



Capital Region Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management Aquatic Detection & Monitoring Report

Section 1: Survey Summary

General Information	
Date Survey Conducted: August 28 th , 2025	County: Saratoga
Site Name: Archer Vly	Permit(s)/Permission(s) Acquired? Yes TRP/public WB
Address (if different): 410 Archers Vly, Greenfield Center, NY 12833	Time Spent (Hours)/# of Staff on Site: 3 hrs/2 staff
Parking Lot Lat./Long.: 43.154905, -73.966637	Property Owner Name, Title, and Contact: DEC Region 5 Warrensburg Office, (518) 623-1200; info.r5@dec.ny.gov
Total Waterbody Size (acres): 24 acres	
Worksite Size (acres): Littoral zone of entire 24-acre waterbody	Survey Leader Name, Title, and Contact: Alexa Howansky—AIS Program Manager: ajh363@cornell.edu
Average Depth (ft): UNK	Team Member Name(s) and Title(s): Alex Picard—WISP Assistant Supervisor
Report Author: Alexa Howansky	Data Recorder & iMapInvasives ID: Alexa Howansky—iMap ID 28804
# of Volunteers (if applicable): None	Total Volunteer Hours: N/A

Conservation Goal:

- Delineate & assess a conservation value To prevent and protect a conservation value
 Local Eradication Post-Treatment Monitoring Containment
 Suppression Exclusion Restoration

Survey Type:

- Detection Delineation Follow-up Monitoring Detection Training
 Volunteer Engagement Crew Assistance Program Project eDNA

Launch Description:

Lake access is on the southern shore of Archer Vly, off Lake Desolation/Plank Roads. The gravel parking lot offers an accessible parking spot, a privy restroom, and a small, unimproved car-top launch for non-motorized watercrafts.

Site Description:

Archer Vly is a roughly 24 acre lake located in Greenfield Center, NY, just within the bounds of the Capital Region PRISM where it meets the Adirondack Park East of Great Sacandaga Lake. The waterbody is part of the [Lake Desolation Road Conservation Easement Tract](#). The lake's substrate is largely muck with a bottom cover of macrophytes, leaf litter, and woody debris. The Easement, including the lake, is publicly accessible to non-motorized recreation including hunting, fishing, boating, hiking, biking and camping at designated sites, etc.,





with snowmobile trails open during the winter months. One (1) Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) has been documented in the lake—Chinese Mysterysnail (*Cipangopaludina chinensis*).

Survey Techniques:

Top-water survey techniques were utilized, including top-side (visual) and Cornell method rake tosses, following a meandering pattern around the littoral zone. Both native and invasive species were documented via Simple Aquatic Survey Pro (SAS_Pro) in the Survey123 app.

Site Significance:

Archer Vly is a mostly unfouled waterbody, with only one AIS known to be present. NYNHP’s [Aquatic Invasive Species Pond and Lake Vulnerability Prioritization](#) mapper tool assigns the Vly to the 15th percentile for risk of introduction/establishment, and the 97th percentile for impact—meaning the waterbody has a relatively low risk of becoming invaded by AIS, but the negative consequences (ecological, recreational, etc.) would be extremely high if it were to happen.

Archer Vly has a suite of fascinating and diverse native species, including bog myrtle and other emergent wetland plants, bryozoans, freshwater sponges, and native *Potamogeton* (pondweed) species, among many others.

Section 2: Survey Result Summary

Invasive Species Present:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Tier/Threat Rank	Growth Form/Lifecycle	Phenology/Life stage	Percent Cover (%)	Distribution/Abundance	Area Infested (acres/miles if linear)	If Applicable Area Treated (acres/miles if linear)
Chinese Mysterysnail	<i>Cipangopaludina chinensis</i>	4/ Very High	Animal (mollusk)	Mixed age classes present	< 5%	Range of Trace to Dense	~0.5 mi shoreline *	No treatment
Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	4/ Very High	Wetland	Flowering	< 5%	Trace	< 0.1 acre	No treatment

*The snails were distributed in varying densities throughout the shoreline around the lower half of the lake. Little to no individuals were found around the northern half of the lake.

Native/Other Non-native Species Present:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Growth Form	Phenology/Life stage	Percent Cover (%)	Distribution/Abundance
<i>Potamogeton epihydrus</i>	Ribbonleaf Pondweed	Submerged/ Floating	Vegetative	< 5%	Sparse
<i>P. amplifolius</i>	Largeleaf Pondweed	Submerged/ Floating	Vegetative	5 – 25%	Sparse to Dense
<i>P. berchtoldii</i>	Berchtold’s Pondweed	Submerged	Vegetative	< 5%	Trace
<i>P. bicupulatus</i>	Snailseed Pondweed	Submerged/ Floating	Vegetative	< 5%	Sparse





<i>Potamogeton spp.</i>	Unidentified Pondweed--pusiloids	Submerged	Vegetative	< 5%	Sparse
<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	Watershield	Floating	Vegetative	5 – 25%	Sparse to Dense
<i>Nuphar variegata</i>	Spatterdock	Floating	Vegetative/ Flowering	< 5%	Sparse
<i>Najas flexilis</i>	Slender Naiad	Submerged	Vegetative	25 – 50%	Sparse to Monoculture
<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	Pickerelweed	Emergent	Vegetative/ Flowering	< 5%	Trace
<i>Myrica gale</i>	Bog Myrtle	Wetland	Vegetative	25 – 50%	Dense
Class Phylactolaemata	Bryozoan	Invertebrate Animal	Zoid Colonies	< 5%	Sparse
Order Spongidila	Freshwater Sponges	Invertebrate Animal	Sessile Filter Feeders	< 5%	Sparse
<i>Nitella spp.</i>	Unidentified Macroalgae	Submerged	Macroalgae	5 – 25%	Sparse to Dense
<i>Utricularia spp.</i>	Unidentified Bladderwort	Submerged/ Free-floating	Vegetative/ Carnivorous	< 5%	Sparse
<i>Eriocaulon spp.</i>	Pipewort	Submerged/ Emergent	Vegetative/ Flowering	5 – 25%	Sparse to Dense

Map:

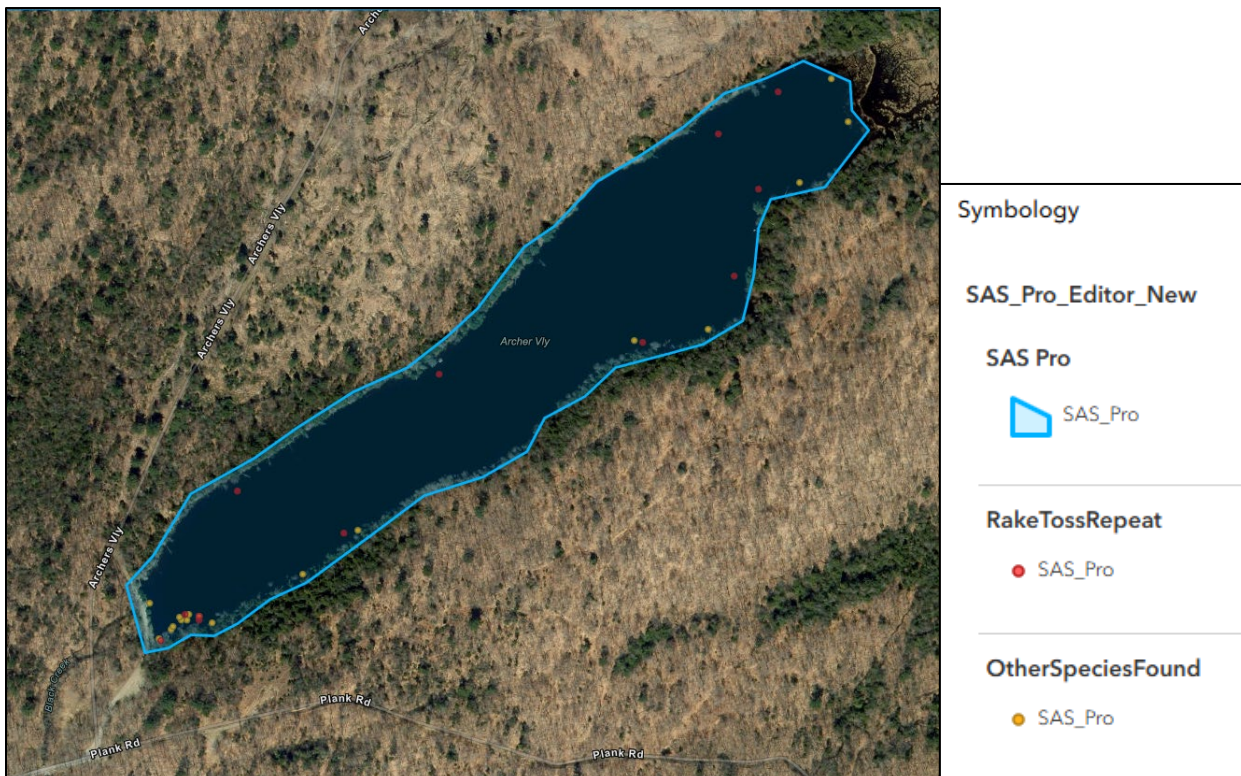


Figure 1. Map of Archer Vly survey area. Blue outline = searched area; red dots = rake toss; yellow dots = species detected outside of rake toss. Retrieved from Simple Aquatic Survey Pro in ArcGIS Online.



Photos:



Figures 2 & 3. *Freshwater sponges!* Showing submersed (left) and out of water (right).



Figure 4. *Potamogeton bicupulatus*. Native “snailseed” pondweed.



Figure 5. *Myrica gale*. Native bog myrtle.



Figure 6. *C. chinensis* and bryozoan. Invasive Chinese Mysterysnail (red triangles) and native bryozoan (yellow circle).



Section 3: Summary of Recommendations

Response:

There are currently no known effective population control methods against Chinese Mysterysnail once it is established in a waterbody. For Purple Loosestrife, disturbance (i.e. attempted removal) has been known to worsen infestations. For these reasons, no response is recommended for Archer Vly at this time.

Post-Survey Monitoring:

Since Archer Vly is largely unfouled and highly ecologically/recreationally significant, continued surveying is recommended to occur on a regular basis to monitor for new introductions of invasive species—at least every other year, but annually could also be justifiable if time allows.

