



Capital Region Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management Response Report

Section 1: Response Project Summary

General Information	
Date Response Action Conducted: 7/24-7/26/2024	Property Owner Name, Title, and Contact: NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Jennifer Selfridge, NYS OPRHP Restoration Ecologist & Big Bend Land Manager jennifer.selfridge@parks.ny.gov
Site Name: Big Bend Preserve, Moreau Lake State Park	
Site Address (if different): Old Bend Rd, Moreau, NY 12828	Project Leader Name, Title, and Contact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jennifer Selfridge, NYS OPRHP Restoration Ecologist & Big Bend Land Manager jennifer.selfridge@parks.ny.gov Sam Schultz, CR-PRISM Terrestrial Invasive Species Coordinator, ss986@cornell.edu
Latitude/Longitude: 43.265034, -73.692211	County: Saratoga
Total Parcel Size (acres): 860 acres	Team Member Name(s): PRISM Staff: Chris Benincasa , Joe Simonds , Stephen Root , Riley Willard OPRHP Staff: Hilary Cresko , Rachel Carrock , Eli Porlier , Spencer Skillman
Worksite Size (acres): 15.2 acres	Permit(s)/Permission(s) Acquired? Yes, OPRHP Scientific Research Permit
Report Author: Chris Benincasa	Data Recorder & iMapInvasives ID: Rachel Carrock- 37025 Stephen Root- 29191

***Remember to obtain proper permissions before completing any response project. Please attach any permits/permissions completed for this project as an appendix.

Conservation Goal:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Delineate & assess a conservation value | <input type="checkbox"/> To prevent and protect a conservation value |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local Eradication | <input type="checkbox"/> Post-Treatment Monitoring |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suppression | <input type="checkbox"/> Exclusion |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Containment |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Restoration |

Response Type:

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Initial Response | <input type="checkbox"/> Follow-up Monitoring | <input type="checkbox"/> Crew Assistance Program Project |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Research Action | <input type="checkbox"/> Restoration | <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer Engagement |





Disposal method(s): Was removed biomass left on site to air dry, bagged and put in a landfill, piled, etc.?

- Japanese barberry, morrow’s honeysuckle, oriental bittersweet- left on site to air dry
- Japanese knotweed- bagged and disposed of in a landfill

Project Significance: Some recommended resources to identify high priority sites include: the [CR-PRISM Framework of Response](#), the [NYNHP Prioritization Model](#), the [NYS DEC Environmental Resource Mapper](#)? Please provide screenshots of any maps and/or models used to determine the site is a priority and describe why they show the site is a priority. What other reason is present for conducting the response action (protecting rare, threatened, endangered species, crew assistance project, significant habitat present, high/very high threat species/Tier 2 species present etc.)?

Big Bend Preserve is a newly acquired part of Moreau Lake State Park, the Capital Region PRISM’s Invasive Species Prevention Zone (ISPZ). The Big Bend Preserve scores high on the comprehensive score and moderate-high on the ecological score compared to other locations in the Capital Region PRISM. Natural resources found on the property include freshwater wetlands (70.6 acres, 23.3 acres, 26.2 acres) and is in the vicinity of both rare plants and rare animals. The northern portion of the property is classified as a pitch pine-scrub oak barrens (rare community type).

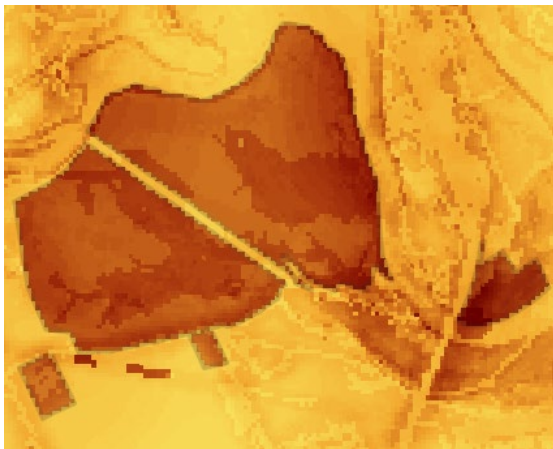


Figure 1: Comprehensive score of Big Bend Preserve (taken from NYNHP Prioritization Mapper)

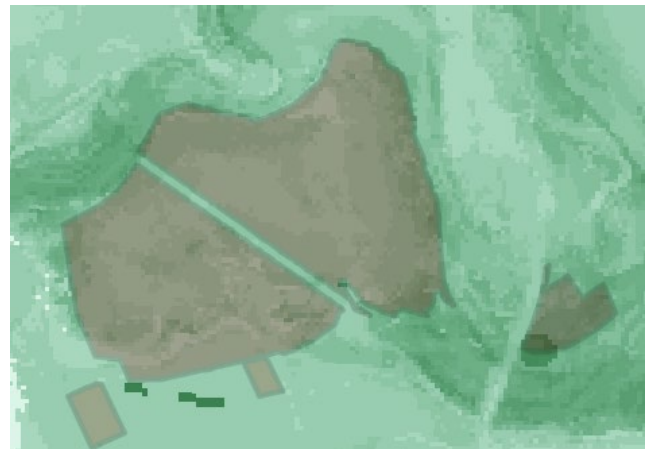


Figure 2: Ecological score of Big Bend Preserve (taken from NYNHP Prioritization Mapper)

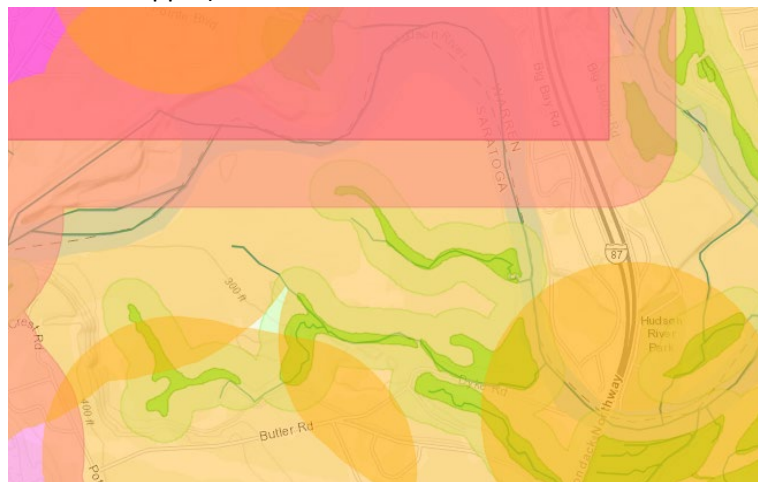


Figure 3: Natural Resources found on Big Bend Preserve (taken from NYS Environmental Resource Mapper)



Section 2: Response Results Summary

Is this the first year of treatment? If not, consider creating an invasive species management plan for your project.

Yes, initial treatment year.

Total # of Participants: 10 people, 5 PRISM staff and 5 OPRHP staff on a rotating basis

Is follow-up needed? What time of year and how often during the season? Yes, all projects conducted at this site should have follow-up at least annually, OPRHP staff will determine the specific timelines for each project.

Day 1- 7/24

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)
Japanese barberry (<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>)	4	Very High	Cut Stump Application	5-25%	Dense	3.1 acres	3.1 acres
Japanese knotweed (<i>Fallopia japonica</i>)	4	Very High	Dig/Pull	5-25%	Sparse	0.84 acres	0.84 acres
Oriental bittersweet (<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>)	4	Very High	Cut Stump Application	5-25%	Dense	0.18 acres	0.18 acres

Day 2- 7/25

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)
Morrow's honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>)	4	Very High	Cut Stump Application	26-50%	Dense	1.6+0.25 acres	1.6+0.25 acres
Oriental bittersweet (<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>)	4	Very High	Cut Stump Application	5-25%	Sparse	1.6 acres	1.6 acres
Japanese barberry (<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>)	4	Very High	Cut Stump Application	26-50%	Dense	1.9 acres	1.9 acres





Day 3- 7/26

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)
Morrow's honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>)	4	Very High	Cut Stump Application	76-100%	Monoculture	1.3 acres	1.3 acres
Oriental bittersweet (<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>)	4	Very High	Dig/Pull	26-50%	Dense	1.00 acres	1.00 acres
Black locust (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>)	4	Very High	Cut Stump Application	5-25%	Sparse	1.00 acres	1.00 acres

Map:

Develop a map of the response area that has the searched area, any iMapInvasives points, polygons and/or lines for presence or non-detection. Multiple maps may be added for multiple species or locations. If available, include a property map for a comprehensive view of the property. All response actions should be uploaded to the CR-PRISM SharePoint Tracker and iMapInvasives.

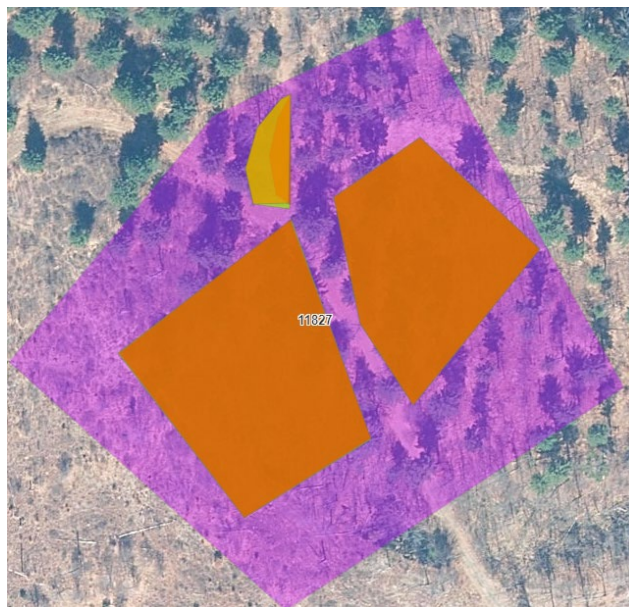


Figure 1: Treatment on July 24th, invasives treated include Japanese barberry and oriental bittersweet. Plants were treated using a cut stump application.



Figure 2: Treatment on July 24th of Japanese knotweed. Plants were dug up and bagged.

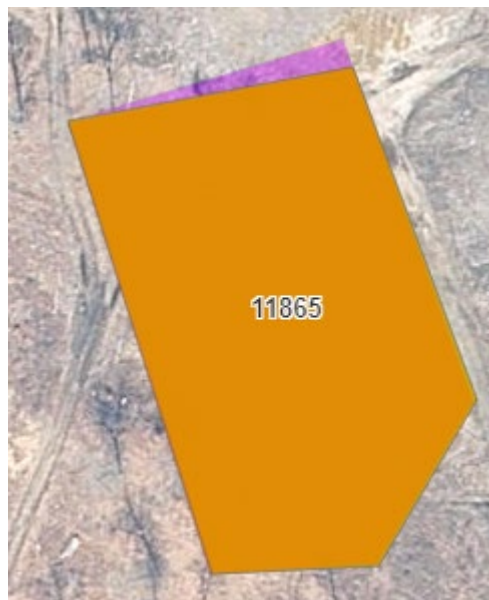


Figure 3: Treatment on July 25th of Morrow's honeysuckle and oriental bittersweet. Plants were treated using a cut stump application.



Figure 4: Treatment on July 25th, invasives treated include morrow's honeysuckle, and morrow's honeysuckle. Plants were treated using a cut stump application or just cut for areas that had limited access.

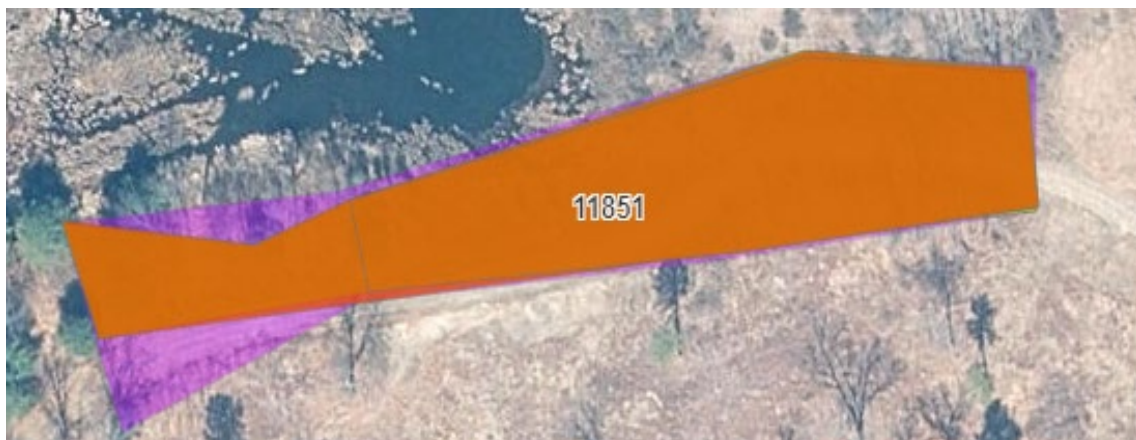
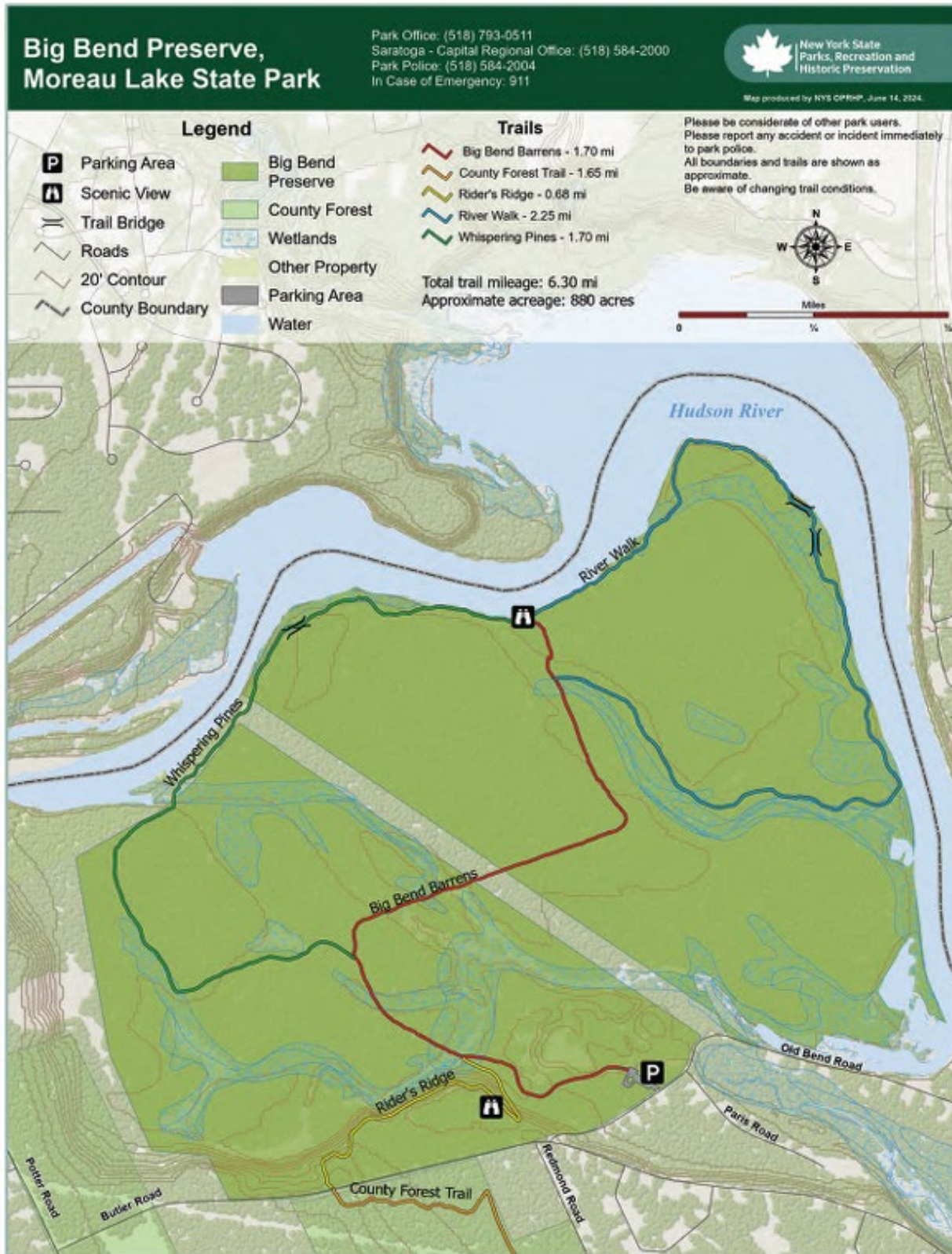


Figure #: Treatment on July 26th, invasives treated include morrow's honeysuckle, oriental bittersweet and black locust. Plants were treated using a cut stump application.





Section 3: Summary of Recommendations

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

Additional Notes: Provide any additional information that is not included above regarding species managed for or about the response project itself. Were there any barriers or issues that arose before or during the response action? Provide any advice that could limit barriers or issues in the future.

The treatments that occurred along the Hudson River were accessed via a steep slope to access the shoreline. Some plants were difficult to access from shore. Caution should be taken for these plants as well as where staff are accessing along the bank. A ground bee nest was detected within one of the Japanese barberry plants along the shoreline, which should be taken into consideration for future response efforts.

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

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Post-Survey Monitoring: Briefly describe the monitoring procedure, when it will occur, and who will complete it. Consider the phenology of species when suggesting timelines. If this project continues, the CR-PRISM strongly suggests creation of a management plan. If a plan is needed, please contact the CR-PRISM office for a template of our Invasive Species Management Plan.

PRISM will continue to work with OPRHP staff to determine management actions and post-treatment monitoring on all the work actions outlined within this report as well as use adaptive management as new infestations or projects are discovered. The actions that are outlined above and conducted by PRISM staff and OPRHP staff should be monitored annually for regrowth at these sites. Treatment will continue at all designated areas and for shrubbier invasives, biomass should be cut in early spring with consideration of a follow-up treatment later in the summer or fall.

