



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: 09/01/2022	Property Owner Name: Schenectady County
Site Name: Indian Kill Nature Preserve	Property Owner Contact:
Site Address (if different): N/A	Survey Leader Name and Title: Sam Schultz, Terrestrial Invasive Species Coordinator
County: Schenectady	Survey Leader Contact: ss986@cornell.edu
Latitude/Longitude: 42.87212581892119, -73.9075533360851	Team Member Name(s): N/A
Site Size: 125 acres	Team Member Contact(s): N/A

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

The 100-acre Indian Kill Preserve follows the banks and bluffs of the Indian Kill. The Preserve is comprised of a number of diverse habitats including, native hardwood forest, conifer plantations, and wetlands. The Preserve is an attractive area for hiking, nature study, fishing, cross-country skiing, and snowshoeing. The Preserve is also a special place for wildflowers in the spring, and a variety of fern species. Hepatica, trout lilies, trillium, cohosh, toothwort, and jack-in-the-pulpits bloom along the stream banks. Eleven species of ferns grow along the trails, emphasizing the diverse habitats of the area, moist stream banks, wetlands, cool north-facing bluffs and the dry sandy uplands.

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.).

Trails were surveyed via a visual survey as well as highly probable areas.

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, this area is a Priority Conservation Area for the PRISM due to the variety of different rare or endangered native species that are present in the area.

Section 2: Survey Result Summary

Common Name	Scientific Name	GPS Location	Growth Form	Phenology	Distribution/ Abundance	# of Stems	Area Infested (acres/miles if linear)
Common Reed	Phragmites australis	See iMap	Herbaceous	Flowering	Monoculture	N/A	0.624044 acres
Burning Bush	Euonymus alatus	See iMap	Shrub	Fruit	Sparse	N/A	See iMap
Multiflora rose	Rosa multiflora	See iMap	Shrub	Vegetative	Dense plants/clumps	N/A	See iMap
Japanese barberry	Berberis thunbergii	See iMap	Shrub	Fruit	Sparse	N/A	See iMap
Common barberry	Berberis vulgaris	42.876358, -73.921404	Shrub	Vegetative	Trace	N/A	0.02

European Spindletree	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	See iMap	Tree	Fruit	Dense plants/clumps	N/A	See iMap
Oriental bittersweet	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	See iMap	Vine	Fruit	Dense plants/clumps	N/A	See iMap
Common buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	See iMap	Tree	Vegetative	Sparse	N/A	See iMap
Bristly Lady's Thumb	<i>Persicaria longisetata</i>	See iMap	Herbaceous	Flowering	Dense plants/clumps	N/A	See iMap
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	See iMap	Herbaceous	Vegetative/ Flowering	Trace/ Monoculture	N/A	See iMap
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> spp.	42.873996, - 73.917434	Herbaceous	Flowering	Sparse	N/A	See iMap
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera</i> spp.	See iMap	Shrub	Vegetative	Sparse	N/A	See iMap
Privet spp.	<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.	42.874650, - 73.914790	Shrub	Vegetative	Trace	N/A	0.02 acres
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	See iMap	Herbaceous	Flowering	Sparse	N/A	See iMap
Coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	See iMap	Ground cover	Vegetative	Dense plants/clumps	N/A	See iMap
Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	See iMap	Tree	Vegetative	Sparse	N/A	See iMap
Japanese knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	See iMap	Herbaceous	Flowering	Monoculture	N/A	0.059 acres
Black locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	See iMap	Tree	Vegetative	Sparse	N/A	See iMap
Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	42.872437, - 73.907749	Herbaceous	Seed	Sparse	N/A	See iMap
Autumn olive	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	42.874475, - 73.912219	Shrub	Vegetative	Trace	N/A	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

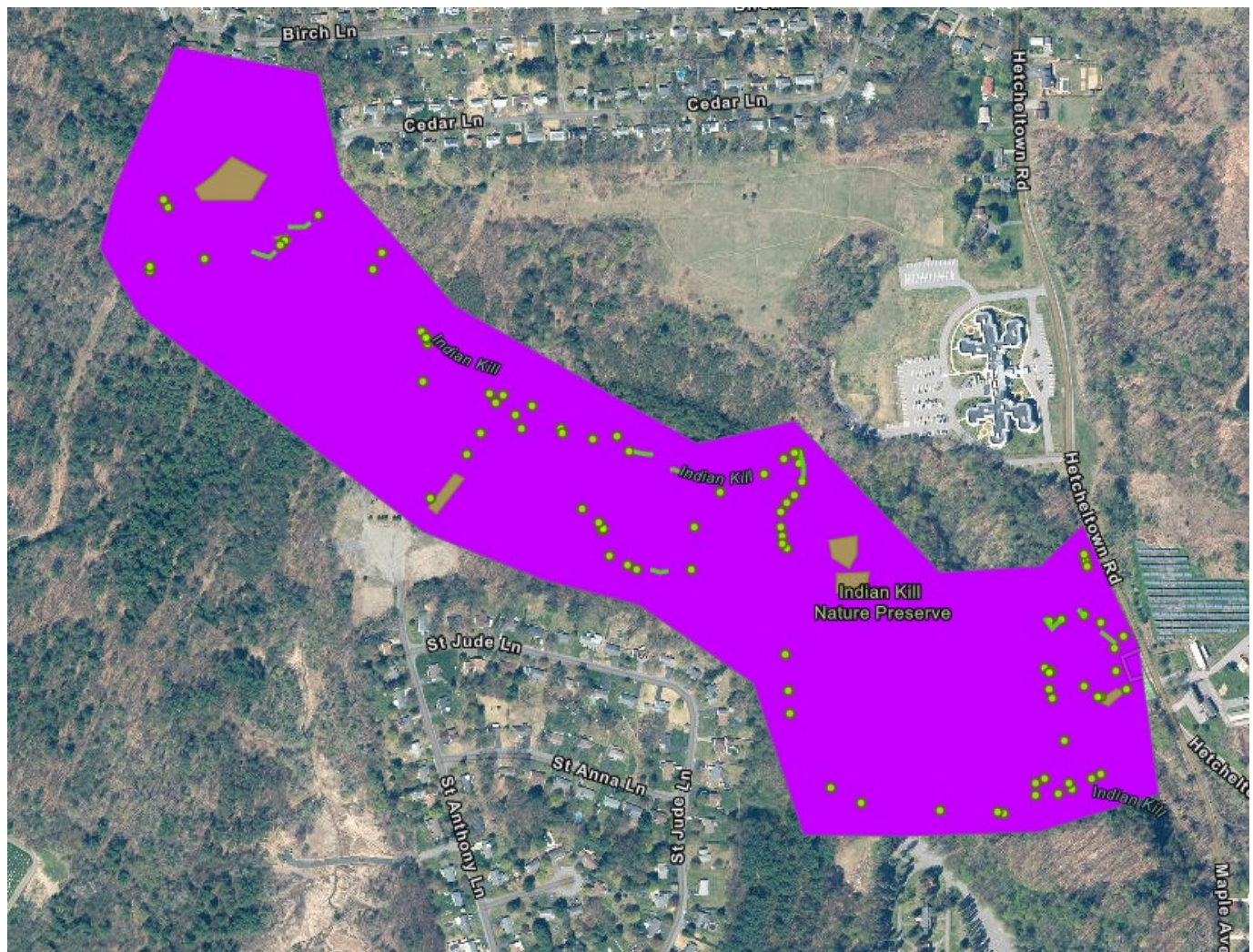
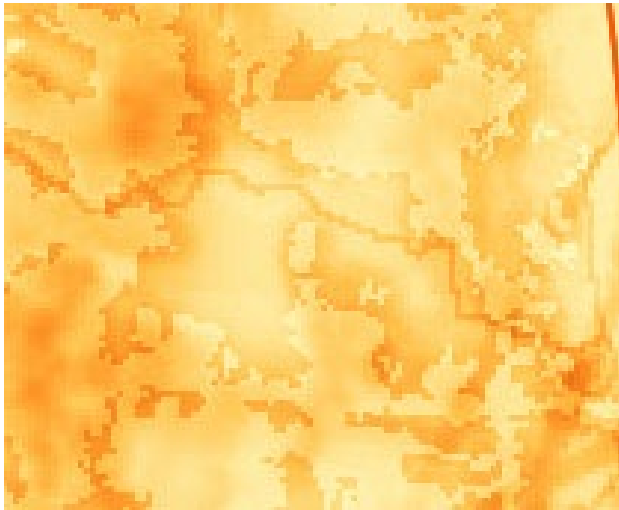
Animals: Spawning, Swarming, Migrating

Distribution/Abundance:

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

Map: Develop a map of the survey area that has any iMap Invasives points and/or searched, polygons to delineate infestation extent. Multiple maps may be added for multiple species or locations. Different mapping formats are welcome but iMap Invasive delineations are preferred.

- Insert Survey Map(s):



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.

The only barrier with this survey is a limited time to survey. Further surveying should occur in Hemlock Hollow.

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.

Treatment should occur for European Spindletree (*Euonymus europaeus*) since it is not reported anywhere else in the PRISM. It is a moderately ranked species but is creating dense clusters in this preserve.

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.

This site will be surveyed in winter of 2022 for hemlock woolly adelgid and annual surveying will occur to ensure no tier 1 or 2 species are arising in this preserve. The CR-PRISM will work with SCISC to obtain permissions to manage the European Spindletree found in the preserve.