Capital Region PRISM
Partnership for Regional
Invasive Species Management
www.capitalregionprism.org

Cornell Cooperative Extension Saratoga County
50 West High St.
Ballston Spa, NY 12020

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.

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 "Field Survey Report Template" 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 sites ecologic 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 maybe 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.

NEW YORK STATE Department of Environmental Conservation

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation provides financial support to The Capital Region PRISM via the Environmental Protection Fund

Section 1: Survey Summary

Date: 06/12/23	**Property Owner Name:** NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, Region 4
Site Name: Capital District Wildlife Management Area	**Property Owner Contact:** (518) 733-5400, (518) 357-2234
Site Address (if different): 10 State Park Rd, Petersburg, NY 12138	**Survey Leader Name and Title:** Jessica Stewart, Invasive Species Technician
County: Rensselaer	**Survey Leader Contact:** jrs629@cornell.edu
Latitude/Longitude: 42.632672359216116, -73.40404825958638	**Team Member Name(s):** Lauren Costello
Site Size: 400 acres	**Team Member Contact(s):** lc2227@cornell.edu

Site Description:
The primary purposes of Capital District Wildlife Management Area (WMA) are for wildlife management, wildlife habitat management, and wildlife-dependent recreation. This WMA is a 3,982-acre parcel acquired from 1928 to 1941 for use as a game management area and game refuge. Prior to acquisition, the main human activities on the area had been subsistence farming and charcoal burning.

During the 1930s and 1940s a Civilian Conservation Corps Camp was operated at the WMA and many projects were completed, including the dam for the Black River Pond and the roads on the management area. The WMA was used as a stocking site during the beaver reintroduction program of the 1930s. In 1944 the refuge designation was dropped, and the entire area became a wildlife management area. Capital District WMA is situated at the southern end of a geologic feature known as the Rensselaer Plateau and is covered with semi-mature to mature stands of black cherry, sugar maple, yellow birch, hemlock, red oak, and red spruce. Black spruce, tamarack, and balsam fir occur in the characteristic bog-like wetlands on the WMA. The topography is quite flat, except on the eastern edge which drops into the Kinderhook Creek valley. Creeks and ponds are found throughout the management area. Tree work was being done in Capital District WMA and large tree stands have been cleared. Currently land is used for camping and hiking. There is a beach to visit as well. The trails in some areas are very overgrown.

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.).

Trailside surveys were conducted throughout the park along with some of the roadways. A transect was formed in the hemlock stands and beech stands to look for HWA and BLD.

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 is a Priority Conservation Area for Capital Region PRISM and houses rare, threatened or endangered plants and animals. This site has a high comprehensive and ecological score on the Invasive Species Prioritization Model.

Section 2: Survey Result Summary

Common Name	Scientific Name	GPS Location	Growth Form	Phenology	Distribution/ Abundance	# of Stems	Area Infested (acres/miles if linear)
Japanese Barberry	*Berberis thunbergii*	42.62433 -73.41531	Shrub	Vegetative	Sparse	N/A	0.006 acres
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	*Adelges tsugae*	Not detected	Insect	NA	Not detected	N/A	Not detected
Beech Leaf Disease	*Litylenchus crenatae mccannii*	Not detected	Animal	NA	Not detected	N/A	Not detected

Growth Form:

Terrestrial: Ground Cover, Herbaceous, Vine, Shrub, Tree, Insect, Animal
Aquatic: Submerged, Floating, Emergent, Riparian, Animal

Phenology:

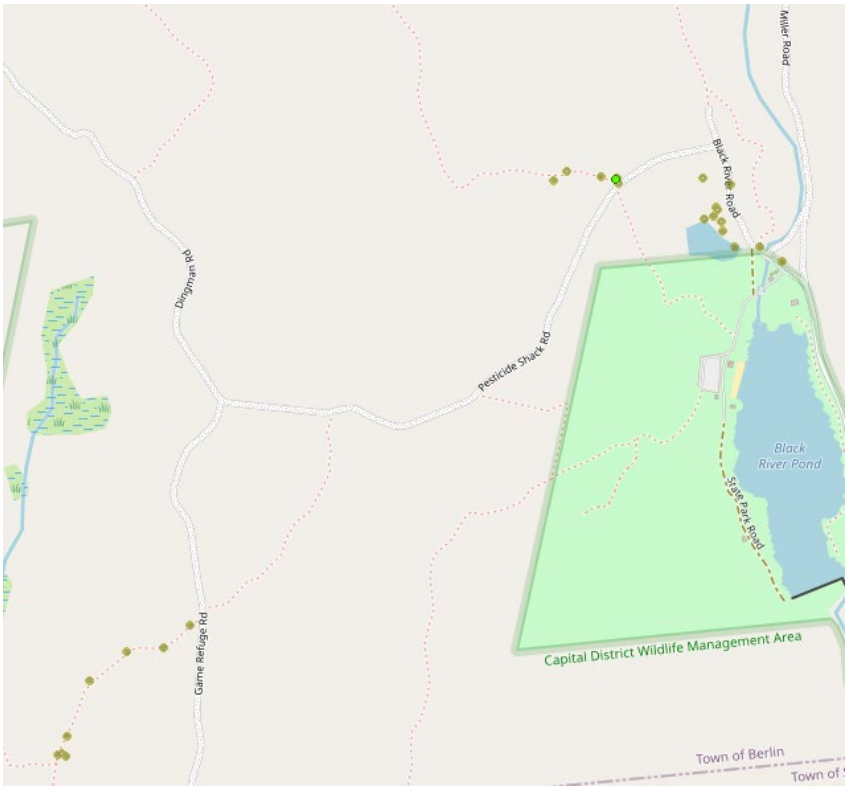
Plants: Vegetative, Flowering, Fruit/In Seed, Dormant, Dead
Insects: Emergence, Swarming, Spawning
Animals: Spawning, Swarming, Migrating

Distribution/Abundance:

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

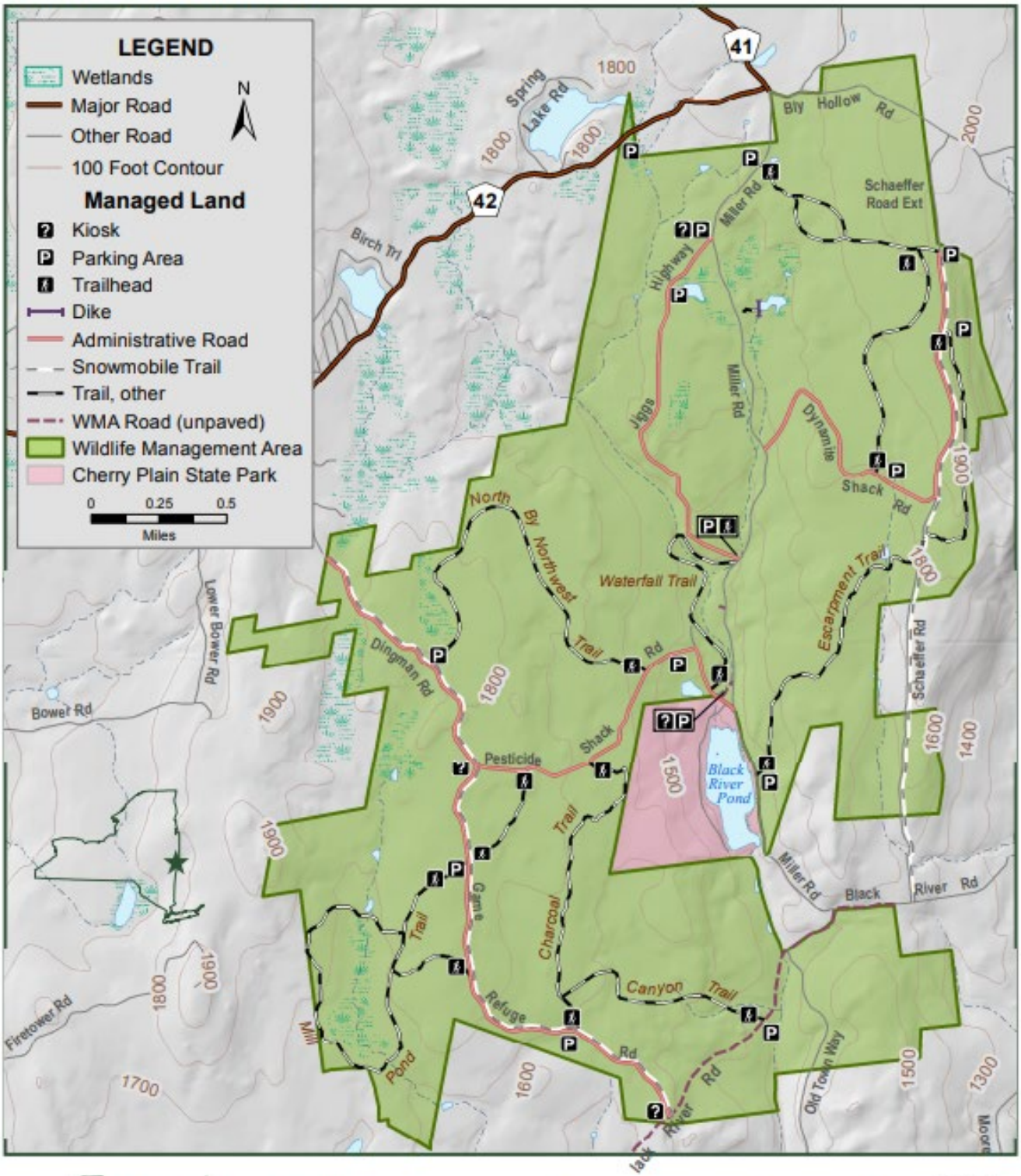
Map: Develop a map of the survey area that has any iMap Invasives points and/or searched, polygons to delineate infestation extent. Multiple maps may be added for multiple species or locations. Different mapping formats are welcome but iMap Invasive delineations are preferred.

- Insert Survey Map(s):



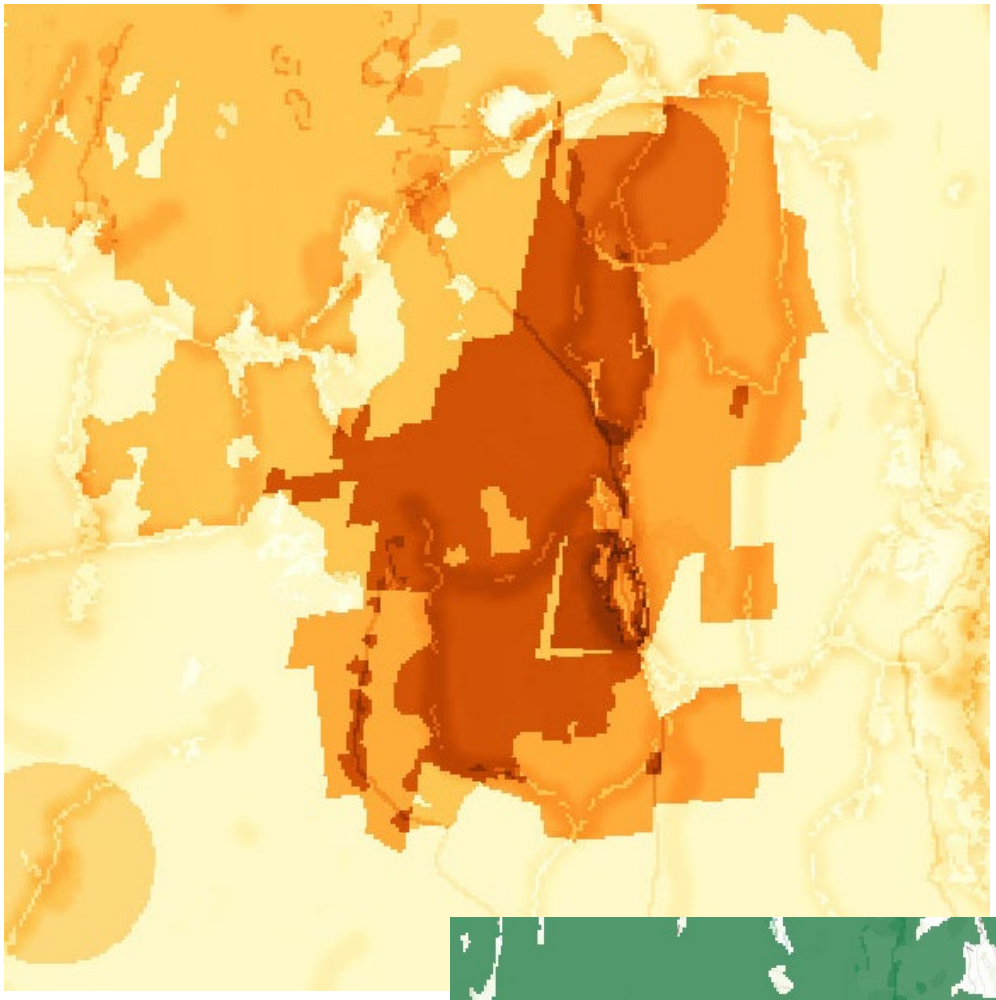
CAPITAL DISTRICT

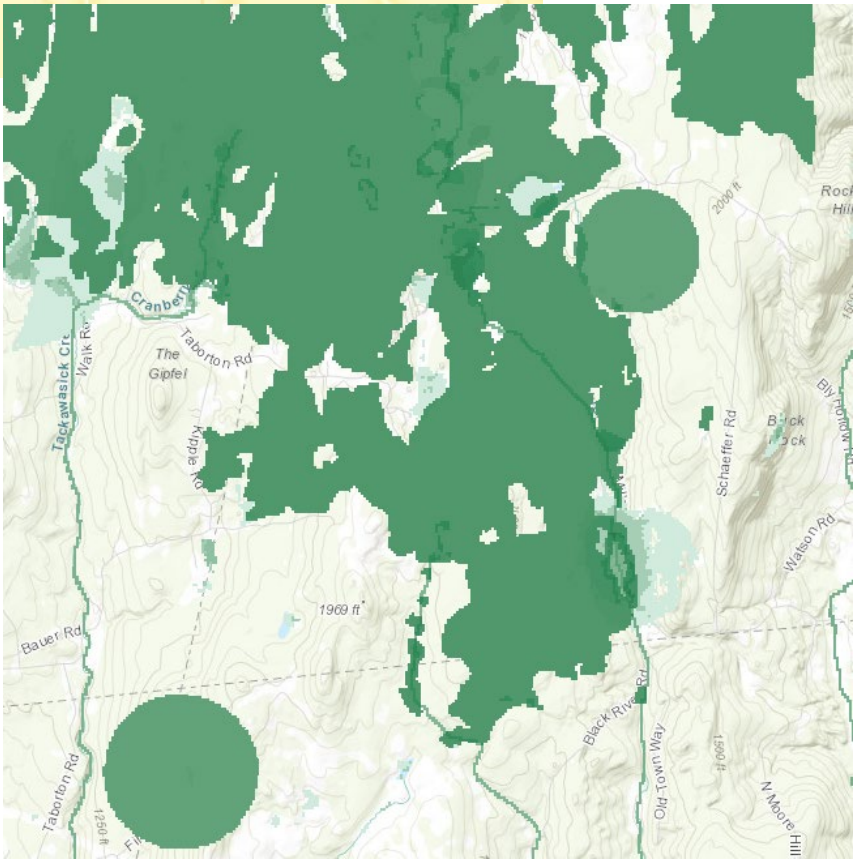
Wildlife Management Area



NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

Berlin & Stephentown, Rensselaer Co.




Taborton Rd
The Gipfel
Schaeffer Rd
Watson Rd
1969 ft
Bauer Rd
Taborton Rd
Old Town Way
N Moore Hill

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.

No barriers during this survey.

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.

The only treatment completed at this site was for the one Japanese barberry plant. This plant was dug up with grubbers and most of the roots were removed. This plant will most likely not re-sprout.

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.

Capital Region PRISM staff should continue to monitor this site annually for forest pests and invasive species on site. Forest pest surveys should be conducted during winter and summer months to survey since there are various forest pests impacting the Capital Region and the ideal detection time depends on the species. A grid should be overlayed on a map of this Priority Conservation Area to ensure all areas of the Wildlife Management Area are surveyed.