



## Capital Region PRISM Survey Report

### **Purpose:**

The Invasive Species Survey Report will provide an overview and help guide invasive species treatments, baseline site composition, post-monitoring, and restoration at a specific site over time. A single survey report should not be written for an entire site, but a specific project. A site could have multiple reports. If there are multiple reports within a site, consult with the Capital Region PRISM about potentially preparing a more robust survey report.

To be submitted to Capital Region PRISM following the completion of partner, individual, or PRISM-led survey for review. This form can be found online as "FieldSurveyReportTemplate" at <https://www.capitalregionprism.org> or with a request. Please consult the Capital Region PRISM if there are any questions at (518)-885-8995. Please capture and collect data using [iMap Invasives](#). The online software platform and associated mobile application are free and open sourced.

### **Section 1: Survey Summary**

This section provides an overview of the site, contact information, etc. Once complete, save your report and submit the form via email to a member of the Capital Region PRISM team. Feel free to include supporting documents in your submission.

To determine site value, we recommend using the iMap Invasives Prioritization Model which can be found on the [PRISM Prioritization webpage](#). The prioritization model will allow you to assess your site's ecological value based on a few factors. Evaluate the comprehensive score or the ecological score to determine if your site is a high priority site that will help us determine if the location and infestation falls into our priority objectives for future management. If it is not a high priority site, we still encourage you to complete invasive species surveying as the site may be culturally and socially of value to the public.

### **Section 2: Survey Result Summary**

The survey summary section will contain the tables and maps generated from your survey efforts. The biological surveys will assist the Capital Region PRISM in our efforts to identify emerging species to be able to more effectively manage infestations and the spread of populations. Please fill out the provided table and insert screen shots of iMap Invasives maps.

### **Section 3: Summary of Recommendations**

The recommendation section contains treatment calendars and post-season summaries. Most sites need to be revisited annually to document successes/failures, identify any changes needed, and update future treatment calendars.



## Section 1: Survey Summary

Date: 7/14/22	Property Owner Name: OPRHP
Site Name: Grafton Lakes State Park	Property Owner Contact: graftonlakesadmin@parks.ny.gov
Site Address (if different): 254 Grafton Lakes State Park Way, Grafton, NY 12082	Survey Leader Name and Title: Sam Schultz, Terrestrial Invasive Species Coordinator
County: Rensselaer	Survey Leader Contact: <a href="mailto:ss986@cornell.edu">ss986@cornell.edu</a>
Latitude/Longitude: 42.782948236788016, -73.45206961217973	Team Member Name(s): Ben Caligiuri
Site Size: 53.2314 acres	Team Member Contact(s): <a href="mailto:bencalij64@gmail.com">bencalij64@gmail.com</a>

**Site Description:** Provide existing conditions of the site, current land use, landscape elements, etc.

Grafton Lakes State Park, on the forested plateau between the Taconic and Hudson Valleys, includes six ponds and nearly 2500 acres. Long Pond has a large, sandy beach, which is a popular summer attraction. Anglers can go after rainbow and brown trout in Long, Second and Shaver Pond. Pickerel, perch, and bass are abundant in all ponds including Mill Pond and walleye are found at the Martin-Durham Reservoir. All ponds have launch facilities for canoes, sailboats and rowboats, electric boats are allowed. Visitors also picnic, walk the nature trails, and hike, bike or ride horses along the 25 miles of park trails (No ATV use allowed).

In winter, the trails are groomed for snowmobilers, and visitors may also snowshoe, cross-country ski, ice skate or ice fish when conditions permit.

**Survey Techniques:** Provide a clear and concise description of the work to be conducted, target species, and any survey methods used (i.e. Highly probable area search, rake toss, transect, etc.).

Highly probable areas were visually surveyed for tier 1 and tier 2 species along with removals of tier 3 and tier 4 species due to their low numbers. Hemlock trees were also surveyed along trails for HWA presence.

**Did you identify this site through the iMap Invasives Prioritization Model?** If yes- Did it score high in either ecological or comprehensive value? What other reason is present for conducting the survey?

Yes, the site scored high in both ecological and comprehensive value due to significant natural communities of spruce-northern hardwood forests and hemlock-northern hardwood forest.

## Section 2: Survey Result Summary

Common Name	Scientific Name	GPS Location	Growth Form	Phenology	Distribution/ Abundance	Area Infested (acres/miles if linear)
Mugwort	Artemisia Vulgaris	42.78454275886771, -73.45225468328097	Ground cover	Vegetative	Dense	0.0219 acres
Multiflora Rose	Rosa Multiflora	42.782114874838484, -73.44855875940038	Shrub	Flowering	Trace	0.02 acres
Honeysuckle	Lonicera sp.	42.79234, -73.43476	Shrub	Vegetative	Trace	0.02 acres

HWA	Adelgis Tsugae	42.784744849387806, -73.44870359871304	Crawler	Crawler/Old wool	Trace (single)	0.02 acres
Orange Daylily	Hemerocallis Fulva	42.78246791620291, -73.45062658237205	Herbaceous	Flowering	Sparse	0.02 acres
Orange Daylily	Hemerocallis Fulva	42.77783765610455, - 73.4519891445858	Herbaceous	Flowering	Trace	0.02 acres
Coltsfoot	Tussilago farfara	42.78181, -73.44827	Herbaceous	Vegetative	Trace	0.02 acres

**Growth Form:**

**Terrestrial:** Ground Cover, Herbaceous, Vine, Shrub, Tree, Insect, Animal

**Aquatic:** Submerged, Floating, Emergent, Riparian, Animal

**Phenology:**

**Plants:** Vegetative, Flowering, Fruit/In Seed, Dormant, Dead

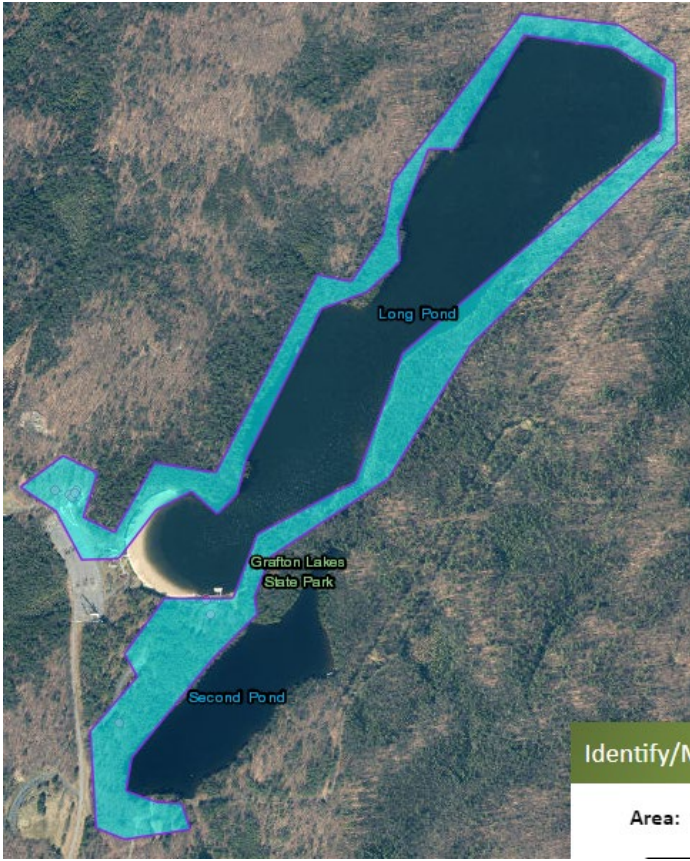
**Insects:** Emergence, Swarming, Spawning

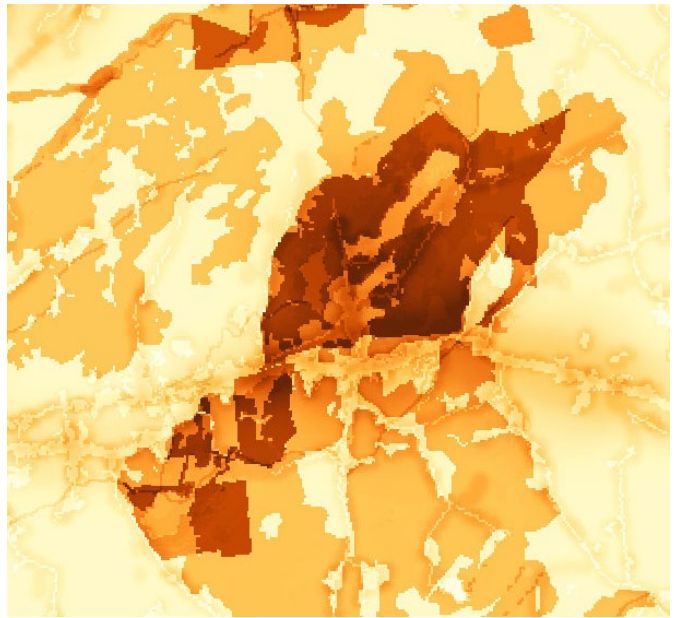
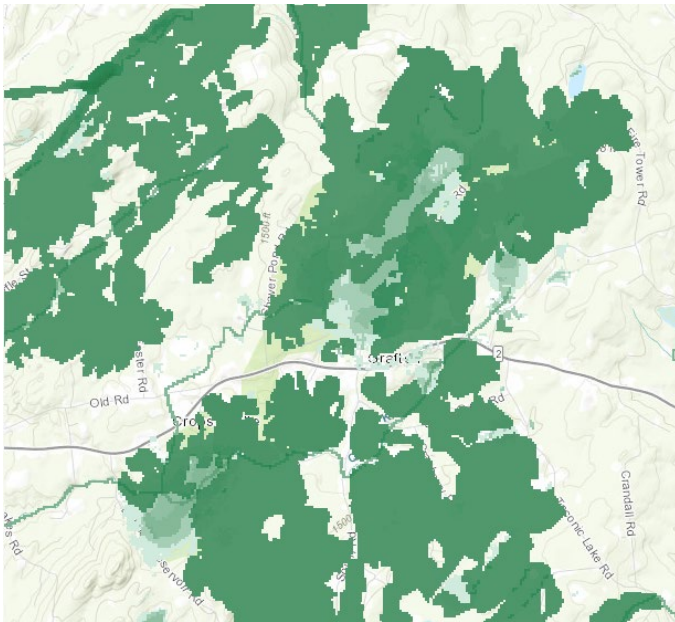
**Animals:** Spawning, Swarming, Migrating

**Distribution/Abundance:**

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

**Map:**





### **Section 3: Summary of Recommendations**

This section provides recommendations of any treatment methods, monitoring methods, and restoration efforts based on the survey.

**Additional Notes:** Describe any barriers or issues that arose before or during the survey. Issues arising before completing the survey could include: trouble contacting owner, extended time to obtain permission, trouble accessing the property, etc. Barriers arising during the survey could include: downed trees, trail is closed off, hazards on site, unforeseen injury, inclement weather, etc. Provide any advice that could limit barriers or issues in the future.

No barriers arose during this survey. Old wool was found as well as one possible HWA crawler. Multiflora rose, honeysuckle and mugwort removed during this survey. Orange daylilies were intentionally planted and were not removed.

**Treatment:** Describe briefly any recommendations for future treatment methods, why they are recommended, and any alternatives to consider. Please use abundance and site-specific factors in your treatment recommendation. Optional: Attach or reference BMP guidance document. Consider state and local permitting requirements.

Further assessment of hemlock trees needs to occur in this area as more HWA has been detected to determine the treatment plan. Surveys for terrestrial species should continue with removal of them as they are discovered.

**Post-Survey Monitoring:** Briefly explain the monitoring procedure, when it will occur, and who will complete it. Consider the phenology of species when suggesting time-lines. If a control such as eradication, suppression, and exclusion is selected, will a management plan be drafted? If a plan is needed, please contact the CR-PRISM Office for a template of our Invasive Species Management Plan.

PRISM will continue to collaborate with Parks on annual winter surveys in this area to ensure there is rapid response to any new detections of HWA in this area.