



Capital Region Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management Aquatic Response Report

Bold red text = edits made to 6/4/25 report after post-treatment monitoring with more response on 8/26/25.

Section 1: Response Project Summary

General Information	
Date Response Action Conducted: June 4 th , 2025 + August 26th, 2025	County: Albany
Site Name: Fawn Lake	Permits/Permissions Acquired?: Yes TRP/Public WB
Address (if different): Fawn Lake Rd, Partridge Run Wildlife Management Area, Berne, NY	Time Spent on Site (Hours)/ # of Staff on Site: 3 hours (mostly macrophyte surveying)/2 staff 1 hour/1 staff
	Property Owner Name, Title, and Contact: DEC Region 4 Schenectady Office (518) 357-2154 Wildlife.r4@dec.ny.gov
Parking Lot Latitude/Longitude: 42.561898, -74.165381	Project Leader Name, Title, and Contact: Alexa Howansky—AIS Program Manager; ajh363@cornell.edu
Total Parcel Size (acres): 20-acre waterbody	Disposal Name and Contact: N/A—composted at 4-H Training Center
Worksite Size (acres): < 1 acre satellite populations/plants (scattered) true again for 8/26	Team Member Name(s) and Title(s): Kris Williams—PRISM Lead Coordinator No secondary team member 8/26
Report Author: Alexa Howansky	Data Recorder & iMapInvasives ID: Alexa Howansky—iMap ID 28804
# of Volunteers (if any): N/A	# of Total Volunteer Hours on Site: N/A

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

Disposal method(s):

Biomass was bagged and taken off-site to be composted at the 4-H Training Center.





Project Significance:

Fawn Lake has been identified by the Capital Region PRISM as a priority waterbody using the comprehensive priority waterbody model. It is located within the Partridge Run Wildlife Management Area, as well as the Helderberg Bird Conservation Area. These areas provide essential habitat for diverse wildlife, including migratory birds.

In terms of aquatic significance, the [AIS Pond & Lake Vulnerability Prioritization model](#) lists Fawn Lake as being in the 77th percentile for risk and the 93rd percentile for impact—this means that Fawn Lake is at a higher risk for introduction/establishment of AIS than 77% or more of other ponds & lakes in NYS, and that if it were to become invaded with AIS, the impact would be greater than that of 93% or more of other ponds & lakes in NYS (“Impact” includes ecological and recreational/ economic consequences of aquatic invasion, such as rare/threatened/ endangered species, native species richness, water quality, fishing use, etc.). **This puts Fawn Lake in the top 23% of at-risk waterbodies and in the top 7% of high-value waterbodies in NYS.**

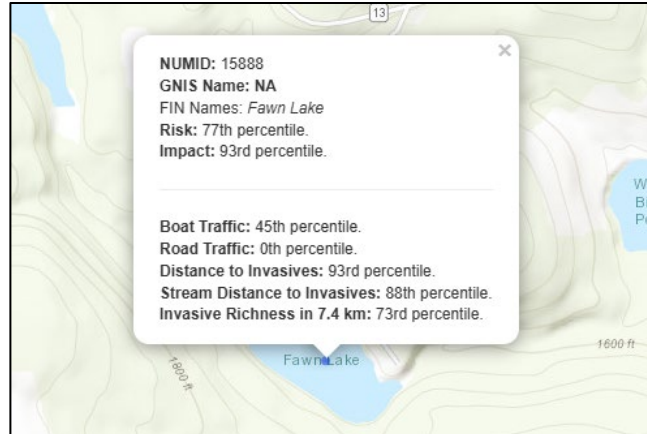


Figure 1. NYS AIS Pond & Lake Vulnerability Prioritization Mapper. Shown are Fawn Lake’s vulnerability metrics.

Section 2: Response Results Summary

Is this the first year of treatment? No—previously done in 2021 and 2022. **+ earlier in 2025**

Is follow-up needed? Yes.

What time of year and how often during the season? At least once per year during mid-late season—early June proved to be too early for all plants to have emerged, but it is also important to remove prior to fruit ripening/seed drop. Ideal window would be mid July – mid August.

Number of stems/bags/pounds of biomass removed: 15-20 rosettes. **+ 21 rosettes 8/26**

Target Species:

Species Common & Scientific Name	Tier Ranking	Threat Ranking	Response Method	Percent Cover (%)	Distribution/ Abundance	Size of Infestation (Acres/ Miles if linear)	Area Treated (Acres/ Miles if linear)
Water Chestnut (<i>Trapa natans</i>)	4	Very High	Manual (Hand Pull)	< 5%	Sparse	< 1 acre (scattered) Same for 8/26; but including new patch on SE portion of lake	< 1 acre (All plants found scattered in 20 acre WB)





Maps:

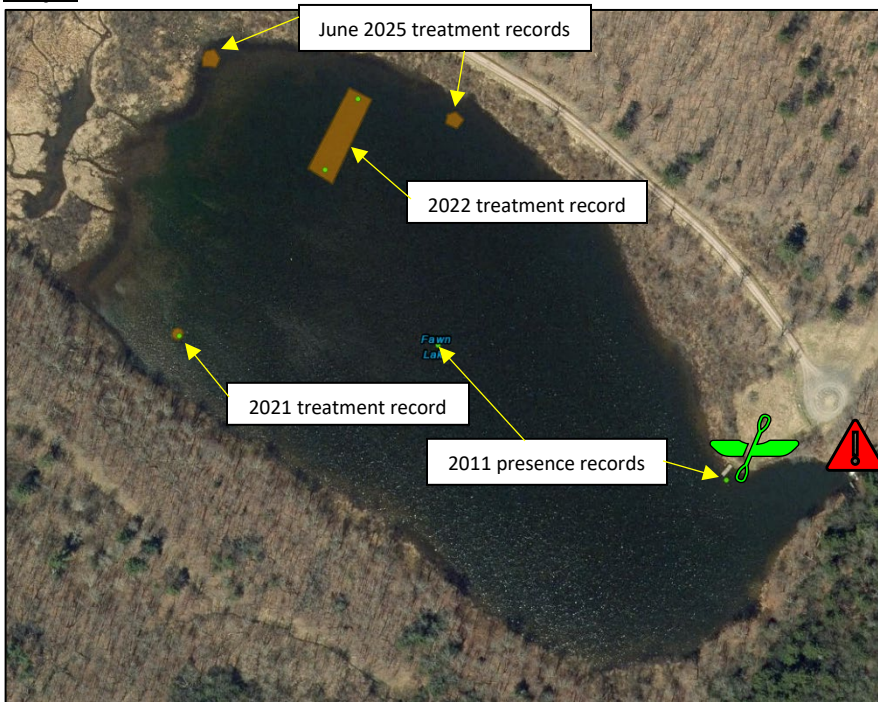


Figure 1. Historical Water Chestnut records from iMapInvasives. Boat launch & dam/spillway denoted with kayak & hazard symbology, respectively.

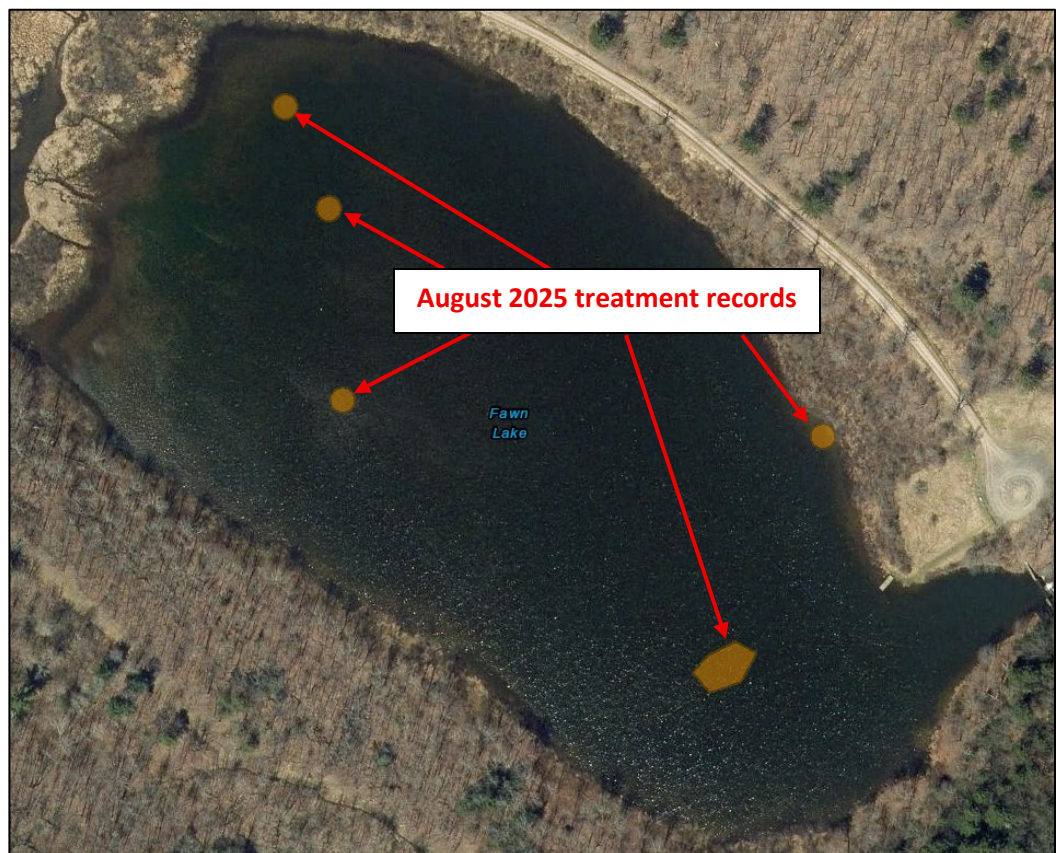


Figure 2. Updated 8/26/25 treatment records.



Photos:



Figures 3 & 4. June 4th 2025—small/young Water Chestnut shown still emerging.



Figure 5. Part of the new patch discovered 8/26/25.

Upon returning for post treatment monitoring on 8/26/25, a new patch of Water Chestnut was discovered where none had historically been documented. There were about 10-15 rosettes in the patch, which was located about halfway between the boat launch and the opposite shore (see figure 4).

The rest of the 21 rosettes pulled on 8/26 were found in trace to sparse distribution, in or near areas aligning with past detections (West side of lake). Most rosettes had developing fruits attached.



Section 3: Summary of Recommendations

Treatment:

Continued hand removal is recommended to occur on an annual basis in order to achieve local eradication. Such removals should be done once all plants have emerged, but before fruits ripen/seeds drop—typically mid-July to mid-August. Though the populations are already small each season, it may take several years before the seed bank is totally exhausted (seeds can remain dormant & viable in the sediment for upwards of 10 years).

Post-Treatment Monitoring:

Monitoring should occur just before a new treatment—either the following year after the previous treatment, or later in the same season if the initial treatment iteration is done early in the season (such as in this case of June 2025).

For this iteration, post-treatment monitoring is planned to occur later in the season to check for lingering Water Chestnut, as it was clear that not all plants had fully emerged at the time of the June 4th survey.

Update 8/26/25: later season monitoring did detect more plants. Supports recommendation to either pull later in the season or twice per season if necessary.