shall take precedence.

If bat counts reveal the presence of any endangered or threatened species, the cave containing them should be closed for the period recommended that the bat specialist of the Endangered Species Unit of the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

EXPLORATION RULES

The main possibilities for exploration on the Sellecks Karst Preserve are cave diving and digging. Special permission will be required for any diving in any of the caves on the preserve.

Any digging projects will have to be approved by the preserve manager. Persons proposing a dig project shall submit a plan to the manager detailing where they plan to dig, how long they plan to dig, and where they plan to dispose of the spoil. Plans should also include how the diggers plan to remediate the dig should it be abandoned. Any dig that is not worked on for more than six (6) months shall be considered abandoned.

Use of explosives will require approval for each one-time use.

PUBLICITY POLICY

The cave is not publicized in magazines or newspapers of general circulation. Caver's publications like The Northeastern Caver and the NSS News may contain information on the latest discoveries. Some grotto publications may also have information, but again these have limited circulation and usually do not give locations.

SURFACE MANAGEMENT

A parking area on the 50 foot wide entrance to the parcel should be maintained. The trail to the caves runs along the field and then enters the woods near Levys Cave. This trail should be maintained, and possibly expanded to loop through the rear portion of the property.

The conservation rights to the parcel should be sold to a local land conservancy. This will reduce the potential value of the property by eliminating any development opportunities.

RESCUE CONSIDERATIONS

Sellecks Cave – A rescue from Sellecks would appear to be fairly straightforward. An open steeply-sloping to vertical entrance appears to pose no unusual impediment to removing a patient in a stretcher. The bulk of the descent into the cave is on a very steep

slope, but there is an 18-foot drop near the bottom. There are no really tight areas in the cave. A rescue would likely result from a fall. About 150 feet of rope would permit an efficient hauling rig.

Cave 575 – The entrance to 575 is a 15-foot pit that is about 3 feet wide by 4 long. To the north there is one 15-foot drop. The cave pinches. To the south there is a 25-foot drop followed by a very tight 30-foot drop. With slopes, the cave is about 81 feet deep. A rescue would likely result from a fall. A bolt would likely have to be placed to assist in hauling up a stretchered patient.

Natural Bridge – Natural Bridge lies in a sinkhole. It is five feet long. No special considerations are anticipated.

Levys Cave – Levys presents some of the greater potential rescue problems. It has some low, wet crawls, a 12-foot drop, and some tight passage. There are, however, no significant vertical pitches. A rescue would be either at Jill's Falls or from being stuck in a tight fissure. A SKED stretcher would be needed along with a way to keep the patient dry and warm.

FUTURE PLANS & RECOMMENDATIONS

s There should be a caver reconnaissance for bats in Sellecks and 575 in every five years. If bats are found, a bat count by the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation should be scheduled.

s The NCC should approach a local land trust regarding selling of the conservation rights on the parcel.