



Capital Region PRISM Survey Report

Purpose:

The Invasive Species Survey Report will provide an overview and help guide invasive species treatments, baseline site composition, post-monitoring, and restoration at a specific site over time. A single survey report should not be written for an entire site, but a specific project. A site could have multiple reports. If there are multiple reports within a site, consult with the Capital Region PRISM about potentially preparing a more robust survey report.

To be submitted to Capital Region PRISM following the completion of partner, individual, or PRISM-led survey for review. This form can be found online as "FieldSurveyReportTemplate" at <https://www.capitalregionprism.org> or with a request. Please consult the Capital Region PRISM if there are any questions at (518)-885-8995. Please capture and collect data using [iMap Invasives](#). The online software platform and associated mobile application are free and open sourced.

Section 1: Survey Summary

This section provides an overview of the site, contact information, etc. Once complete, save your report and submit the form via email to a member of the Capital Region PRISM team. Feel free to include supporting documents in your submission.

To determine site value, we recommend using the iMap Invasives Prioritization Model which can be found on the [PRISM Prioritization webpage](#). The prioritization model will allow you to assess your site's ecological value based on a few factors. Evaluate the comprehensive score or the ecological score to determine if your site is a high priority site that will help us determine if the location and infestation falls into our priority objectives for future management. If it is not a high priority site, we still encourage you to complete invasive species surveying as the site may be culturally and socially of value to the public.

Section 2: Survey Result Summary

The survey summary section will contain the tables and maps generated from your survey efforts. The biological surveys will assist the Capital Region PRISM in our efforts to identify emerging species to be able to more effectively manage infestations and the spread of populations. Please fill out the provided table and insert screen shots of iMap Invasives maps.

Section 3: Summary of Recommendations

The recommendation section contains treatment calendars and post-season summaries. Most sites need to be revisited annually to document successes/failures, identify any changes needed, and update future treatment calendars.



Section 1: Survey Summary

Date: 5/25/22; 6/6/22	Property Owner Name: Department of Environmental Conservation
Site Name: Black Creek Marsh WMA	Property Owner Contact: DEC Region 4 Schenectady Office (M-F, 8:30AM - 4:30PM), (607) 652-2182; Wildlife.r4@dec.ny.gov
Site Address (if different): Voorheesville, NY 12186	Survey Leader Name and Title: Sam Schultz, TIS Coordinator
County: Albany County	Survey Leader Contact: ss986@cornell.edu
Latitude/Longitude: 42.66242756911301, -73.93968676914608	Team Member Name(s): N/A
Site Size: 450 acres	Team Member Contact(s): N/A

Site Description: Provide existing conditions of the site, current land use, landscape elements, etc.

The primary purposes of Black Creek Marsh Wildlife Management Area (WMA) are for wildlife management, wildlife habitat management, and wildlife-dependent recreation. This WMA consists of about 450 acres of wetland and upland habitat in Albany County. The first purchases here occurred in the 1960s. The Black Creek runs through much of the property. The WMA is also bisected by an active railroad line. The diversity of habitats and wildlife species found at Black Creek Marsh provides unique opportunities for public use. Black Creek Marsh is primarily a freshwater wetland community. Wetland types include cattail marsh, open-water marsh, and flooded red maple swamp. Because of the abundance of wetlands, this WMA is an important area for amphibians and reptiles. Much of the forested swamp dries sufficiently by early summer to permit hunting, although beaver activity is increasing water levels in many areas. There are about 150 acres of uplands, including grassy fields, and some apple and pear orchards that adjoin the wetlands. Parking areas have been developed to provide access to the area, and a substantial trail network is maintained for the enjoyment of WMA users.

Survey Techniques: Provide a clear and concise description of the work to be conducted, target species, and any survey methods used (i.e. Highly probable area search, rake toss, transect, etc.).

Highly probable areas were checked around the mow lines, trails and parking lot were checked during this survey. There are more trails and parking lots that still need to be surveyed in this area.

Did you identify this site through the iMap Invasives Prioritization Model? If yes- Did it score high in either ecological or comprehensive value? What other reason is present for conducting the survey?

Section 2: Survey Result Summary

Common Name	Scientific Name	GPS Location	Growth Form	Phenology	Distribution/ Abundance	Area Infested (acres/miles if linear)
Garlic Mustard	Allaria petiolate	See iMap	Herbaceous	Flowering/Seed	Sparse	0.04 acres
Multiflora rose	Rosa multiflora	See iMap	Shrub	Vegetative	Dense	1.5 miles
Honeysuckle spp.	Lonicera spp.	See iMap	Shrub	Vegetative	Dense	1.5 miles
Common Buckthorn	Rhamnus cathartica	See iMap	Shrub	Vegetative	Dense	1.5 miles

Privet spp.	Ligustrum spp.	See iMap	Shrub	Vegetative	Sparse	1.5 miles
Autumn Olive	Eleagnus umbellata	See iMap	Shrub	Flowering	Dense	1.5 miles
Oriental Bittersweet	Celastrus orbiculatus	See iMap	Vine	Vegetative	Sparse	7.66 acres
Ragged Robin	Lychnis flos-cuculi	42.662116, -73.94061; 42.662116, -73940150	Herbaceous	Flowering	Trace	0.04 acres
Forget-me-not	Myosotis scorpiodes	42.662168, -73.940316	Herbaceous	Flowering	Trace	0.02 acres
Purple Loosestrife	Lythrum salicaria	42.662151, -73.940613	Herbaceous	Vegetative	Trace	0.02 acres
Climbing Nightshade	Solanum dulcamara var. dulcamara	42.662198, -73.940670	Herbaceous	Vegetative	Trace	0.02 acres
Swallowwort	Vincetoxicum spp.	See iMap	Herbaceous	Vegetative	Dense	7.66 acres
Brown Knapweed	Centaurea jacea	See iMap	Herbaceous	Vegetative	Dense	7.66 acres
Wild Parsnip	Pastinaca sativa	42.663765, -73.942664	Herbaceous	Vegetative	Trace	0.02 acres
Common reed	Phragmites australis	42.662145, -73.942023	Herbaceous	Vegetative	Trace	0.04 acres
Mugwort	Artemisia vulgaris	42.661440, -73.941508	Herbaceous	Vegetative	Trace	0.02 acres

Growth Form:

Terrestrial: Ground Cover, Herbaceous, Vine, Shrub, Tree, Insect, Animal

Aquatic: Submerged, Floating, Emergent, Riparian, Animal

Phenology:

Plants: Vegetative, Flowering, Fruit/In Seed, Dormant, Dead

Insects: Emergence, Swarming, Spawning

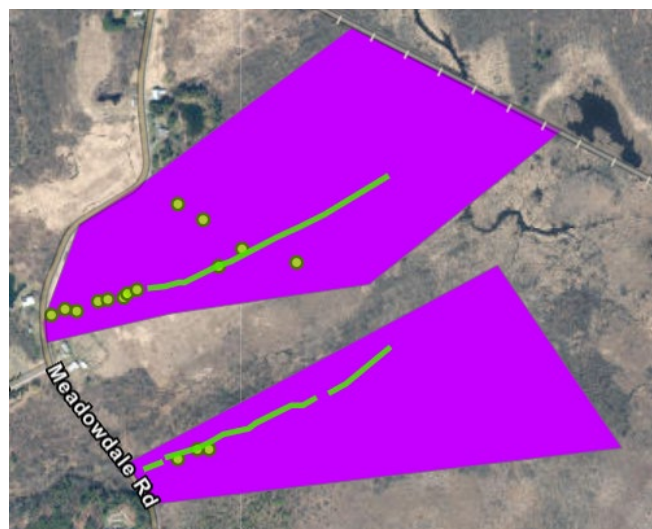
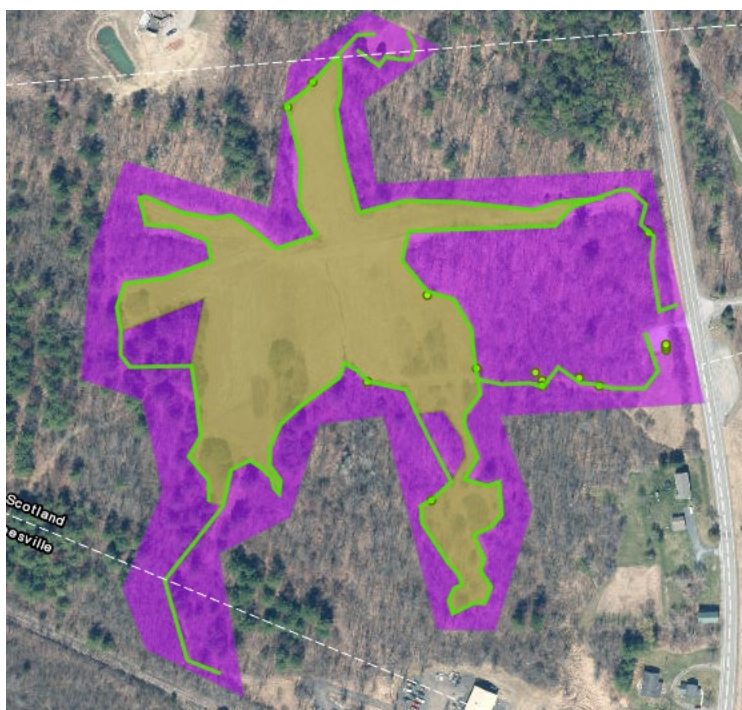
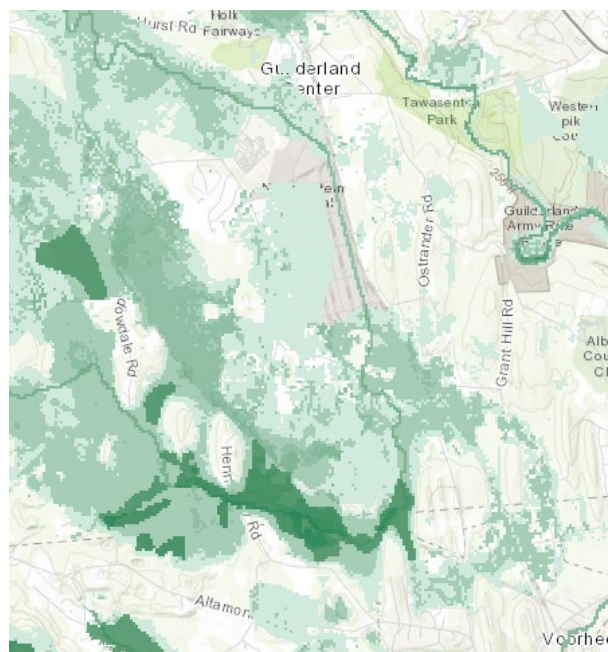
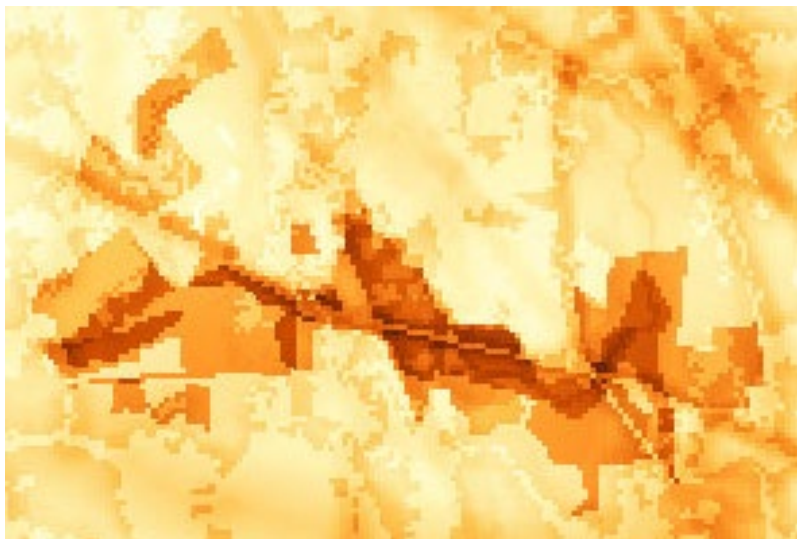
Animals: Spawning, Swarming, Migrating

Distribution/Abundance:

Trace (single plant/clump), Sparse (scattered plants/clumps), Dense plants/clumps, Monoculture, Linearly scattered

Map: Develop a map of the survey area that has any iMap Invasives points and/or searched, polygons to delineate infestation extent. Multiple maps may be added for multiple species or locations. Different mapping formats are welcome but iMap Invasive delineations are preferred.

- Insert Survey Map(s):



Searched Area #: 1285934, 1302530, and 1302529

Section 3: Summary of Recommendations

This section provides recommendations of any treatment methods, monitoring methods, and restoration efforts based on the survey.

Additional Notes: Describe any barriers or issues that arose before or during the survey. Issues arising before completing the survey could include: trouble contacting owner, extended time to obtain permission, trouble accessing the property, etc. Barriers arising during the survey could include: downed trees, trail is closed off, hazards on site, unforeseen injury, inclement weather, etc. Provide any advice that could limit barriers or issues in the future.

The field at this site is not mowed or maintained, therefore the plants are very high (up to waist height). I recommend long pants and preventative measures for ticks. There is also uneven ground and many downed trees, sometimes difficult to see due to the tall plants, walk carefully. There are also some very wet and muddy sites so muckboots are recommended. There are also some birds that may be nesting in the grass so be aware of that and a lot of frogs in the field as well.

Treatment: Describe briefly any recommendations for future treatment methods, why they are recommended, and any alternatives to consider. Please use abundance and site-specific factors in your treatment recommendation. Optional: Attach or reference BMP guidance document. Consider state and local permitting requirements.

Wild parsnip should be removed due to its human health threat. It is currently in the field and highly likely to be mowed whenever that does occur and potentially could spread.

Post-Survey Monitoring: Briefly explain the monitoring procedure, when it will occur, and who will complete it. Consider the phenology of species when suggesting time-lines. If a control such as eradication, suppression, and exclusion is selected, will a management plan be drafted? If a plan is needed, please contact the CR-PRISM Office for a template of our Invasive Species Management Plan.

Post-survey monitoring will continue by PRISM to get a full analysis of the site to determine future surveying schedules and recommendations.