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

Terrestrial Invasive Species Management Plan (ISMP):
Daniels Rd State Forest

Section 1: Project Summary

General Information	
Site Name: Daniels Rd State Forest	**County:** Saratoga
Address (if different): 129 Daniels Rd Saratoga Springs, NY 12020	**Permit(s)/Permission(s) Acquired?** Yes, NYS DEC Temporary Revocable Permit
Parking Lot Latitude/Longitude: 43.104939°N, 73.794805°W **Total Parcel Size (acres):** 523 acres	**Property Owner Name, Title, and Contact:** Rob Ripp, Region 5 State Forest TRP Contact, robert.ripp@dec.ny.gov, (518) 897-1291 Rich McDermott, Region 5 State Forester rich.mcdermott@dec.ny.gov, (518) 744-4895
Worksite Size (acres): 9.79 acres	**Project Leader Name, Title, and Contact:** Sam Schultz, Terrestrial Invasive Species Coordinator, Capital Region PRISM ss986@cornell.edu

*****Remember to obtain proper permissions before completing any response project. Please attach any permits/permissions completed for this project as an appendix.**

Conservation Goal:

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

Response Type:

☒ Initial Response ☒ Follow-up Monitoring ☐ Crew Assistance Program Project
☐ Research Action ☐ Restoration ☐ Volunteer Engagement

Site Description:

The 523-acre Daniels Road State Forest is an Ecologically Significant Forest Community. The presence of wetland and mixed hardwood forest are characteristic features of the property. The State Forest is a high priority conservation area with a moderately high comprehensive score. The Saratoga Mountain Bike Association (SMBA) maintains an extensive trail system throughout the state forest. The goal of the treatment was to contain the spread of the Japanese stiltgrass by suppressing the plant from going into seed.

The area infested is the parking lot and an access road, that is shared with a private landowner, entering the parking area. The seeded vegetation from the stiltgrass follows the disturbance of soil from vehicle traffic in pull-off ruts and puddles. The JSG has not appeared to have entered the forest at this time.

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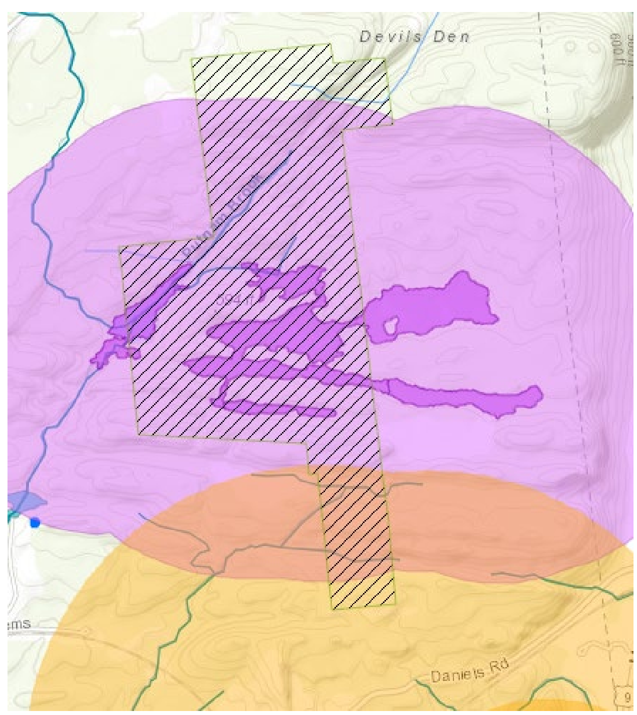
Signs were posted alerting the public of the presence of the Japanese stiltgrass at two kiosks. The stiltgrass also spreads off onto adjacent properties, notably the landing area for logging, further complicating treatment options for this population.

The Japanese Stiltgrass may have been unintentionally introduced in unclean gravel/crusher run used to improve road access and parking lot to the entrance of the forest. The presence of Japanese stiltgrass at this location is the third known occurrence of this invasive in the Capital Mohawk PRISM where gravel was brought in for access road improvement.

Project Description:

The presence of Japanese stiltgrass (JSG) was found at the monitoring site in 2018. The JSG in this location has become entrenched around the perimeter of the parking area and access road. Continued treatment of the site each year before the JSG goes to seed is planned with the hopes of containing the spread of this invasive into the forest. Each year, we plan to weed whack dense patches and hand-pull in areas where native species are dominant to prevent non-target destruction. A large potential spread threat exists with the high use activity of mountain biking in the area.

Project Significance: Daniel's Rd State Forest contains many wetland complexes that are identified as significant natural communities. There is shallow emergent marsh (high quality occurrence of uncommon community), and red maple-hardwood swamps (high quality occurrence of uncommon community). The state forest is also in the vicinity of plants listed as endangered, threatened or rare by NYS. It has been proposed as well as a future Priority Conservation Area for the PRISM.



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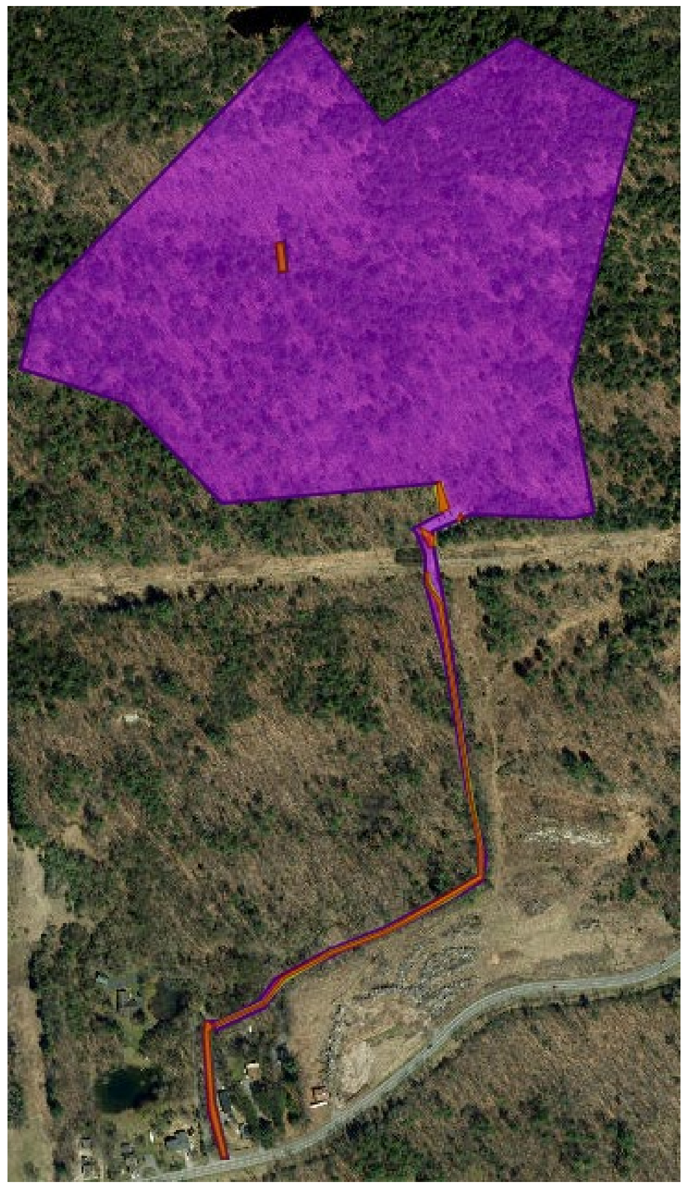
Appendices (if applicable):

1. If Invasive Plant Management Decision Analysis Tool (IPMDAT) tool was utilized for this project, please attach result as an appendix.

2. Has pesticide use been proposed for this project? No

Map: Develop a map of the response area that shows the geography and has the searched area, any iMapInvasives points, polygons and/or lines for presence or non-detection. Multiple maps may be added for multiple species or locations. All response actions should be uploaded to the CR-PRISM SharePoint Tracker and iMapInvasives.

2018 Mapped Infestation



2025 Mapped Infestation & Treatment

Section 2: Implementation Summary

This section provides descriptions of any treatment methods, restoration, and monitoring efforts occurring over the course of the plan.

Response, Disposal and Disturbance::

Mechanical and Manual Control: Plants are hand pulled in areas where native plants are dominant to avoid non-target species removal. Dense patches of JSG along road and trailhead are being weed-whacked previous to seeding to suppress infestation. Plants should be left on site, if treating after plants have seeded, bag any hand pulled plants and dispose of in a sanitary landfill to prevent further spread.

These methods were selected as seed suppression has been seen to have the best effects on control of JSG [1]. The current known infestation stretches 9.79 acres [2019]. The site is anticipated to be moderately disturbed by management of JSG but disturbance will be mitigated by mixing native seeds into the soil each fall directly following treatment of JSG.

Restoration: Native plants continue to take over this area. Each fall, native seeds will be collected at this site and spread in the infested area after treatment of the Japanese stiltgrass is complete for the year. With native seeds being spread at this site, Japanese stiltgrass may be shaded out and make future management at this site easier. An alternative effort to assist in suppressing new seedlings and regrowth is layering mulch 6 inches deep around the trail entrance, near the drainage area. The OPRHP has found this method to work [2].

Post-Treatment Monitoring: Each year follow up with mechanical and manual treatment of Japanese JSG, in late August/early September before plants go to seed. Capital Region PRISM is actively treating and monitoring this site. It is within the boundaries of the Capital Region, and the State Forest is a high priority conservation area with a moderately high comprehensive score.

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Treatment, Post-Treatment (Monitoring), and Restoration Calendar: Briefly outline when response, post-treatment monitoring, restoration efforts, and possibly research efforts are anticipated to occur with a date range. When completed check the box next to the targeted date range with an initial.

	Year 1- 2019	Year 2-2020	Year 3- 2021	Year 4-2022	Year 5- 2023
Summer	☐ Survey was conducted to determine extent of infestation	☐ Post treatment monitoring	☐	☐	☐
Early Autumn	☐ Manual and Mechanical Removal of Japanese Stiltgrass 9/5/2019	☐ Follow-up treatment and restoration 9/14/2020	☐ Follow-up treatment and restoration 9/20/2021	☐ Follow-up treatment and restoration 9/7/22; 9/9/22; 9/15/22	☐ Follow-up treatment and restoration 8/16/2023
Late Autumn	☐	☐	☐ Re-evaluate successes and failures note in the ISMP	☐ Re-evaluate successes and failures note in the ISMP	☐ Re-evaluate successes and failures note in the ISMP
	Year 6- 2024	**Year 7- 2025**	**Year 8**	**Year 9**	**Year 10**
Summer	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Early Autumn	☐ Post treatment Monitoring & Follow up treatment and restoration 8/27, 29, 30/2024	☐ Post treatment Monitoring & Follow up treatment 8/26/25	☐	☐	☐
Late Autumn	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Notes: Make notes as necessary and keep the documentation simple. Use plant phenology to determine ideal time for response actions and restoration efforts. Document anything that did not work with recommended adjustments in the post season report.

Goal Progress: ☐ Goal Unlikely ☐ Regressing ☐ No Change ☒ Progressing ☐ Goal Met

Follow-up Plan: ☒ Further Treatment Planned ☐ Further Monitoring Planned ☐ Monitoring Phase Complete
☐ Further Management Not Planned ☐ Other: ____________

Native Species Recovery: ☐ Absent ☐ Sub-Dominant ☒ Dominant

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Section 3: Project Implementation - Year 0 (2018)

Treatment Schedule: Plan out when and how treatments will occur. Attach and reference separate spreadsheet if more space is needed for additional species. Include the Tier level & Threat ranking of each species.

Treatment Window (MM/DD/YY)	Target Species Common & Scientific Name	Tier & Threat Rank	Response Method	Size of Infestation (Acres)*	Percent Cover (%)	Species Abundance	Acreage Treated	Disposal Method
N/A	Japanese Stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*)	Tier 3, Very High	N/A	9.79 acres	15%	Linearly scattered	0	N/A

End-of-Year Summary:

Time Spent on Site (Hours)/ # of Staff on Site:

# of Volunteers (if any)/Total Hours of Volunteer Hours on Site (# of volunteers x Time spent on site)

Explain any successes, failures, or needed adjustments. Including restoration, missed treatments, not monitoring, etc.

Goal Progress: ☐ Goal Unlikely ☐ Regressing ☒ No Change ☐ Progressing ☐ Goal Met

Follow-up Plan: ☒ Further Treatment Planned ☐ Further Monitoring Planned ☐ Monitoring Phase Complete ☐ Further Management Not Planned ☐ Other: ____________

Native Species Recovery: ☐ Absent ☒ Sub-Dominant ☐ Dominant

Adjustments Needed:
Explain any changes to be made for future years and update treatment restoration and calendars.

* **Reminder:** if the project changes drastically (i.e., switch from manual control to chemical control) it may require a new SEQR review.

Year 0 Notes:
No treatment this year. JSG was found during an initial survey, treatment planned for following year.

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Section 3: Project Implementation - Year 1 (2019)

Treatment Schedule: Plan out when and how treatments will occur. Attach and reference separate spreadsheet if more space is needed for additional species. Include the Tier level & Threat ranking of each species.

Treatment Window (MM/DD/YY)	Target Species Common & Scientific Name	Tier & Threat Rank	Response Method	Size of Infestation (Acres)*	Percent Cover (%)	Species Abundance	Acreage Treated	Disposal Method
9/5/19	Japanese Stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*)	Tier 3, Very High	Mechanical	1.2 miles/9.98 acres	80%-100%	Dense plants/clumps	3.02 acres	Left on site

End-of-Year Summary:
Time Spent on Site (Hours)/ # of Staff on Site: N/A

# of Volunteers (if any)/Total Hours of Volunteer Hours on Site (# of volunteers x Time spent on site) N/A

Explain any successes, failures, or needed adjustments. Including restoration, missed treatments, not monitoring, etc.

JSG is an annual and there is a possibility for eradication from the site. Monitoring and treatments will be expanded through 2020-2023 each time checking for feasibility of management. Additional treatment may be applied late in the fall of 2019. More research is needed on best management practices in containing the JSG.

Explain any successes, failures, or needed adjustments. Including restoration, missed treatments, not monitoring, etc.

Goal Progress: ☐ Goal Unlikely ☐ Regressing ☒ No Change ☐ Progressing ☐ Goal Met

Follow-up Plan: ☒ Further Treatment Planned ☐ Further Monitoring Planned ☐ Monitoring Phase Complete ☐ Further Management Not Planned ☐ Other: ____________

Native Species Recovery: ☐ Absent ☒ Sub-Dominant ☐ Dominant

Adjustments Needed:

1. Mulch 6 inches deep should be layered around the trail entrance near the drainage area. The OPRHP has found this method to work [2].
2. Saratoga Mountain Bike should be notified and included in educational meeting and volunteer work to help support suppression and containment efforts.
3. The private property surrounding the access road should be surveyed and treated otherwise containment may be impossible. The JSG is found on the adjacent landing zone for logging.

The legislature needs to pass a law for fill to be certified clean when used in ecologically sensitive areas.

Year 1 Notes:
The current infestation should be suppressed over two days with a team of 4-6 people using mechanical methods. The parking area has three mountain bike trails that extend from the infestation. The Stiltgrass was 6 inches to 3 feet in height. The tallest grass was in an area where direct contact with bikes was inevitable.

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Section 3: Project Implementation - Year 2 (2020)

Treatment Schedule: Plan out when and how treatments will occur. Attach and reference separate spreadsheet if more space is needed for additional species. Include the Tier level & Threat ranking of each species.

Treatment Window (MM/DD/YY)	Target Species Common & Scientific Name	Tier & Threat Rank	Response Method	Size of Infestation (Acres)*	Percent Cover (%)	Species Abundance	Acreage Treated	Disposal Method
9/14/2020	Japanese Stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*)	Tier 3, Very High	Mechanical	6.2 acres	25%	Dense plants/clumps	6.2 acres	Left on site

End-of-Year Summary:

Time Spent on Site (Hours)/ # of Staff on Site: N/A

# of Volunteers (if any)/Total Hours of Volunteer Hours on Site (# of volunteers x Time spent on site) N/A

Explain any successes, failures, or needed adjustments. Including restoration, missed treatments, not monitoring, etc.

Goal Progress: ☐ Goal Unlikely ☐ Regressing ☐ No Change ☒ Progressing ☐ Goal Met

Follow-up Plan: ☒ Further Treatment Planned ☐ Further Monitoring Planned ☐ Monitoring Phase Complete ☐ Further Management Not Planned ☐ Other: ____________

Native Species Recovery: ☐ Absent ☒ Sub-Dominant ☐ Dominant

Adjustments Needed:

Explain any changes to be made for future years and update treatment restoration and calendars.

*** Reminder:** if the project changes drastically (i.e., switch from manual control to chemical control) it may require a new SEQR review.

Year 2 Notes:

Three people were able to treat almost the entire infestation within 3 hours.

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Section 3: Project Implementation - Year 3 (2021)

Treatment Schedule: Plan out when and how treatments will occur. Attach and reference separate spreadsheet if more space is needed for additional species. Include the Tier level & Threat ranking of each species.

Treatment Window (MM/DD/YY)	Target Species Common & Scientific Name	Tier & Threat Rank	Response Method	Size of Infestation (Acres)*	Percent Cover (%)	Species Abundance	Acreage Treated	Disposal Method
9/20/21, 9/30/21	Japanese Stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*)	Tier 3, Very High	Mechanical	2.73 acres	20%	Down Access Rd: Sparse Trailhead/Parking Lot: Dense	0.5 miles/ 5.22 acres	Trash/Left on Site

End-of-Year Summary:

Time Spent on Site (Hours)/ # of Staff on Site:

# of Volunteers (if any)/Total Hours of Volunteer Hours on Site (# of volunteers x Time spent on site)

Explain any successes, failures, or needed adjustments. Including restoration, missed treatments, not monitoring, etc.

This species was left untreated this year until seeding so there may be less success following treatment this year. This species should be managed in late August to early September before seeding occurs. Native plants including goldenrod, woodland asters, smartweed and New York asters were used to restore the site after removal. There was a discovery of burning bush and common buckthorn increasing in density along the roadside.

Goal Progress: ☐ Goal Unlikely ☐ Regressing ☐ No Change ☒ Progressing ☐ Goal Met

Follow-up Plan: ☒ Further Treatment Planned ☐ Further Monitoring Planned ☐ Monitoring Phase Complete ☐ Further Management Not Planned ☐ Other: ____________

Native Species Recovery: ☐ Absent ☒ Sub-Dominant ☐ Dominant

Adjustments Needed:

Post-treatment monitoring should occur mid-summer to monitor for regrowth. Treatment should be completed in late August to early September before plants have gone to seed. Mulch should be placed around the trailhead as a buffer to reduce the density of stiltgrass, since the population has not been reduced significantly with just manual and mechanical control. Permissions need to be acquired to access the landing zone for logging as well as written permission for the property owner with the driveway off the main access road.

Year 3 Notes:

Treatment should be completed with 3 people and should be planned for a whole day. Native seeds should be purchased as well to help regenerate the site. Surrounding forested area and trails should be surveyed to see if isolated individuals have moved into the forest.

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Section 3: Project Implementation - Year 4 (2022)

Treatment Schedule: Plan out when and how treatments will occur. Attach and reference separate spreadsheet if more space is needed for additional species. Include the Tier level & Threat ranking of each species.

Treatment Window (MM/DD/YY)	Target Species Common & Scientific Name	Tier & Threat Rank	Response Method	Size of Infestation (Acres)*	Percent Cover (%)	Species Abundance	Acreage Treated	Disposal Method
9/7/22; 9/9/22; 9/15/22	Japanese Stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*)	Tier 3, Very High	Mechanical/ Manual	2.73 acres	Down Access Rd: 5-25% Trailhead/Parking Lot: 76-100%	Down Access Rd: Sparse Trailhead/Parking Lot: Dense	6.74 acres	Trash/Left on Site

End-of-Year Summary:

Time Spent on Site (Hours)/ # of Staff on Site:

# of Volunteers (if any)/Total Hours of Volunteer Hours on Site (# of volunteers x Time spent on site)

Explain any successes, failures, or needed adjustments. Including restoration, missed treatments, not monitoring, etc.

Goal Progress: ☐ Goal Unlikely ☐ Regressing ☒ No Change ☐ Progressing ☐ Goal Met

Follow-up Plan: ☒ Further Treatment Planned ☐ Further Monitoring Planned ☐ Monitoring Phase Complete ☐ Further Management Not Planned ☐ Other: ____________

Native Species Recovery: ☐ Absent ☒ Sub-Dominant ☐ Dominant

Adjustments Needed:

Plants were starting to go to seed when treatment started, treatments need to happen in late August to stop seed production. Native species were used near the trailhead to restore landscape again. A meeting with Rich McDermott, the DEC Region 5 Forester will be scheduled to discuss different approaches to management. Permission has been granted for the property on the hill for treatment, Japanese stiltgrass is covering the property.

Treatment needs to occur earlier in late August to treat just before seed set so mechanical options can be used.

Year 4 Notes:

Surveying for surrounding trails is in progress, low level of invasive species within the forest. This area may be designated as a PCA (Priority Conservation Area) in the near future.

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Section 3: Project Implementation - Year 5 (2023)

Treatment Schedule: Plan out when and how treatments will occur. Attach and reference separate spreadsheet if more space is needed for additional species. Include the Tier level & Threat ranking of each species.

Treatment Window (MM/DD/YY)	Target Species Common & Scientific Name	Tier & Threat Rank	Response Method	Size of Infestation (Acres)*	Percent Cover (%)	Species Abundance	Acreage Treated	Disposal Method
8/16/2023	Japanese Stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*)	Tier 4, Very High	Mechanical/ Manual	8.9 acres	25%	Linearly scattered	16.78 acres	Left on Site
9/18/2023	Japanese Stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*)	Tier 4, Very High	Manual	8.9 acres	25%	Linearly scattered	16.78 acres	Bagged

End-of-Year Summary:

Time Spent on Site (Hours)/ # of Staff on Site:

# of Volunteers (if any)/Total Hours of Volunteer Hours on Site (# of volunteers x Time spent on site)

Explain any successes, failures, or needed adjustments. Including restoration, missed treatments, not monitoring, etc.

Goal Progress: ☐ Goal Unlikely ☐ Regressing ☐ No Change ☐ Progressing ☐ Goal Met

Follow-up Plan: ☐ Further Treatment Planned ☐ Further Monitoring Planned ☐ Monitoring Phase Complete ☐ Further Management Not Planned ☐ Other: ____________

Native Species Recovery: ☐ Absent ☐ Sub-Dominant ☐ Dominant

Adjustments Needed:
No plants were in seed at time of treatment, all visible and reachable infested areas were cut or pulled.
9/18/2023- Upon return to Daniels Road CR-PRISM team found Stiltgrass had gone to seed. Earlier management was not successful in the prevention of seed production.
Removal should continue to occur in early September in the future before the plants go to seed.

Year 5 Notes: Plants have spread onto main trail and Sybil trail due to bike activity and should be monitored going forward.

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Section 3: Project Implementation – Year 6 (2024)

Treatment Schedule: Plan out when and how treatments will occur. Attach and reference separate spreadsheet if more space is needed for additional species. Include the Tier level & Threat ranking of each species.

Treatment Window (MM/DD/YY)	Target Species Common & Scientific Name	Tier & Threat Rank	Response Method	Size of Infestation (Acres)*	Percent Cover (%)	Species Abundance	Acreage Treated	Disposal Method
8/27/2024 8/29/2024 8/30/2024	Japanese Stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*)	Tier 4, Very High	Mechanical	7.86 acres	25%	Sparse	14.76 acres	Left on site

End-of-Year Summary:

Time Spent on Site (Hours)/ # of Staff on Site:

# of Volunteers (if any)/Total Hours of Volunteer Hours on Site (# of volunteers x Time spent on site)

Explain any successes, failures, or needed adjustments. Including restoration, missed treatments, not monitoring, etc.

Goal Progress: ☐ Goal Unlikely ☐ Regressing ☐ No Change ☒ Progressing ☐ Goal Met

Follow-up Plan: ☒ Further Treatment Planned ☐ Further Monitoring Planned ☐ Monitoring Phase Complete ☐ Further Management Not Planned ☐ Other: ____________

Native Species Recovery: ☐ Absent ☐ Sub-Dominant ☒ Dominant

Adjustments Needed:

No plants were in seed at time of treatment, all visible and reachable infested areas were cut. Two people spent a total of two days removing with weedwhackers and brushcutters. Some other invasives were cut back during treatment including oriental bittersweet, burning bush and common reed along either side of the gravel road. New gravel was introduced to improve the road again and now mugwort is beginning to show up and disperse within and along the road.

Removal should continue to occur in early September in the future before the plants go to seed. Treatment methods will be re-evaluated this winter to determine more effective management.

Recommended updates include updating signage at the trailhead to increase awareness of the issue and how to prevent further spread, consider options for installation of a bike wash or bike brush station and adopt smothering technique for the trailhead which is suspected to be the main area of seed source of infestations found deeper within the trails.

Year 6 Notes: Multiple smaller patches and single individuals have been detected throughout the first half mile of trails within the state forest. A larger patch (0.082 acres) of Japanese stiltgrass was detected on the main trail on either side of the bridge in a wetter area, this was mowed back with weedwhackers. There is also concern that the utility company could potentially have other sources along the power line strip that CR-PRISM is unaware of. This concern came about due to the presence of Japanese stiltgrass spreading into the right of way, it is very possible with mowing this has spread outside of the 30ft easement on either side of the road.

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Section 3: Project Implementation – Year 7 (2025)

Treatment Schedule: Plan out when and how treatments will occur. Attach and reference separate spreadsheet if more space is needed for additional species. Include the Tier level & Threat ranking of each species.

Treatment Window (MM/DD/YY)	Target Species Common & Scientific Name	Tier & Threat Rank	Response Method	Size of Infestation (Acres)*	Percent Cover (%)	Species Abundance	Acreage Treated	Disposal Method
08/22/25	Japanese Stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*)	Tier 4, Very High	Manual	0.65 acres	• Near Daniels Rd- 45% • Around trailhead- 5% • Along access road 25% • Satellite populations around parking lot- 5% or less • In wetland- less than 5%	• Along access rd, parking area, trailhead linearly scattered. • Near Daniels Rd- dense plants, clumps • In wetland- sparse	0.65 acres	Left on site

End-of-Year Summary:

Time Spent on Site (Hours)/ # of Staff on Site: 2 staff on site, 5 hours (10 people hours)

# of Volunteers (if any)/Total Hours of Volunteer Hours on Site (# of volunteers x Time spent on site) NA

Explain any successes, failures, or needed adjustments. Including restoration, missed treatments, not monitoring, etc.

Goal Progress: ☐ Goal Unlikely ☐ Regressing ☐ No Change ☒ Progressing ☐ Goal Met

Follow-up Plan: ☒ Further Treatment Planned ☐ Further Monitoring Planned ☐ Monitoring Phase Complete ☐ Further Management Not Planned ☐ Other: ____________

Native Species Recovery: ☐ Absent ☐ Sub-Dominant ☒ Dominant

Adjustments Needed:

Be aggressive. Mow stiltgrass all the way to the ground. Make sure to treat prior to seed development.

Year 7 Notes:

Native plants starting to recover and fill in areas near trailhead. Significant difference from last year in density along access rd. Mugwort detected last year is quickly filling in.

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Section 3: Project Implementation - Year 8

Treatment Schedule: Plan out when and how treatments will occur. Attach and reference separate spreadsheet if more space is needed for additional species. Include the Tier level & Threat ranking of each species.

Treatment Window (MM/DD/YY)	Target Species Common & Scientific Name	Tier & Threat Rank	Response Method	Size of Infestation (Acres)*	Percent Cover (%)	Species Abundance	Acreage Treated	Disposal Method

***REMINDERS**:

- Obtain proper permissions before completing any management project. Please attach any permits/permissions completed for this project as an appendix.
- If infestation is linear, use miles to measure "size of infestation"

Integrated Pest Management Methods Deployed: See Section 2 for full list of methods.

- **Manual**- the use of physical means to eliminate or reduce pest populations
- **Mechanical**- the use of mechanical means to eliminate or reduce pest populations
- **Chemical**- the use of pesticides to eradicate or limit the prevalence of unwanted pests.
- **Cultural**- the practice of modifying the growing environment to reduce the prevalence of unwanted pests.
- **Biological control**- the use of a natural enemy or predator to control a pest.

Percent Cover:
iMapInvasives Percent Cover Ranges: <5%, 5%-25%, 26%-50%, 51%-75%, 76%-100% or use a specific percentage

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

End-of-Year Summary:

Time Spent on Site (Hours)/ # of Staff on Site:

# of Volunteers (if any)/Total Hours of Volunteer Hours on Site (# of volunteers x Time spent on site)

Explain any successes, failures, or needed adjustments. Including restoration, missed treatments, not monitoring, etc.

Goal Progress: ☐ Goal Unlikely ☐ Regressing ☐ No Change ☐ Progressing ☐ Goal Met

Follow-up Plan: ☐ Further Treatment Planned ☐ Further Monitoring Planned ☐ Monitoring Phase Complete ☐ Further Management Not Planned ☐ Other: ____________

Native Species Recovery: ☐ Absent ☐ Sub-Dominant ☐ Dominant

Adjustments Needed:
Explain any changes to be made for future years and update treatment restoration and calendars.

* **Reminder:** if the project changes drastically (i.e., switch from manual control to chemical control) it may require a new SEQR review.

Year 8 Notes:

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