



## Capital Region Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management Aquatic Response Report

### Section 1: Response Project Summary

General Information	
<b>Date Response Action Conducted:</b> June 4 <sup>th</sup> , 2025	<b>County:</b> Albany
<b>Site Name:</b> Fawn Lake	<b>Permits/Permissions Acquired?:</b> Yes TRP/Public WB
<b>Address (if different):</b> Fawn Lake Rd, Partridge Run Wildlife Management Area, Berne, NY	<b>Time Spent on Site (Hours)/ # of Staff on Site:</b> 3 hours (mostly macrophyte surveying)/2 staff
	<b>Property Owner Name, Title, and Contact:</b> DEC Region 4 Schenectady Office   (518) 357-2154   Wildlife.r4@dec.ny.gov
<b>Parking Lot Latitude/Longitude:</b> 42.561898, -74.165381	<b>Project Leader Name, Title, and Contact:</b> Alexa Howansky—AIS Program Manager; <a href="mailto:ajh363@cornell.edu">ajh363@cornell.edu</a>
<b>Total Parcel Size (acres):</b> 20-acre waterbody	<b>Disposal Name and Contact:</b> N/A—composted at 4-H Training Center
<b>Worksite Size (acres):</b> < 1 acre satellite populations/plants (scattered)	<b>Team Member Name(s) and Title(s):</b> Kris Williams—PRISM Lead Coordinator
<b>Report Author:</b> Alexa Howansky	<b>Data Recorder &amp; iMapInvasives ID:</b> Alexa Howansky—iMap ID 28804
<b># of Volunteers (if any):</b> N/A	<b># of Total Volunteer Hours on Site:</b> 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.

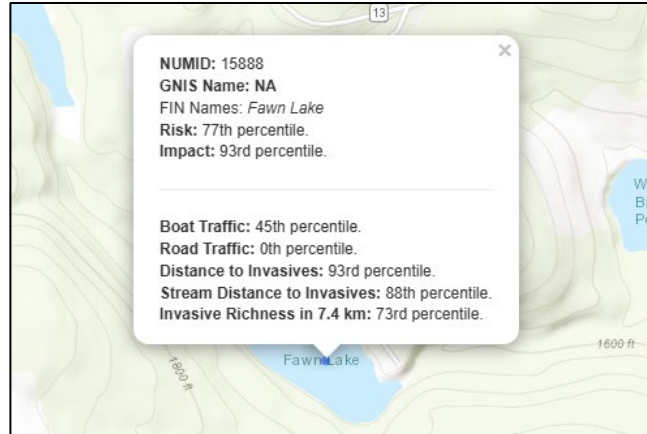
#### Project Significance:

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.

**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.

### 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)	< 1 acre (All plants found scattered in 20 acre WB)

*See next page for map.*



**Map:**



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

**Photos:**



**Figures 2 & 3.** Small/young Water Chestnut shown still emerging.



## 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 4<sup>th</sup> survey.

