Capital Region PRISM
Partnership for Regional
Invasive Species Management
www.capitalregionprism.org

Cornell Cooperative Extension Saratoga County
50 West High St.
Ballston Spa, NY 12020

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.

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 "Field Survey Report Template" 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 sites ecologic 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 maybe 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.

NEW YORK STATE | Department of Environmental Conservation

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation provides financial support to The Capital Region PRISM via the Environmental Protection Fund

Section 1: Survey Summary

Date: 7/19/2023	**Property Owner Name:** DEC Region 5 State Forester, Rich McDermott
Site Name: Lincoln Mountain	**Property Owner Contact:** rich.mcdermott@dec.ny.gov; 518-744-4895
Site Address (if different): Lincoln Mountain State Forest, Greenfield Center, NY 12833	**Survey Leader Name and Title:** Addison Kubik, Education and Outreach Coordinator
County: Saratoga	**Survey Leader Contact:** ask263@cornell.edu
Latitude/Longitude: 43.1828426°N, 73.81591727°W	**Team Member Name(s):** Jessica Stewart, Lauren Costello, Angelina Sawicki
Site Size: 982 acres	**Team Member Contact(s):** ars436@cornell.edu, Jrs629@cornell.edu, lc227@cornell.edu

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

Lincoln Mountain state forest is comprised of 982 acres of land without marked hiking trails. There are several unmarked logging trails and one major truck trail that runs a mile through the forest. Lincoln Mt. State Forest has large wetlands and hemlock swamps. This site is invasive free and hosts a large variety of native plants. The forest is comprised mostly of hemlocks, beech, and yellow birch.

Saratoga County has a variety of wildlife. An assortment of birds (including song birds, owls, and hawks) as well as mammals (including moles, mice, squirrels, and chipmunks) can be found within Lincoln Mountain State Forest in addition to the notable hunting and trapping species. Ruffed grouse and eastern coyote have also been reported in the area.

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.).

CR-PRISM team formed a transect along one of the major bodies of water. The transect spanned from the shore into the tree line within 20ft of the shoreline. HWA was one of the target species because of the number of hemlocks and value of this area. The entire body of water was circled, then the team moved onto highly probable area surveys, along the main access road, the snowmobile trails. During the survey, the team traveled to a second parking lot and surveyed along hiking and bike trails. The target species was Japanese stiltgrass due to it being reported in the area. CR-PRISM team conducted early detection and monitoring surveys along roads and parking 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 site scores high in both ecological and comprehensive value. Due to the proximity to Moreau Lake State Park, one of the PRISM's Invasive Species Prevention Zones, this is a high priority site to monitor regularly for forest pests and other invasive species.

Section 2: Survey Result Summary

Common Name	Scientific Name	GPS Location	Growth Form	Phenology	Distribution/ Abundance	# of Stems	Area Infested (acres/miles if linear)
Morrow's honeysuckle	*Lonicera morrowii*	43.18252, -73.8134	Shrub	Fruit	Trace	1	0.02 acres
Japanese stiltgrass	*Microstegium vimineum*	Not Detected	Herbaceous	Not Detected	Not Detected	N/A	Not Detected
Japanese knotweed	*Fallopia japonica*	43.20239, -73.80591	Herbaceous	Vegetative	Dense plants/clumps	N/A	0.5 acre
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	*Adelges tsugae*	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected	N/A	Not Detected
Beech Leaf Disease	*Litylenchus crenatae mccannii*	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected	N/A	Not Detected

Growth Form:

Terrestrial: Ground Cover, Herbaceous, Vine, Shrub, Tree, Insect, Animal
Aquatic: Submerged, Floating, Emergent, Riparian, Animal

Phenology:

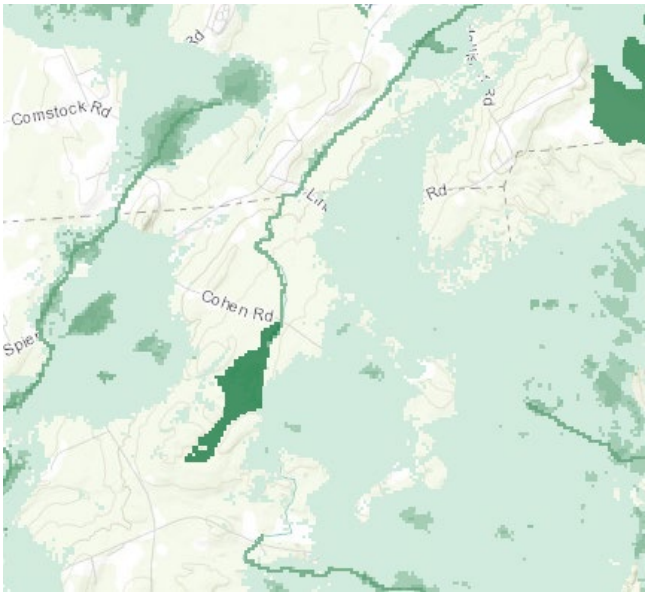
Plants: Vegetative, Flowering, Fruit/In Seed, Dormant, Dead
Insects: Emergence, Swarming, Spawning
Animals: Spawning, Swarming, Migrating

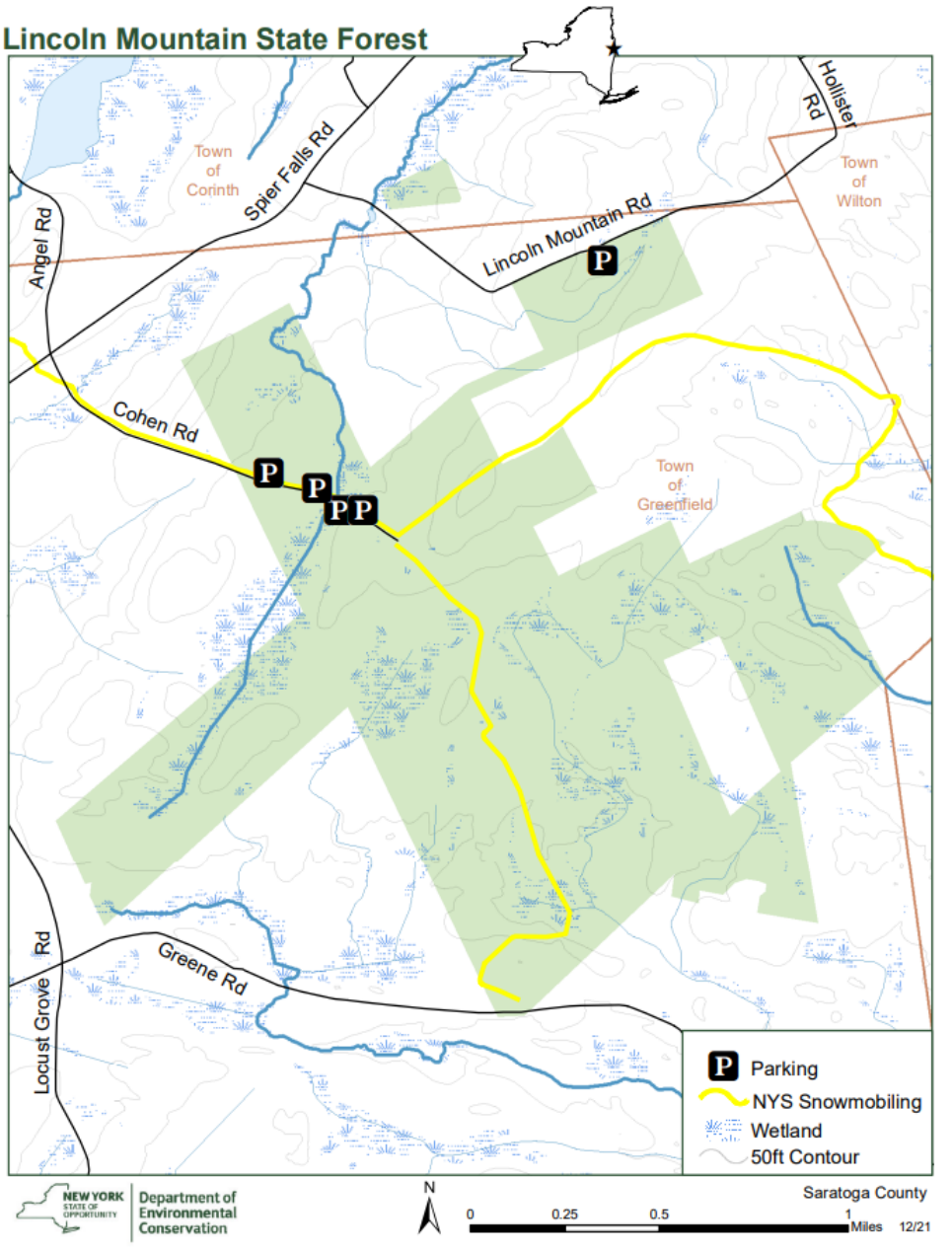
Distribution/Abundance:

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):




Lincoln Mountain State Forest
Town of Corinth
Spier Falls Rd
Angel Rd
Hollister Rd
Town of Wilton
Lincoln Mountain Rd
Cohen Rd
Town of Greenfield
Greene Rd
Locust Grove Rd
Parking
NYS Snowmobiling
Wetland
50ft Contour
NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY
Department of Environmental Conservation
N
0
0.25
0.5
1
Miles
Saratoga County
12/21


Lincoln Mountain Rd
965 ft
Cohen Rd

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 the 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 state forest has a large population of deerflies and mosquitoes so insect bite prevention measures should be taken.

The Japanese knotweed detected in the state forest was found along one of the skid roads seems to have originated in a hole that was dug by large equipment, it was a sizeable population but localized. The hemlock population was extremely healthy. Further into the forest, there were very few invasive species detected.

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.

The Japanese knotweed was detected after the team moved to the second parking lot entrance. Treatment for the Japanese knotweed is recommended due to the proximity the skid road and potential to spread in the future. Stem injections or foliar application should be considered to control the Japanese knotweed populations. This site should also be considered for a manual treatment by the Capital Region PRISM to ensure it does not spread throughout the otherwise uninfested forest.

Post-Survey Monitoring: Briefly explain the monitoring procedure, when it will occur, and who will complete it. Consider the phenology of species when suggesting timelines. 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.

CR-PRISM team should survey on a bi-annual or tri-annual basis to ensure there are no new introductions of forest pests or other invasives potentially introduced along the highly probable areas.