



Capital Region PRISM AIS Survey Report

Date(s): September 1st, 2022

Site Name: Featherstonhaugh Lake

Site Size: 40.3 acres

Waterbody Perimeter: 1 mile

Mean Depth: 3.6 ft

GPS Location: 42.8125, -74.1161

Physical Address: Judith Lane

Town: Duanesburg

County: Schenectady

Property Owner Contact: NYS Department of Environmental
Conservation

Primary Contact: DEC Region 4 Schenectady Office | (518) 357-
2155 | r4.ump@dec.ny.gov

Secondary Contact:

Survey Leader: Hannah Coppola (AIS Program Manager)

Phone: (518) 885-8995

Team Members: Kristopher Williams (PRISM Coordinator)

iMapInvasives User ID: 21052



Section 1: Survey Summary

On September 1st, 2022 the Capital Region PRISM conducted an aquatic survey on Featherstonhaugh Lake located in Schenectady County. The survey focused on early detection of Tier 1, 2 and 4 aquatic invasive species. Upon completion of the survey, it was determined that the only detected AIS is Eurasian water-milfoil.

Site Description

Featherstonhaugh Lake is a 40.3-acre waterbody with high ecological significance. There is a DEC public access hand launch off of Judith Lane. There are a handful of private properties on the east side of the lake. Thick native vegetation throughout most of the waterbody helps to suppress the spread of Eurasian watermilfoil.

Survey Techniques

Entire waterbody, top water

- Top-side (visual)
- Rake toss



NYS Invasive Species Prioritization Model

Featherstonhough Lake is located near an area with a medium-high comprehensive score on the NYS Invasive Species Prioritization Model. Locations with high comprehensive scores have high ecological significance, a high risk of spread of invasives into the area, and high value according to their protected status. Early detection is important in these locations to ensure timely management of new infestations if detected.

[NYS Invasive Species Prioritization Model](#)



Does this site contain previously treated infestations?

No

Section 2: Survey Result Summary

Aquatic Invasive Species Presence

- Eurasian watermilfoil
 - New York Non-Native Animal Invasiveness Ranking – 100
 - http://nyis.info/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/5cdc8_Myriophyllum.spicatum.NYS_.pdf

Common Name	Scientific Name	Location (GPS)	Growth Type	Phenology	Abundance
Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Multiple locations	Submerged	Vegetative	Sparse/Dense

Growth Type: Tree, Shrub, Vine, Ground Cover, Herbaceous, Riparian, Submerged, Floating, Emergent, Wetland, Pest, Animal

Phenology: Flowering, Leaf unfolding, fruit ripening, leaf color change, dormant, swarming, spawning, emergence (insects), migrating, in seed, senesce

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

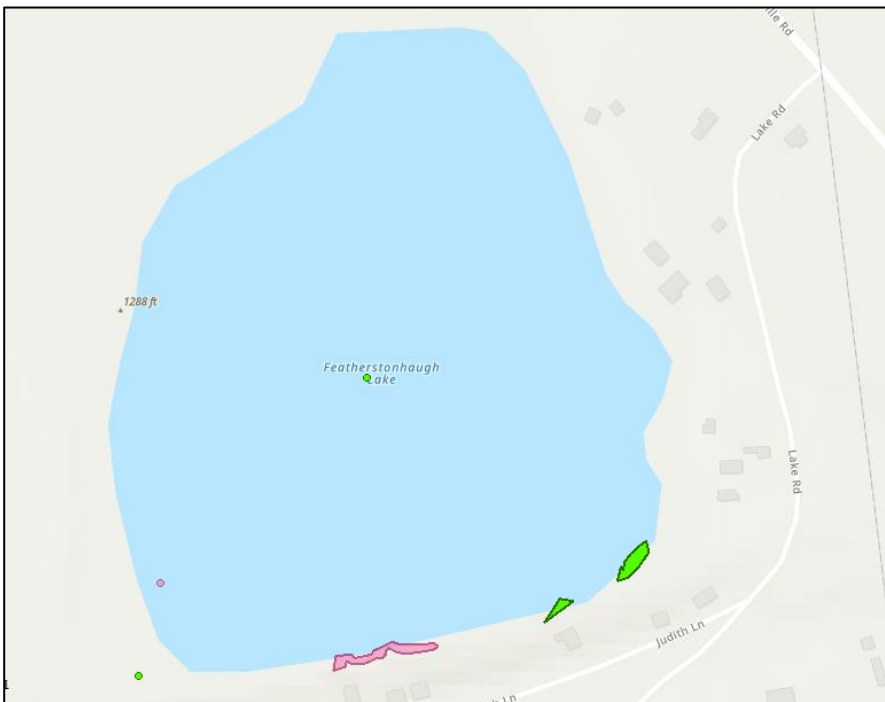


Native Species Presence

- Large leaf pondweed (*Potamogeton ampifolius*)
- Watershield (*Brasenia schreberi*)
- White water lily (*Nymphaea odorata*)
- Common waterweed (*Elodea canadensis*)
- Buttercup (*Ranunculus sp.*)
- Common Bladderwort (*Utricularia vulgaris*)
- Floating bladderwort (*Utricularia radiata*)
- Spatterdock (*Nuphar variegata*)
- Pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*)
- Eelgrass (*Zostera marina*)
- Waterweed (*Elodea spp.*)
- Pondweed (*Potamogeton spp.*)



Map



Section 3: Summary of Recommendations

Prevention

Ensure ample AIS signage is present in the parking and launch area.

Management

Eurasian watermilfoil

- Harvest/Suctioning
- Chemical Treatment with Selective Herbicide



- A number of chemicals impact the growth and survival of *M. spicatum*. Amine salts of Endothall (Hyrothol 191®), and Dipotassium Salts of Endothall (Aquathol K®), Diquat dibromide (Reward®), Komeen® have been found to be effective. Some of these herbicides may also affect other non-target rooted submerged plants, including some rushes. Treatment is most effective in still water in the spring while the plant is actively growing.

The amine formulations of 2,4-D granules (Navigate®, Aquakleen®, Aquacide®) are effective on controlling Eurasian watermilfoil and will not damage most non-target grasses. This herbicide method, however, is not appropriate for large unmanageable areas of milfoil. One lose-dose application (10 µg/ L) of fluridone (brand names Sonar® and Avast!®) applied in the early stages of growth has the potential to provide season-long control of milfoil. However, this application rate causes collateral damage to native vegetation. Liquid triclopyr (Renovate 3® and Renovate® OTF) can control milfoil without unintended damage to cattails and grasses. Note: Always check state/provincial and local regulations for the most up-to-date information regarding permits for control methods. Follow all label instructions. Mention of chemicals, particularly the mention of brand names in this profile does not represent a recommendation by NY Sea Grant or Cornell University.

- Non-Selective Control Strategies
 - Benthic Mats

Post-Survey Monitoring

Featherstonhaugh Lake is considered Priority Waterbodies in the Capital Region PRISM. Early detection surveys will be conducted at Featherstonhaugh Lake on a biannual basis to ensure any infestations are detected early when eradication is still possible.

Will an Invasive Species Management Plan be created?

- Not at this time.

Photos

