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

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

Terrestrial Invasive Species Management Plan (ISMP):
A Framework for Response

Section 1: Project Summary

General Information	
Site Name: Saratoga Sandplains WMA: Neilmann Parcel	**County:** Saratoga County
Address (if different): 248 Ruggles Rd, Saratoga Springs, NY 12866	**Permit(s)/Permission(s) Acquired?** Wilton's MOU with the Town of Wilton (Wilton staff always on site) info@townofwilton.com
Parking Lot Latitude/Longitude: 43.13355720652746, -73.68204567206367 **Total Parcel Size (acres):** 145 acres	**Property Owner Name, Title, and Contact:** Kayleigh Filkins, Environmental Educator kayleigh@wiltonpreserve.org
Worksite Size (acres): 4.83 acres	**Project Leader Name, Title, and Contact:** Addison Kubik (starting in 2025) Education, Outreach and Volunteer Coordinator, ask263@cornell.edu Sam Schultz (2021-2024) Terrestrial Invasive Species Coordinator, 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 primary purposes of Saratoga Sand Plains Wildlife Management Area (WMA) are for wildlife management, wildlife habitat management, and wildlife-dependent recreation. This WMA is a matrix of 1,000 acres of state lands on several separate parcels. The majority of the acreage is in two contiguous parcels-Camp Saratoga (6.0 miles of trail) and the Old Gick Farm (1.9 miles of trail)-that lie east of the Northway, west of Route 50, and south of Ballard Road. There is a wildlife viewing platform on the Old Gick Trail 0.5 miles from the trailhead. There are two additional parcels located off nearby Colebrook Road. Additionally, the Saratoga Sand Plains WMA Archery Range is located on Route 50, just north of Wilton Mall.

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | 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

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

A number of habitats and natural communities are found in the Saratoga Sand Plains, including deep water wetlands, rare pine barren vernal ponds, ephemeral wetlands in open areas, and oak-pine savannah- which consists of grass and wildflower meadows with scattered oak and pitch pine trees.

Saratoga Sand Plains is associated with the Wilton Wildlife Preserve & Park Study Area and is located within a state-designated Priority Conservation Area and the state and federally-designated Karner blue butterfly recovery areas. DEC works closely with its partners-Wilton Wildlife Preserve and Park, The Nature Conservancy, Town of Wilton, Town of Northumberland, and Saratoga County-to manage these lands. Visit the Wilton Wildlife Preserve and Park web site

The Wilton Wildlife Preserve & Park is dedicated to conservation, environmental education, and outdoor recreation. The protected land base, which encompasses ecologically significant habitats, rare plant communities, endangered and threatened wildlife, and public trails, is at the heart of all three.

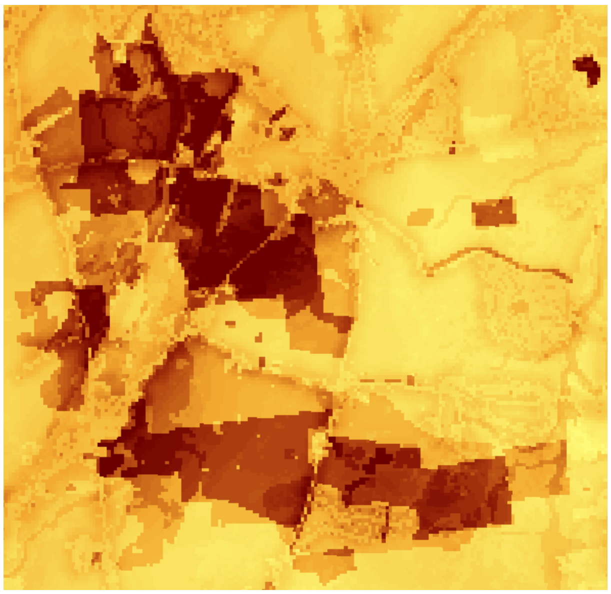
The 145-acre parcel is owned by the Town of Wilton, primarily wooded with wetlands and vernal pools. The woods reveal old logging roads and stumps that are clues to the land's history. The western portion of this property encompasses part of Miller Swamp, the largest wetland in the Town of Wilton. The parcel is open to the public and features trails along forested and wetland habitat. It is designated as a Priority Conservation Area (PCA) for the PRISM.

Project Description: The goal of this project is to eradicate Japanese stiltgrass in this parcel to prevent it from spreading in this park which is largely uninvaded. This area has been primarily treated by hand pulling. If treated early enough in the season, mechanical treatment could be completed with a weedwhacker.

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | 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

Project Significance: As seen below, Saratoga Sandplains WMA is a large complex of ecologically significant areas, with a high level of protection. This is due to the multiple unique features of this site. The Opdahl parcel in particular has a freshwater wetland, red maple-hardwood swamp, Appalachian oak-pine forest and is in the vicinity of habitat used by the endangered Karner blue butterfly (*Plebejus melissa samuelis*) and frosted elfin (*Callophrys irus*).



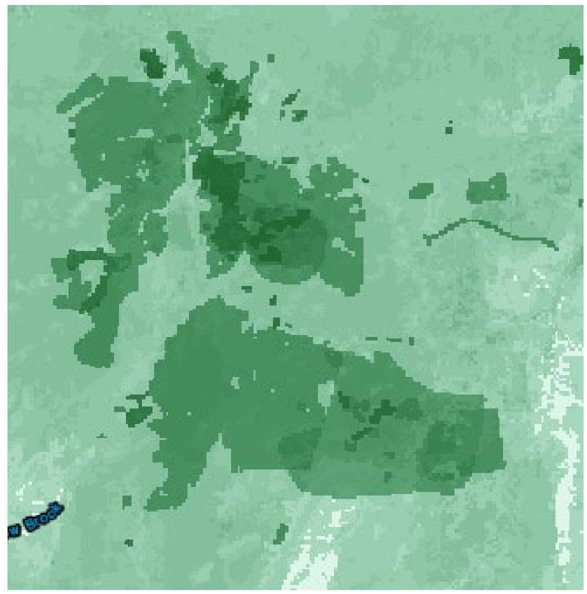


Figure 1 & 2: *Screenshots taken from the NYNHP Terrestrial Prioritization Mapper. On the left, is the comprehensive score and on the right is the ecological significance score. The darker the colors the more significant the area, Saratoga Sandplains WMA is a very significant area.*

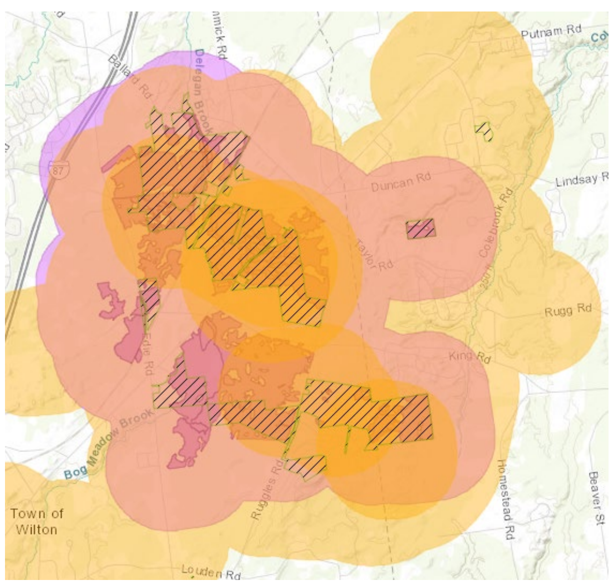


Figure 3: *Screenshot from the NYS DEC Environmental Resource Mapper. Areas that are pink are significant natural communities and areas that are orange are rare, threatened or endangered species.*

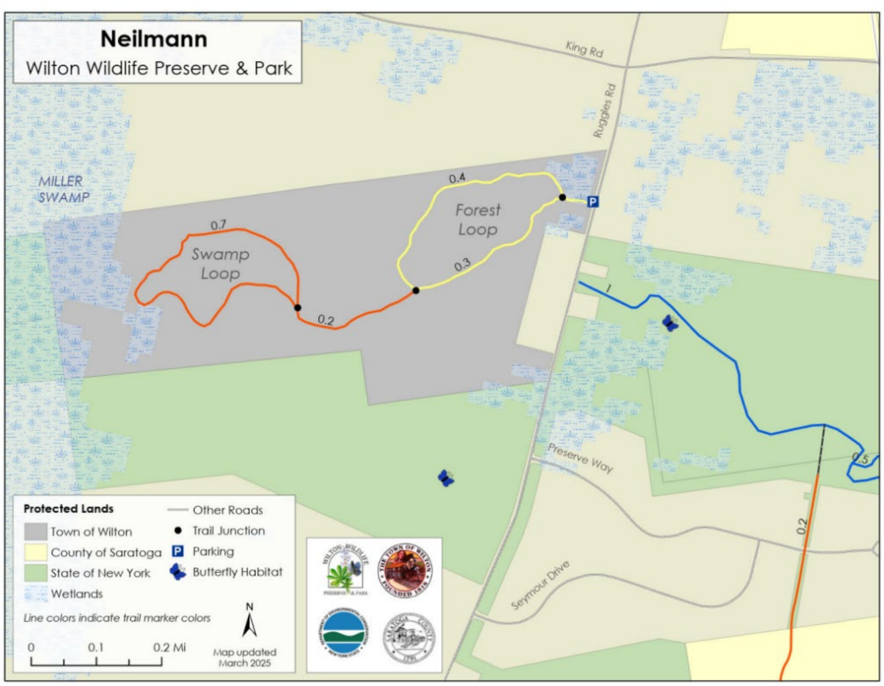
NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

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

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? Attach any pesticide labels as an appendix.
   - Aquatic Pesticide Permits: https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8530.html
   - Pesticide Laws and Regulations: https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/112881.html
3. If relevant to a larger project, please include associated master plan if relevant to a larger project (link file URL or attach as an appendix).

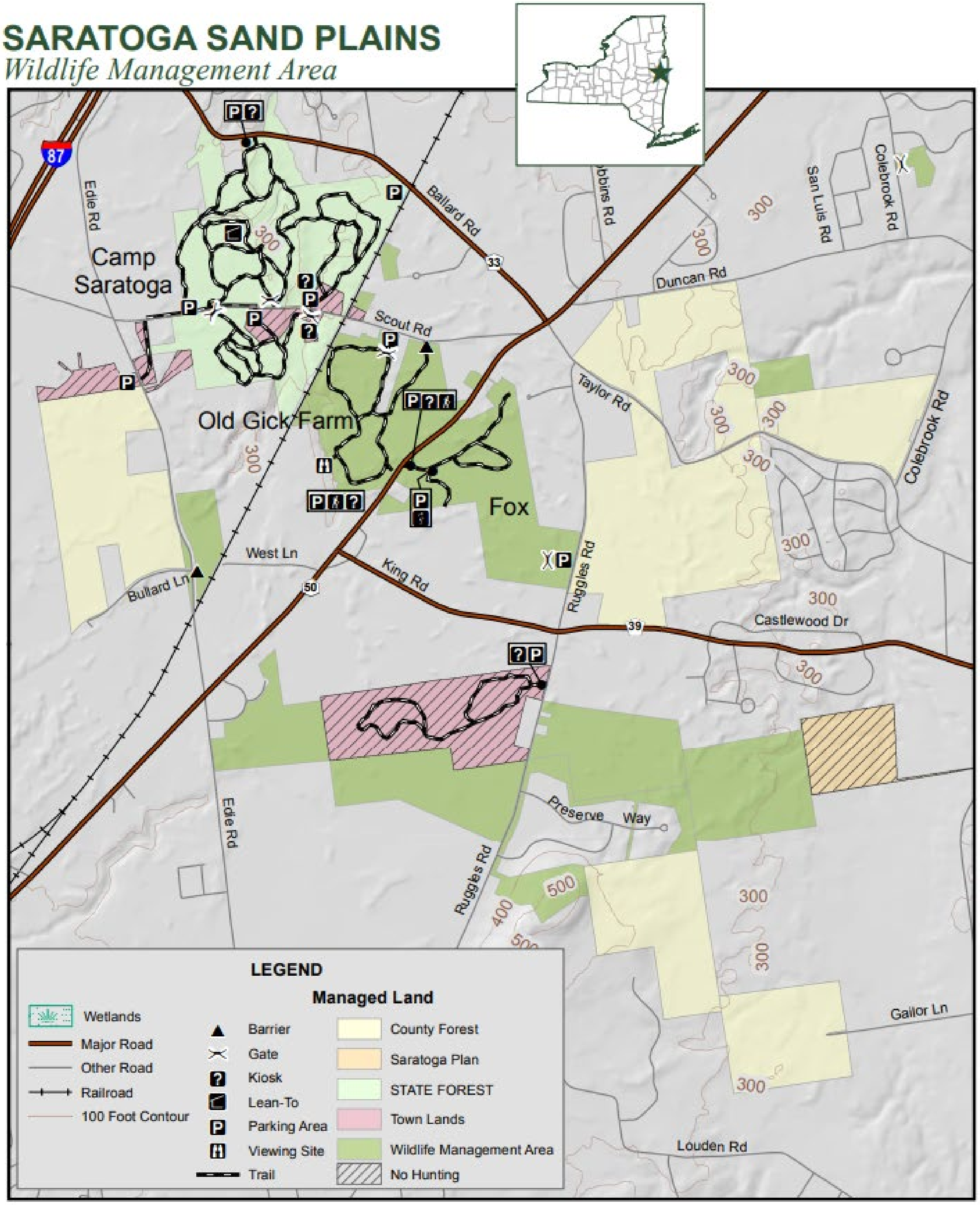
Map:



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

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

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



NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

Wilton & Northumberland, Saratoga Co.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | 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 2: Implementation Summary

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

Response: Describe in detail integrated pest management methods selected for the site and why they were chosen along with any alternatives considered. Best management practice(s) should be outlined and sourced. State the target species (common and scientific name), Tier, and Threat Ranking, estimated percent cover, distribution/abundance and estimated size of infestation. If using a pesticide, provide the chemical name and application method.

> The target species for this site is Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*), Tier 3 when the project started and is a very high threat, prohibited species. The species is Tier 4 (2024). The estimated percent cover when the project began was 5-25% with linearly scattered patches. The original infestation was estimated to be 4.83 acres. The first year of management, hand pulling and shoveling of the top 2 inches of soil was used to minimize seed germination. Following that, management methods have primarily been hand pulling with some limited mowing using a weedwhacker (if plants are not in seed at time of management).

Disposal and Disturbance: Low level of disturbance by hand pulling with very little non-target impacts. The weedwhacker method will be higher levels of disturbance as the plants need to be mowed as close to the ground as possible to minimize the possibility of flowering and seeding. Plants in seed need to be bagged and disposed of in the trash. If plants are not in seed they can be left on site.

Restoration: There is no active restoration being completed at this site but local seed sources will be used for restoration.

Post-Treatment Monitoring: Annually, PRISM staff and Wilton Wildlife Preserve Educator will monitor the site around late August to early September. Wilton Wildlife Preserve staff prefer this to be an annual volunteer engagement so volunteers will assist with management during this time. PRISM staff will conduct follow-up monitoring and treat any plants missed during the volunteer engagement.

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	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐ 8/14/2023 Hand-pulling of plants in smaller parcel
Early Autumn	☐ 08/16/2019 Hand-pulling of plants	☐ 09/16/2020 Hand-pulling of plants; weed whacking of plants	☐	☐ 09/16/2022 Hand-pulling of plants	☐ 09/14/2023 Hand-pulling of plants
Late Autumn	☐	☐	☐ 10/18/2021 Hand-pulling of plants	☐	☐

	Year 6 (2024)	Year 7 (2025)	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Summer	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Early Autumn	☐ 9/4/2024 Hand pulling of plants Plants starting to go to seed	☐ 8/22/2025 Hand-pulling of plants, plants vegetative	☐	☐	☐
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.

Treatments for stiltgrass has been late every year following initial treatment. Much of this is due to turnover, treatments need to occur in mid-late August.

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

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | 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 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
08/16/19	Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*)	3, VH	Hand pull; dig soil	4.83 acres	5-25%	Linearly scattered	4.83 acres	Trash

End-of-Year Summary:

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

# 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.

- Japanese Stiltgrass was removed at two main sites, to get to the first patch on the yellow loop the team headed left at the fork by the trail head sign. This patch was on the left side of the trail. The Second patch was at the beginning of the orange loop. The patch began to get dense closest to a patch of ferns. The Stiltgrass infestation was on both sides of the trail. The infestation continued down the trail where it was to the right of the fork. All Stiltgrass in these areas was removed. Stiltgrass is an annual and should be removed before going to seed by manual, mechanical or fire.

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:

- Future surveying and monitoring of the site for new growth of infestation. If future removal is needed, when removing, double bag the trash bags if heavy. Bring wheel barrel, gorilla cart, and/or wagon to carry out heavy trash bags. Signs should be made for the beginning at the trail head at the individual infestation sites. These signs should warn the public of the issue at hand and suggest brushing off bottoms of boots and fur on pets as to not spread seeds to any other parcels in the Saratoga County. Treatment year 2 of 7 based on seed viability.

Year 1 Notes:

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

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

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
9/16/2020	Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*)	3, VH	Hand pull	6.5 acres	5-25%	Linearly scattered	6.5 acres	Trash

End-of-Year Summary:

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

# 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.

- Manual removal of stiltgrass, pulling the plants up especially in areas where native plants are dominant to avoid non-target species removal. Weed whacking of dense stiltgrass patches along road to suppress infestation for potential hand-pulling next year.

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:

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

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

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
10/18/2021	Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*)	3, VH	Hand pull	4.42 acres	5-25%	Sparse	4.42 acres	Trash

End-of-Year Summary:

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

# 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.

- Very late treatment this year, treatment needs to be done in mid-late August.

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 3 Notes:

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | 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 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
09/16/2022	Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*)	3, VH	Hand pull	0.69 acres	5-25%	Sparse	0.69 acres	Trash

End-of-Year Summary:

Time Spent on Site (Hours)/ # of Staff on Site: 1 PRISM staff, 3 WWP Staff

# 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.

- There was a group of four staff (PRISM TIS Coordinator, 2 WWP interns, and the WWP Stewardship Coordinator) hand-pulled plants all along the trail. Other topics including forest pests and ecological responses to invasive species damage.

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:

- Treatment needs to occur in mid-late August before plants go to seed.

Year 4 Notes:

- Erin McCabe is no longer the Stewardship Coordinator for WWP. Lily Esposito has taken over the position and is very motivated about this project.

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | 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 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
08/14/23	Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*)	3, VH	Hand pull	0.69 acres	5-25%	Sparse	0.69 acres	Left on Site
09/14/23	Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*)	3, VH	Hand pull	0.69 acres	5-25%	Sparse	0.69 acres	Trash

End-of-Year Summary:

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

# 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.

- 8/14/23: Smaller patch was hand-pulled. Larger patch was unable to be treated at this time due to large yellow jacket nest in nearby tree. Weed whackers were unable to be used.
- 9/14/2023: CR-PRISM team went back to site with two Wilton wildlife employees and a volunteer to hand pull all Stiltgrass and avoid bees.

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:

- 8/14/23: Yellow jacket nest must be removed before response work can continue.
- 9/14/2023: Mowing should be completed prior to Japanese stiltgrass going to seed. Provide them with Invasive Species Prevention Toolkit materials or invite them to one of the trainings to avoid spreading it around further.

Year 5 Notes:

- 8/14/23: Plants have not gone to seed at this time. An additional visit should be made to eradicate the main patch once yellow jackets are removed.
- 9/14/23: Stiltgrass is sparse compared to previous years.

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
09/04/25	Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*)	4, VH	Hand pull	0.346 acres	Patch 1: 26-50% Patch 2: 26-50% Patch 3: 26-50% Patch 4: 26-50%	Patch 1: Dense Patch 2: Dense Patch 3: Dense Patch 4: Dense	0.346 acres	Trash

End-of-Year Summary:

Time Spent on Site (Hours)/ # of Staff on Site: 2 PRISM staff, 1 Wilton Staff

# of Volunteers (if any)/Total Hours of Volunteer Hours on Site (# of volunteers x Time spent on site) 1 volunteer

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

- CR-PRISM team (2 staff) went back to site with one Wilton wildlife employee and a volunteer to hand pull all Stiltgrass.

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:

- Larger areas should be weed-whacked prior to hand pulling to spend time with volunteers and partner staff more effectively. Consider creating signage for this site as well to raise awareness.

Year 6 Notes:

- Second infestation was detected late last year in Opdahl parcel. A response report has been created for that project.

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; 08/28/25	Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*)	4, VH	Hand pulling	0.131 acres	Patch on orange trail: 5-25% Patch at fork: 5-25% Large patch in clearing: 51-75% Patch 3: 5-25% Patch 4: 51%-75%	Patch on orange trail: Sparse Patch at fork: Sparse Large patch in clearing: Dense Patch 3: Sparse Patch 4: Dense	0.131 acres	Trash (8/22); Left on site (8/28/25)

End-of-Year Summary:

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

- CR-PRISM staff (1 person) led volunteer event with 2 volunteers and 1 Wilton staff to hand-pull stiltgrass, 2 hours on site
- CR-PRISM staff (3 people) returned to post-treatment monitoring on 8/28, 2 hours 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:

- The largest population near the back of the preserve could be weed whacked in advance to allow volunteers to focus on the smaller population areas. Alternatively, it could be done as 2 volunteer events, one for treatment, and the second for post-treatment monitoring/addressing any untreated areas.

Year 7 Notes:

- The last week of August is a good time for treatment, no plants were observed on the parcel that were in seed or beginning to seed.

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | 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

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

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

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
	Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*)	4, VH						

***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:

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | 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