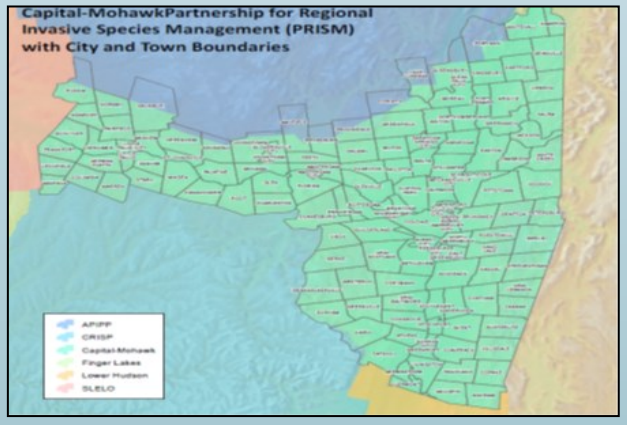
CapMo PRISM

CAPITAL / MOHAWK

Partnership for Regional Invasive Species

2015 ANNUAL REPORT



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Capital / Mohawk Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management

CapMo PRISM Annual Report

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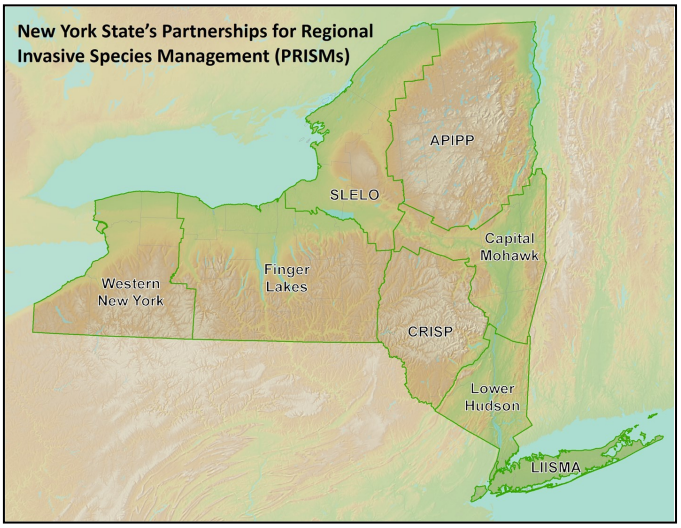
Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management

Environmental Conservation Law (9-1703 (1) defines invasive species as non-native species that can cause significant harm to the environment, economy, or to human health. They are a form of biological pollution that comes from around the world. Their rate of invasion is growing due to increasing international trade and climate change. A wide variety of species negatively impact many sectors of our world: our ecosystems, including all natural systems and managed forests; our food supply, including agricultural products and harvested wildlife, fish and shellfish; our built environments, including landscaping, infrastructure, industry, gardens and pets; and our economy, recreation and human health.

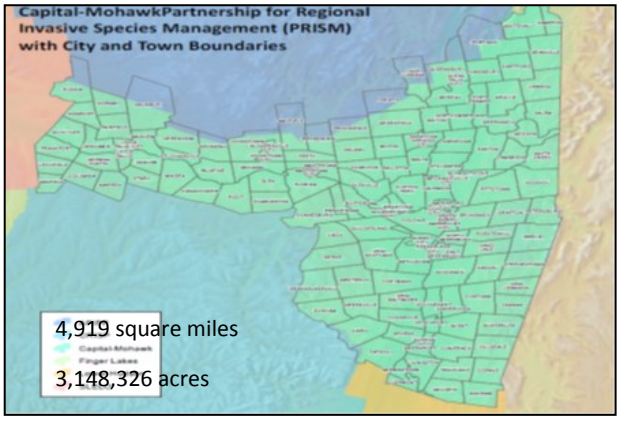
Responding to this growing problem, New York State is implementing recommendations of the New York Invasive Species Task Force (ISTF) established under legislation passed in 2003. The ISTF's 2005 report (available at http://www..ny.gov/animals/6989.html) led to a 2008 statute, known as Title 17 of ECL Article 9, which established the New York Invasive Species Council and Invasive Species Advisory Committee. The Council of nine state agencies is co-led by the New York State Departments of Environmental Conservation and Agriculture and Markets. Among the Council's numerous statutory responsibilities is:

> *"support(ing) within available funds and encourage(ing) Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management [PRISMs] in their efforts to address invasive species through coordination, recruitment, and training of volunteers, education, early detection, rapid response, eradication, research, and planning"*



Geographic Region

The Capital Mohawk PRISM encompasses the following geographic area: portions of Herkimer, Fulton, Saratoga, Warren, and Washington Counties that encompass land and water south of the Adirondack Park "blue line" , portions of Greene County that is north of the Catskill "blue line", and all of Montgomery, Schenectady, Albany, Rensselaer, Columbia Counties.



The pathways of opportunities for invasive species in this region comprises of major highway corridors and interstate exchanges, including I-87, I -88, I-90, I-787, I-890, 4, 5, 9, 9W, 20, 29, 32, 67, 155, and 443; not to mention the extensive county and town highways throughout the region. In addition, the canal systems (Erie, Champlain, and Feeder) also encompasses a major part of this region for invasives as additional pathways to be transported; along with the convergence of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers and their various tributaries. Furthermore, north/south and east/west rail lines juncture in the Capital Mohawk PRISM area allowing for further opportunities of invasive species to be introduced and dispersed from shipments and freight. Lastly, the consideration of the Port of Albany, CSX Rail Yard, and the Albany International Airport as a nuclei in the region that deliver to various distribution warehouses throughout the PRISM region. The major highways, railways, transfer hubs, and shipyards bestow on the area as locations for distribution hubs for major companies of all types of commodities. These warehouse centers are often a great harboring and breeding grounds for many invasive species.

The regions geographic diversity ranges from very rural farm and woodlands to highly populated urban areas covering a total of 4,919 square miles or 3,148,326 acres. Woodland acres in the 11 county area are a total of 1,942,100 acres, and farmland comprises of 939,263 acres. Additionally throughout this region, over 166,000 acres encompass hydrologic areas – wetlands, and surface water bodies.

Natural Resources

The Capital Mohawk PRISM area is rich in natural resources. Within this area, a critical role is important in protecting and managing lands that are used for farms, forests, parks and preserves, that covers the landscape encompassing over three million acres, including acreage of lands that are developed, roadways, or waterbodies. Forest and farmlands, managed properly, can provide diversified value for wildlife, improved water quality, clean air, stable soil, recreational opportunities, scenic landscapes, and an increase in healthier ecosystems, to sustain the future of natural resources within this region. The counties involved feature farmer/owners, absentee/owners and recreationists (boaters, hunters, anglers, and hikers), and many large businesses/industries. The landscape is becoming more and more fragmented; habitat is rapidly changing.

Unmanaged farmlands and forestlands are opportune locations for the encroachment of invasive species. Even though many of the waterbodies and waterways within this eleven county area have been dealing with the management and control of aquatic invasive species for many years, the pathways are still opening for new ones to be introduced every day.

Many organizations including land trusts, conservation groups, land conservancies, and municipal entities in this region, oversee and manage natural areas that are already or have the potential of being compromised with invasive species outcompeting the native vegetation and ecosystems. The good news, several organizations have been inventorying and preparing for those invasive species that pose a threat to the environment, cause economic and human health harm. Fortunately, some of the partner organizations within the PRISM have reached the eradication and control phase and are in the important step of reclaiming areas through restoration efforts.

Partner/ Network Coordination & Cooperation

The Capital / Mohawk (CapMo) PRISM Partners have completed year three under the funds received from the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation Environmental Protection Funds. The CapMo PRISM is staffed by one coordinator and the support of several subcommittees to move coordinated efforts forward. **Capital/ Mohawk PRISM Sub-committees** (working groups):

Steering Committee that includes key partners from NYS DEC, NYS DAM, NYS DOT, NYS SWCD, County SWCD, National Park Service, Natural Heritage Program, and American Wildlife Conservation Foundation. These individuals bring a commitment and expertise to working with invasive species throughout the region and state. This committee works with the PRISM coordinator to follow the five-year strategic plan process, and to develop and guide the annual work plan that is developed annually. Each person that is on the PRISM Steering Committee is also a representative to one or more of the other subcommittees/ working groups.

Agriculture Committee partners work to identify priority species that inhibit or compete with the growth of production agricultural crops within the region. Through species prioritization, management and control methods this committee will focus on best management practices and recommendations.

Aquatics Committee focuses on priority invasive species identified in aquatic ecosystems within the CapMo PRISM and to develop an early detection list and protocol for early detection/ rapid response species within the CapMo PRISM.

Conservation Committee works to identify priority species to focus on or be on the watch for within the Cap/Mo PRISM area that may put conservation areas at a higher risk with the spread of invasive species within those areas.

Education/Outreach Committee are partners within the CapMo PRISM area that develop, prioritize, and compile existing educational /curriculum materials for use within the PRISM region. Additionally, to coordinate and assist in educational / outreach opportunities and events throughout the CapMo PRISM.

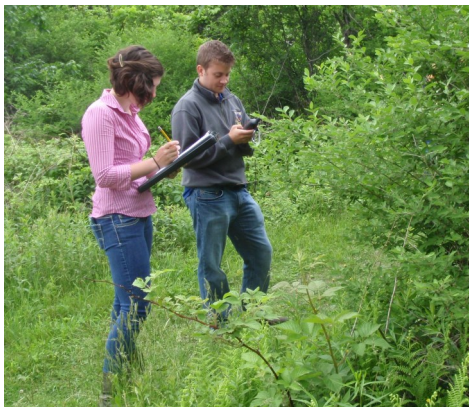
Through the committee structure there isn't a term commitment, but rather as partners find an interest or wish to assist with a particular project they are involved in a committee at that time. This makes the involvement manageable for many of the partners to participate.

Education and Outreach

In 2015, the Capital / Mohawk PRISM continued with an increasing awareness regarding the concept of a PRISM and getting new partners to connect. Additionally, the increased request for programs and events grew exponentially this past year.

CapMo PRISM highlights for 2015 program year:

- 877 individuals have been reached through various educational presentations; including Master Gardener Trainings (seven counties), Capital District Flower and Garden Show, forest owner groups, preserve associations, and 4-H clubs.
- 285,340 individuals have attended various events where CapMo PRISM has had an invasive species educational display and/or exhibit; including places such as Sundae on the Farm, Farmers Markets, Capital District Flower and Garden Show, and five County Fairs to name a few.
- For the second year, two student interns were a tremendous asset to the PRISM. Tegan Matthews, SUNY Cobleskill – Plant Science major, and Collin Graves, Cornell University – Animal Science/ Communications major. Each focused on invasive species inventory for iMapInvasives data base, but also took on individual projects. Tegan had an interest in invasive insects and developed educational materials including power points to use throughout the summer with various groups. Additionally, she assisted the Cornell University Eastern New York Horticulture Team in scouting for spotted winged drosophila (SWD) at two Saratoga County Farms. Collin's project was an assignment from Cornell, initially inventorying agriculture invasives, but his final project was to collect data on milkweed populations on 10 farms totaling approximately 2,500 acres; of which over 550 acres were assessed with varying degrees of milkweed. Due to the monarch butterfly being at a twenty year low, this data is being used with other information collected across the state.



Education and Outreach *continued….*

Education and outreach activities by many partner organizations throughout the region promoted the Capital/Mohawk PRISM as a whole. Sharing educational information regarding invasive species - including the identification, control, management, and eradication of the various species is important to educate local officials, landowners, homeowners, gardeners, and others at local events.

The following activities are from partner organizations or individuals on the various educational/outreach activities that they conducted in 2015:

- NYS Department of Health (*Kaycee Cole*) - Reviewed and updated the NYSDOH webpage titled "Giant Hogweed-Health Advice" (http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/outdoors/hogweed/giant_hogweed.htm); Worked with NYS DEC staff to print giant hogweed outreach materials (posters and brochures). NYS DOH retained a portion of these materials to pass out at outreach events for the NYS Fish Advisories (http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/outdoors/fish/health_advisories/) and Occupational Health (http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/workplace/); Conducted and provided a literature review for health effects related to giant hogweed lookalikes to NYS DEC staff.
- Queechy Lake Club (*Elizabeth Janes*)- presented to membership at the annual meeting describing species the lake is at high risk for and showing specimens and photos (~40 people).
- Union College (*Jeff Corbin*) - covers invasive species pretty extensively in the courses taught. In past years, included a lab focused specifically on iMapInvasives, though not this year. One of my research students in 2014-15 used iMapInvasives in her thesis.
- Huyck Preserve (*Christina McLaughlin*)- provided information regarding invasive species at Altamont Fair, and participated in Bethlehem Children's School Greenfest (300-400 people).

Education and Outreach *continued….*

The following activities are from partner organizations or individuals on the various educational/outreach activities that they conducted in 2015:

- NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (*Lilly Schelling*) - Assisted Melyssa Smith with her table. The Water Quality element highlighted both aquatic invasive flora and native look alike species. Plants specimens were displayed in clear plastic containers which easily allowed fair attendees to observe and touch each plant specimen displayed at the booth. Invasive species displayed: Eurasian watermilfoil (Myriophyllum spicatum) and Water Chestnut (Trapa natans). Native species included: Coontail (Ceratophyllum demersum) and varying species of Duckweed (Lemnoideae spp.). Additionally, tabled at New York State Fair assisting with interpretation and education on invasive terrestrial and aquatic plant activities and displays (my table was wildlife orientated). Participated for three days with other Park's and FORCES staff. We had about 1,210 visitors to our tent that participated and inquired about our activities and brochures during the three days I was present. (Photo: *Melyssa, Julie, Maddy, Lilly*)

- Saratoga National Historical Park (*Linda White*)- an invasive species booklet for the Northeast Region National Park Service, and it was Park specific. Also gave a presentation at the Hudson Mohawk Bird Club (~ 50 people).

Events/Workshops/Presentations/Programs (examples):

- Five County Regional Planning Conference, Saratoga Springs
- NYS Sportsmen's Education Workshop
- NE (5 States) 4-H Shooting Sports Training
- Friends of Buckingham Pond
- Spring Garden & Flower Show at Hudson Valley Community College
- CCE Rensselaer County Spring Garden Series presentation
- Huyck Preserve Conservation Day
- Environmental Field Days (Albany & Saratoga county)
- Sundae on the Farm
- County Fairs (Altamont, Saratoga, Greene, Columbia, Washington, and Schagticoke)
- Empire Farm Days (intern project displayed)
- Master Forest Owner Volunteer Training
- Master Gardener Volunteer Training (3x for 8 counties)

Invasive Species Awareness Week (ISAW)

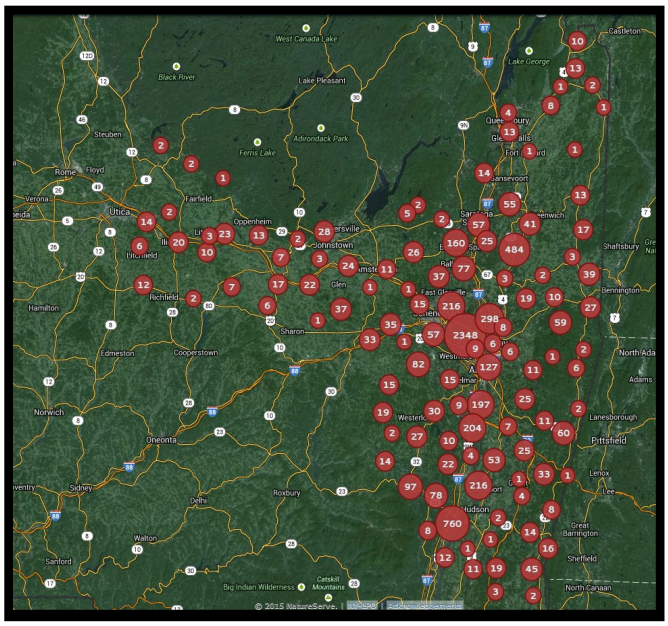
During the week of July 12-18, 2015 was dedicated as the 2nd Annual statewide ISAW program. This week was designated to promote knowledge, and understanding of invasive species and to help stop their spread by engaging citizens in a wide range of activities and encouraging them to take action. Statewide over 100 various events and programs to place.

Locally, CapMo PRISM partners provided the following events (examples):

- Insects of an Ecosystem ~ Crucial or Concern (HWA & EAB) - CCE Saratoga Interns
- Community First Detector - invasive pest detection workshop - Cornell National Plant Diagnostic Network & CapMo PRISM
- Invasive Species presentation & guided walk - NYSDEC Five Rivers Environmental Education Center
- Invasive Species pull (Wild Parsnip) for Bobolink habitat - NYS OPRHP Thatcher State Park
- AIS Spread Prevention awareness @ Freeman's Bridge Launch—NYSDEC Eco's

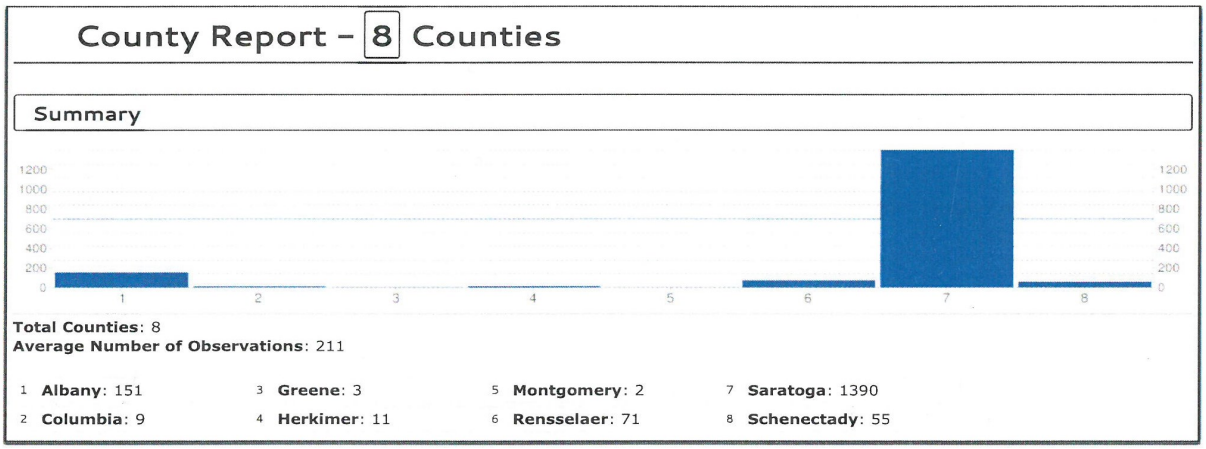
Citizen Science & Monitoring - *involving everyday people with the opportunity to collect data and collaborate toward a common goal.*

iMapInvasives Data Base



The use of the New York iMapInvasives database has been a supportive tool in determining the areas that still need inventory or observations to give some baseline data of species that are within the CapMo PRISM region. In 2015 three separate trainings were conducted to help promote this vital tool in tracking all invasive species taxa. Two of the trainings were for Basic Data Entry—an introduction to the database system, how to report observations. The other training offered the Advanced Data Entry— building on the basic data entry including assessments, surveys, treatments, infestation management records, and setting up special projects.

In 2015, within the eleven county CapMo PRISM, 1,692 observations entered into the iMapInvasives database which includes 53 species from 32 different users of the system, 17 organizations, and included 15 projects. The observation data also gives an indication of the areas within the PRISM that may require more field collection time, and potentially having more trained volunteers in those unreported locations.



Partner organizations have also had a productive year training volunteers and students for data collection, inventorying, and monitoring. By increasing the number of trained individuals on-the-ground, then the more complete the inventory will be for the CapMo PRISM region. This data will assist in determining the areas to target for early detection/rapid response or for control and management measures.

Local colleges/ universities that have partnered in this effort during the 2015 year are: Hudson Valley Community College, Siena College, Union College, and the State University of New York at Albany. Those located outside of the CapMo PRISM, but collected data from within the PRISM boundaries: Cornell University, Green Mountain College, State University of New York at Morrisville, State University of New York at Cobleskill, State University of New York at Oneonta. Several high schools were also involved in various iMap projects including Central Valley School District, North Colonie Central School, and Shaker Junior High School.

iMapInvasives
Sharing information for strategic management

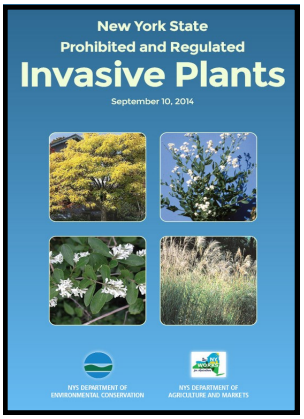
Additionally, partner organizations that have collected data through the iMapInvasives data base within the CapMo PRISM are: 4-H, Soil & Water Conservation Districts, Albany Pine Bush Preserve Commission, Cornell Cooperative Extension, David Werier Botanical and Ecological Consulting, Huyck Preserve and Biological Research Station New York Natural Heritage Program, New York State Office of Parks Recreation, and Historic Preservation, Queechy Lake Club, Columbia County Lakes Coalition, Mohawk River Watershed Coalition, Rensselaer Land Trust, Scenic Hudson, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and USDA Agriculture Research Service.

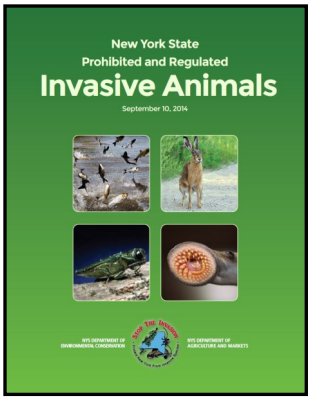
Besides the use of iMapInvasives, the New York State Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Program uses Flickr as a photo-sharing tool with a folder dedicated to invasive species within New York State which links back to management webpages to assist individuals.

Other reporting systems used by partner organizations EDDMaps (Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System), and USDA NAPIS (National Agricultural Pest Information System).

Prevention - *Although considered the first line of defense for invasive species moving into an area, often the best efforts and management practices will not stop invasive species from becoming established.*

Through the various education/ outreach efforts this year, the Capital/ Mohawk PRISM supported various partners with providing a multitude of printed materials to audiences throughout the region; as well as providing updated information on the new legislation and regulations that have been a statewide effort.

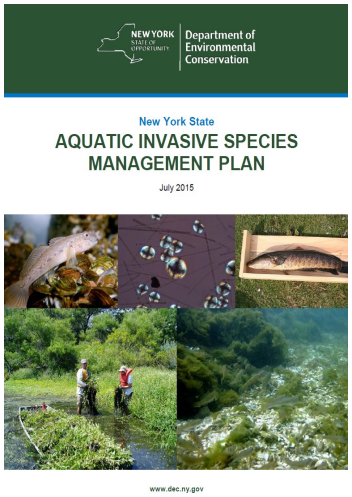




March 10, 2015 regulations regarding ***Prohibited and Regulated Invasive Species*** (6 NYCRR Part 575 required by ECL sections 9-1709 and 71-0703) went into effect. These regulations are for the purpose of restricting the sale, purchase, possession, propagation, introduction, importation, transport and disposal of specific invasive species in New York. Refer to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation link:
http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/93848.html

New York State Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plan The Department of Environmental Conservation's (DEC) action plan to combat aquatic invasive species (AIS) and protect New York's natural resources and economy will be implemented across New York State. The plan updates the 1993 Nonindigenous Aquatic Species Comprehensive Management Plan.

http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/fish_marine_pdf/ nysaisplan15.pdf



Early Detection & Rapid Response - *early detection is imperative to slowing the spread and further prevention of a harmful species. Prioritizing species, pathways, and high probable areas are imperative for reducing the spread.*

Emerald Ash Borer Task Force

The Capital District Emerald Ash Borer Task Force was initiated in late 2013 but developed further in 2014 and has continued into 2015. The group has worked to increase the awareness of this insect throughout the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, and Schenectady.

Using the efforts and knowledge that has been gained in other regions and states, the PRISM and PRISM partners have had a myriad of resources to share with municipal officials, arborists, foresters, landscapers, and other interested stakeholders. The Task Force will work directly with municipalities in helping them develop a plan, conducting tree inventories, minimizing economic impact, identifying community resources and needs, finding potential funding sources, to name just a few areas of assistance. The Task Force offers a collective network to be able to allow the communities to share and build on resources together.

On - the - Ground Efforts of Capital/Mohawk PRISM Partners:

Several partner organizations have been working diligently on invasive species inventory, monitoring, and removal for many years. Efforts provided for this report include the following:

- SUNY Albany (*George Robinson*) - *Asiatic bittersweet monitoring and management at Schodack Island State Park, and a joint effort with NY Audubon. Covered approximately ten acres with twenty five volunteers, students, park personnel, and faculty (about 150 people hours).*
- Huyck Preserve *(Christina McLaughlin)*- Informal Monitoring of Hemlock Wooley Adelgid infected trees at the falls, students did a test survey of ash trees near the lake to monitor their status as well. Both projects were done using iMapInvasives.

- Saratoga National Historic Park (Linda White) - monitored various areas of the Park for Lesser Celandine (*Ficaria verna*), which was newly found in Park. Lesser celandine also known as fig buttercup, is a perennial herbaceous flowering plant that completes its life cycle during the winter and spring. It is a vigorous growing vernal plant that forms large, dense patches in floodplain forests and some upland sites, outcompeting native species. This should not be confused with marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*) a native wetland plant.

- Fahnestock State Park and Hudson Highlands State Park Deer Exclosures - *(*Lilly Schelling)The purpose of this monitoring is to test if canopy cover and past agricultural land use impacts are contributing to reduction in forest biodiversity and lack of tree regeneration in Fahnestock and Hudson Highlands State Parks. There are 22 monitoring locations throughout the parks, each location with 2 exclosures and 2 controls plots (one set in closed canopy and one set in open canopy). Locations were determined by 1933 aerial imagery with observable agricultural and forested lands. This monitoring is scheduled for five years with a reassessment after that year mark is reached. Monitoring has been conducted for two years, and invasives such as Japanese stilt grass and Japanese barberry occur at a higher rate in areas deemed as prior agricultural land use*. (I have not done any statistical testing and this project has not hit its five year mark yet, just an initial observation on my part).*

Control, Management and Restoration - *three very important efforts in the reduction and impacts of an invasive specie.*

An assessment of the impact invasive species have on a particular ecosystem is important to determining what management tools to effectively implement. Too often, invasive species are well established and too widespread over the landscape to focus resources on the ability to contain or eradicate them from a particular area. From a management standpoint various control methods not only provides a comparison of the effectiveness of treatment, but also develops a cadre of control methods for others to implement.

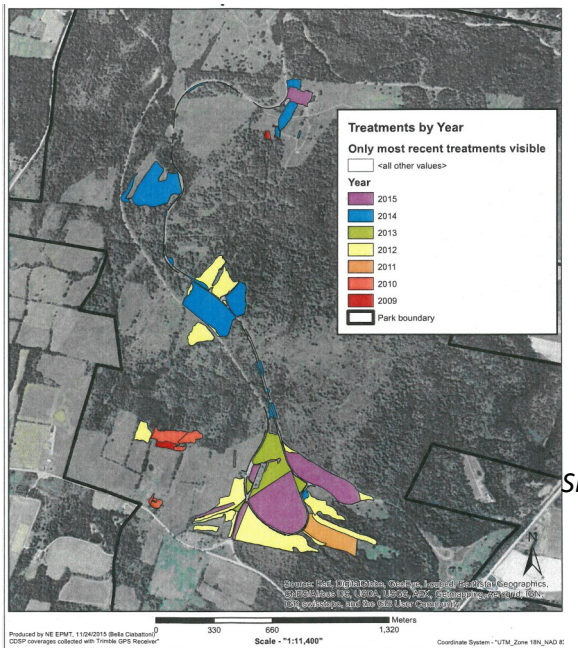
The following are highlights that have been shared by CapMo PRISM partners for the 2015 field season.

- **Saratoga National Historic Park** (*Linda White*)

  Four major projects for the season:

  - Fire control for honeysuckle, buckthorn, and multiflora rose.
  - Chemical control for knapweed, phragmites (.73 ac); Barberry, Multiflora rose (Roundup .45 acres); Asian bittersweet (.3 ac); Autumn olive (Garlon 3A @ 2% and Roundup Pro @ 2% on .09 ac); Canada thistle, bull thistle, brown knapweed, spotted knapweed (Stinger on 24.5 ac); Japanese knot-weed (.3 ac); honeysuckle (Roundup on .845 ac)
  - Mechanical—mowing, cutting (50 ac)

  Post-treatment monitoring conducted—point count at 30m transects



SNHP Treated Knapweed area from 2009-2015

Control, Management and Restoration *continued...*

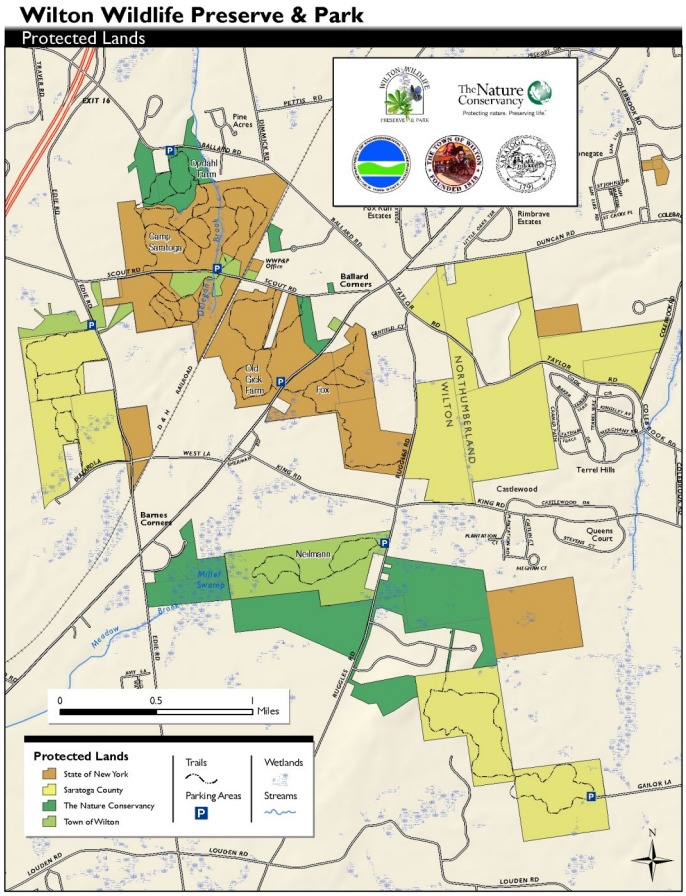
- NYS DEC Project with TNC at Sandplains Wildlife Management Unit (WMA)/Wilton Wild Preserve (*Kathy O'Brien*)

  One staff member and one volunteer from TNC for removal projects; contracted work on Fox, Old Gick and Camp Saratoga with federal grant money ($8,321 – 22.49 acres of tall grasses, rubus, and aspen)

Herbicide Treatment areas

Saratoga Sandplains WMA	*Acreage treated*	*Method*	*Targets*		
Camp Saratoga	*.74*	*Cut/stub and foliar*	*Bl locust, aspen, Rubus, SGBBIG*	*Glyphosate, Garlon*	
Old Gick	*8.3*	*Cut/stub and foliar*	*Bl locust, aspen, Rubus, SGBBIG*	*Glyphosate, Garlon*	
Fox	*12.5*	*Foliar*	*Bl locust, aspen, Rubus, SGBBIG*	*Glyphosate, Garlon*	
Saratoga County	*5.4*	*Foliar*	*catalpa, aspen, Rubus, SGBBIG*	*Glyphosate*	
***TNC** - Opdahl*	*6.5*	*Foliar*	*aspen, Rubus, SGBBIG*	*Glyphosate*	
***TNC** Barnes Corners*	*.33*	*Cut/stub*	*Bl locust, aspen,*	*Glyphosate*	
***TNC** Junkyard*	*.97*	*Foliar*	*aspen, Rubus, SGBBIG, Phrag-mites*	*Glyphosate*	

SBGGIG – Switchgrass, big bluestem, Indian grass



Control, Management and Restoration *continued...*

- NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (*Naja Kraus*)

  Target Species: Giant Hogweed.

  Six sites were completely controlled using mechanical root-cut control method. Sites located in:

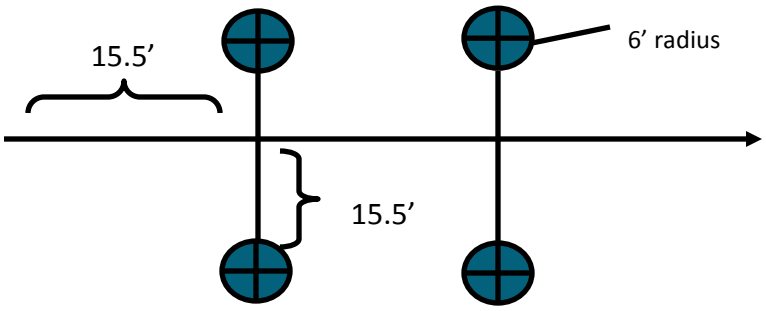
  - Herkimer County - 0.0005 acres
  - Washington County - 0.04 acres
  - Saratoga County - 0.04 acres
  - Rensselear County - 0.0001 acres
  - Greene County - 0.24

  Total acreage 0.3206 acres

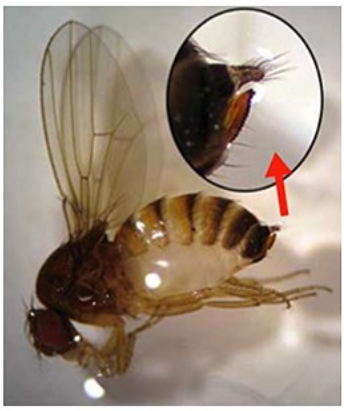
Research - *provides a basis for invasive species action. Treatment and technology provide a means of developing ways to manage and control invasive species. These treatment and technology tools may be cultural, biological, physical, or chemical.*

- Cooperative Extension Education Center Deer Exclosure Monitoring Program

Work began at this site during the summer of 2014 and is in the second year of monitoring for changes in vegetation. Noticeable differences within year 1-2 already began to show between the two plots. Monitoring for year two within the plots were set along a 50' transect line and each monitoring location was established at increments of 15.5' and 12' out from the line. Each individual monitoring location was located within a 6' radius and divided into four quadrants. Each 6' radius is marked and inventoried using the four cardinal directions.



- Both student interns had the opportunity to assist with research projects over the summer. Cornell University student Collin Graves, assessed milkweed populations in active farming areas particularly around field edges, to determine what factors are most influential on successful milkweed growth. On the ground surveys included 10 farms in Washington and Saratoga counties. Farms varied from producing livestock and crops to be used for livestock feed, while others produced fruits and vegetables. The research conducted during the 2015 summer, found that the major factors in the loss of milkweed growth are the use of herbicides and mowing. SUNY Cobleskill student Tegan Matthews, worked with the Eastern New York Commercial Horticulture Team scouting for Spotted Wing Drosophila at two separate farms in Saratoga County. On August 4th, she had the first reported catch in Saratoga County for 2015 - found in blackberries.



SWD Female – note the saw-like egg-laying structure (insert); lacks wing spots.

Collaboration and Cooperation - *an essential part to achieving success in combating invasive species.*

We all appreciate partnerships and if it weren't for all those involved at the various levels, we would not have come as far as we have in three years. Thank you all!

A listing of partners that are known to us… (these are not in any particular order):

- Cornell Cooperative Extension
- NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
- NYS Department of Agriculture & Markets
- County Soil & Water Conservation Districts
- NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
- NYS Department of Transportation
- Saratoga National Historic Park
- The Nature Conservancy
- Albany Pine Bush Preserve Commission
- New York Federation of Lakes Association
- Huyck Preserve
- Buckingham Pond Preserve
- Friends of Woodlawn Preserve
- Queeche Lake Club
- NYS Nursery and Landscape Association
- Audubon NY
- Sterling Environmental Engineering,
- Davey Tree
- National Grid
- Cornell University
- Siena College
- Union College
- SUNY Albany
- SUNY Cobleskill
- SUNY Hudson Valley

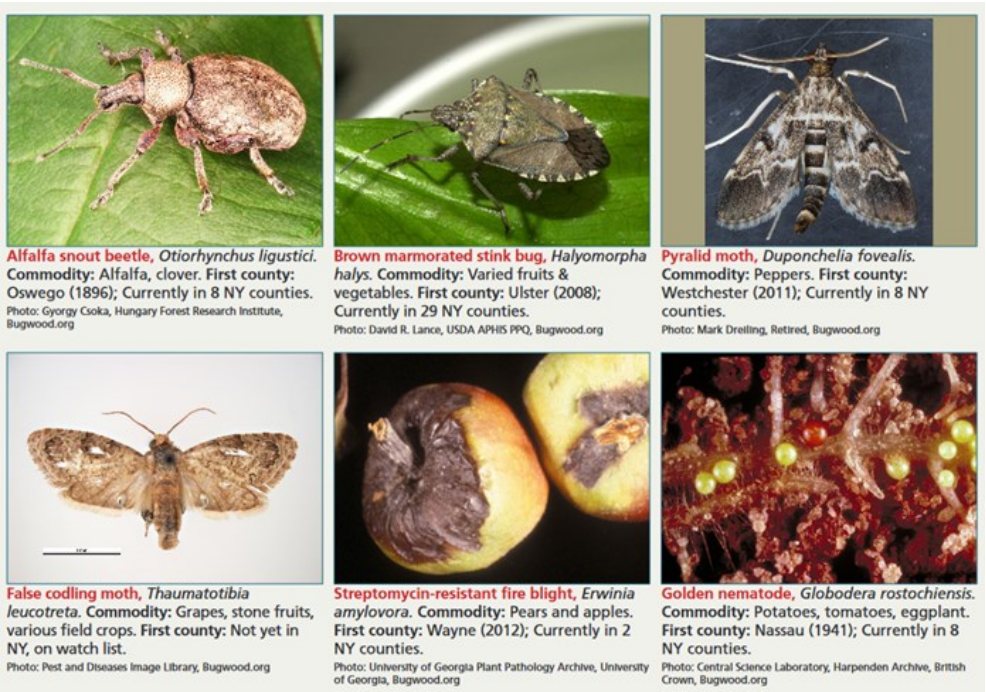
… omissions to the list are not intentional, please let us know if you would like to be included in future listings. Thank you all for all of your contributions to preventing the spread of invasive species!

Collaboration and Cooperation - *an essential part to achieving success in combating invasive species.*

The following report was provided by Laura McDermott, specialist with the Eastern New York Commercial Horticulture Program (ENYCHP):

ENYCHP Assists with Identifying Invasive Species of Agriculture List

For nearly two years the Capital District/Mohawk Valley Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management (CapMo PRISM), has been meeting and sharing information about Invasive species. The members include representatives from the NYS Dept. of Ag and Markets; NYS DEC; Local, State and Federal Parks and Recreation areas; Cornell University and Cornell Cooperative Extension; NYS IPM; NYS Tree Nursery; USDA Soil and Water Conservation; SUNY ESF; NYS Nursery/ Landscape Assoc. and concerned individuals.



In the field of invasive species research and management, the first step is identifying and prioritizing problems. The CapMo PRISM has been a leader in the state in the area of identifying invasive species especially detrimental to agricultural crops. They have developed a comprehensive list of pests that are most problematic for farms within the CapMo PRISM region. Fact sheets detailing these pests can be found at the CapMo PRISM website: http://nyis.info/index.php?action=bugs_and_blights. Additionally the group has created fact sheets about the most important weed, insect and disease invasive pests in our region. An example of the Weed fact sheet can be found at: http://www.nyis.info/user_uploads/files/FarmWeeds-general.pdf. Copies of a full size poster of 'Bugs and Blights' of agricultural concern were given to dozens of farmers at 2016 winter meetings in eastern New York.

Information Management - *bring everything together education/outreach, early detection/rapid response, prevention, management & control, and restoration to advance the collaborative efforts of the PRISM.*

- Use of iMapInvasive database for collecting online information as well as a location to review collective species observations, project surveys, and treatment data. This sys tem is also designed to provide email alerts for early detection and rapid response efforts. A valuable tool that is accessible and straightforward to use.

- CapMo PRISM webpage was developed within the host organization website. It can be found at http://ccesaratoga.org/CapMoPRISM . Additionally, the PRISM is linked through the nyis.info website.

- PRISM partner listserve is a means of informing partners of timely information, such as funding opportunities, upcoming seminars or workshops, and new species to be on the lookout for in the area.

- PRISM partner meetings offer an opportunity to network and share projects, current research, and species impacting areas.

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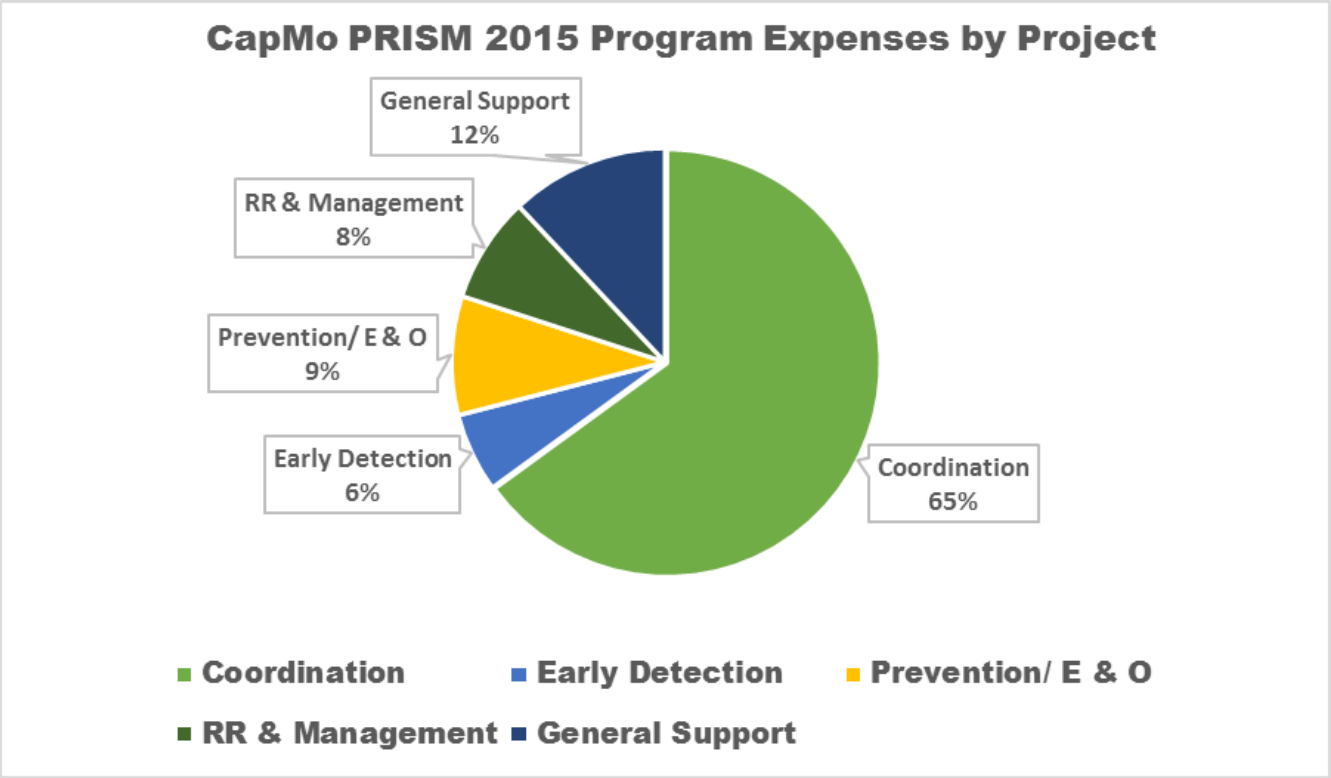
Annual Budget



Coordination - Expenses and activities related to administering the program and program coordinator.
(65 %)

Prevention/ Education & Outreach (E&O) - Expenses and activities related to project including portion of intern stipend, supplies, materials, and displays.
(9 %)

Early Detection - Expenses and projects related to early detection activities. A portion of intern stipend, supplies.
(6 %)

Rapid Response (RR), Management - Expenses and activities related to project(s) and any subcontracts or partner proposals
(8 %)

General Support - Expenses related to communications, travel, etc.
(12%)

Total: 100%