



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: 09/23/2022 | Property Owner Name: National Audubon Society Inc. |
| Site Name: Catskill Creek | Property Owner Contact: birdrlarry@verizon.net PO Box 68 Palenville, NY 12463 |
| Site Address (if different): park and launch from Dutchman's Landing: Dutchman's Landing, Catskill, NY 12414 | Survey Leader Name and Title: Sam Schultz, Terrestrial Invasive Species Coordinator |
| County: Greene | Survey Leader Contact: ss986@cornell.edu |
| Latitude/Longitude: 42.20561, -73.85643 | Team Member Name(s): Kris Williams |
| Site Size: 651.39 acres | Team Member Contact(s): kbw44@cornell.edu |

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

This area is a tidal marshland home to rare and endangered species. It is part of the Ramshorn Livingston Audubon Sanctuary (<https://ny.audubon.org/ramshorn>). Located in the Village of Catskill, this compact sanctuary contains over 436 acres of tidal marsh and swamp, upland forests and fallow farm fields. Access to the Hudson River is possible by canoe or kayak via the RamsHorn Creek. RamsHorn-Livingston contains the largest tidal swamp in the northern Hudson River estuary. Audubon New York and Scenic Hudson cooperatively own and manage the property.

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.).

Surveying for small carpetgrass (*Anthraxon hispidus*), a tier 2 species, was conducted along the Catskill Creek following up on a report through iMap Invasives. The survey was conducted along the shoreline in the tidal marsh by canoes.

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?

Yes, this site scores highly on the iMap Invasive Prioritization Model on both the comprehensive and ecological score. In addition, this survey was also conducted to provide early detection and rapid response efforts to a tier 2 species.

Section 2: Survey Result Summary

| Common Name | Scientific Name | GPS Location | Growth Form | Phenology | Distribution/ Abundance | # of Stems | Area Infested (acres/miles if linear) |
|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| Small Carpetgrass | <i>Anthraxon hispidus</i> | Not detected | Herbaceous | Not detected | Not detected | N/A | Not detected |

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

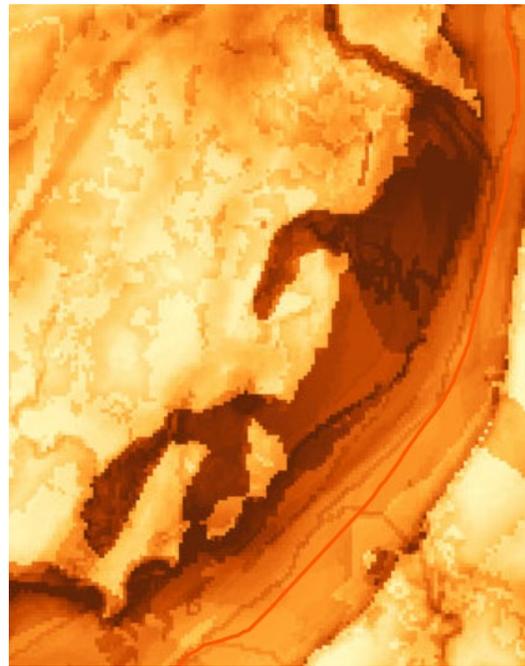
Animals: Spawning, Swarming, Migrating

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):**



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.

This area is a tidal wetland marsh so safety is a concern. Check the tides for this area if you are planning on visiting this site. You need to access this site by boats and the channel is very narrow and has downed trees. We couldn't quite reach the point of detection due to the narrow channels and safety concerns.

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.

Without a positive detection, there is no current recommendation for treatment. The area surrounding the point was surveyed and no small carpetgrass was detected, therefore it is currently believed to be a low threat for this area.

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 be conducted again in the spring when there is less vegetative growth that may limit visibility and access. The observer that submitted the original report said they had accessed the area by canoes. The point was submitted

by a qualified botanist, who was familiar with the plant from experience down in the mid-Atlantic where it is more common. There are two images of the suspected plant but they are not clear enough to confirm a positive identification.

