



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 "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 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.



Section 1: Survey Summary

Date: 8/10/23	Property Owner Name: NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Site Name: Ohisa and Otsquago State Forests	Property Owner Contact: DEC Region 6 Herkimer Office (M-F, 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM), (315) 866-6330; information.r6@dec.ny.gov
Site Address (if different): Fort Plain, NY	Survey Leader Name and Title: Sam Schultz, Terrestrial Invasive Species Coordinator
County: Herkimer	Survey Leader Contact: ss986@cornell.edu
Latitude/Longitude: Ohisa State Forest- 42.927694, -74.812265 Otsquago State Forest- 42.903469, 74.781594	Team Member Name(s): Lauren Costello and Jessica Stewart
Site Size: Ohisa State Forest- 680 acres Otsquago State Forest- 411 acres	Team Member Contact(s): lc2227@cornell.edu , irs629@cornell.edu

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

The 680-acre Ohisa State Forest was created for the purpose of reforestation, wildlife management, timber production, recreation and watershed protection.

The 411-acre Otsquago State Forest is named after Otsquago Creek, which starts roughly at the Otsego-Herkimer County line. Interestingly, this creek descends 1,100 feet over a distance of 17 miles. The creek played an important role in the early history of this area. Many Native American villages were built along its banks. There were also skirmishes and battles of the Revolutionary War that took place nearby. The waterpower, provided by the creek, ran mills in every village it flowed through. Otsquago Creek obtained its name from the Mohawk tribe and translates to "under a bridge." The state forest was created for the purpose of reforestation, wildlife management, timber production, recreation and watershed protection. Featured activities in the state forest include hiking, camping, hunting and trapping. Some wildlife that could possibly be seen is deer, turkeys, hawks, songbirds and squirrels.

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.).

This survey was conducted by using a meandering transect in an attempt to cover as much of the state forests as possible since the Capital Region PRISM staff have not surveyed these areas. This was determined due to the lack of trails in this state forests and it allowed the Capital Region PRISM staff to determine many of the species present in these locations.

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?

These locations scored moderately on the comprehensive value and low on ecological value. These areas are highly dominated by beech and pine. There is not a lot of ecologically significant areas in these state forests.

Section 2: Survey Result Summary

Common Name	Scientific Name	GPS Location	Growth Form	Phenology	Distribution/Abundance	Area Infested (acres/miles if linear)
Beech Leaf Disease	<i>Litylenchus crenatae mccannii</i>	Not Detected	Animal	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected
Reed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	42.925701, -74.813653	Grass	Vegetative	Dense plants/clumps	0.02 acres
Morrow's honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	42.931170, -74.811825	Shrub	Vegetative	Dense plants/clumps	2.8 acres
Multiflora rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	42.931170, -74.811825	Shrub	Fruit	Sparse (scattered plants/clumps)	2.8 acres
Spongy moth	<i>Lymantria dispar</i>	42.931170, -74.811825	Insect	Eggs	Sparse	NA
Common buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	42.931410, -74.815122	Tree	Fruit	Trace (single plant/clump)	0.02 acres
Autumn olive	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	42.92945, -74.808469	Shrub	Fruit	Dense plants/clumps	0.79 miles
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe spp. micranthos</i>	42.92945, -74.808469	Herbaceous perennial	Flowering	Monoculture	0.79 miles
Oriental bittersweet	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	42.92945, -74.808469	Vine	Vegetative	Sparse (scattered plants/clumps)	0.79 miles
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	42.92945, -74.808469	Herbaceous	Flowering	Linearly scattered	0.79 miles
Butter and eggs	<i>Linicaria vulgaris</i>	42.92945, -74.808469	Herbaceous	Flowering	Linearly scattered	0.79 miles
Wild parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	42.92945, -74.808469	Herbaceous	Vegetative	Sparse (scattered plants/clumps)	0.79 miles
Coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	42.92945, -74.808469	Herbaceous	Vegetative	Sparse (scattered plants/clumps)	0.79 miles
Hemlock woolly adelgid	<i>Adelges tsugae</i>	Not detected	Insect	Not detected	Not Detected	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

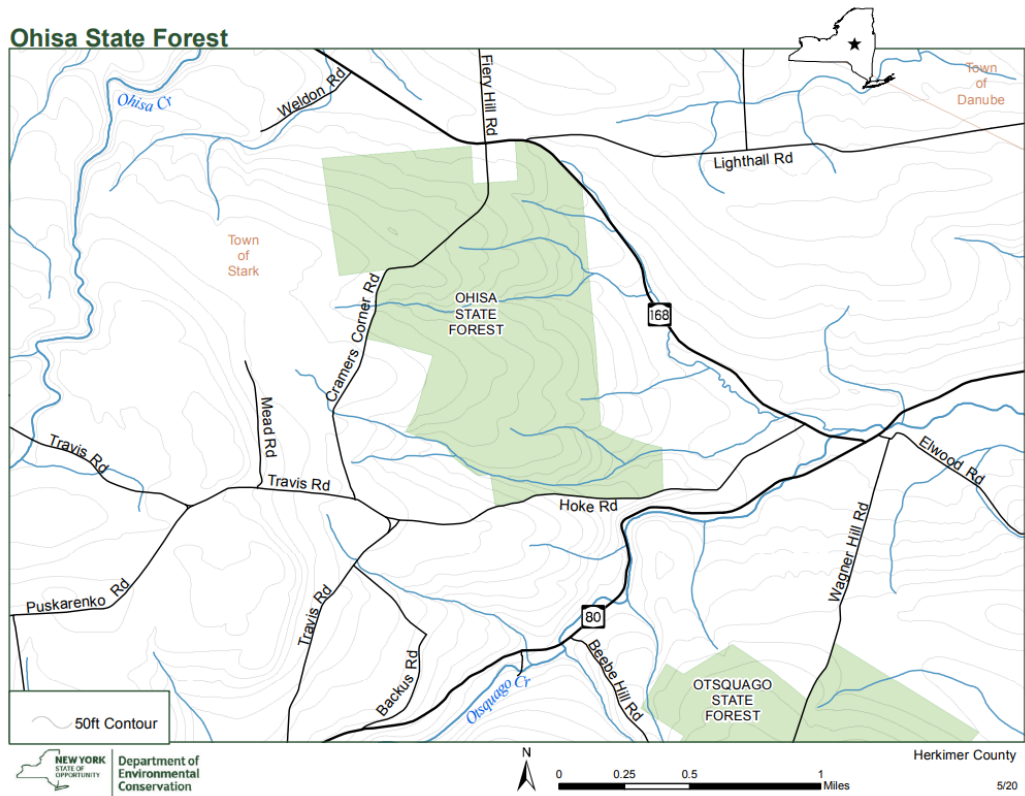
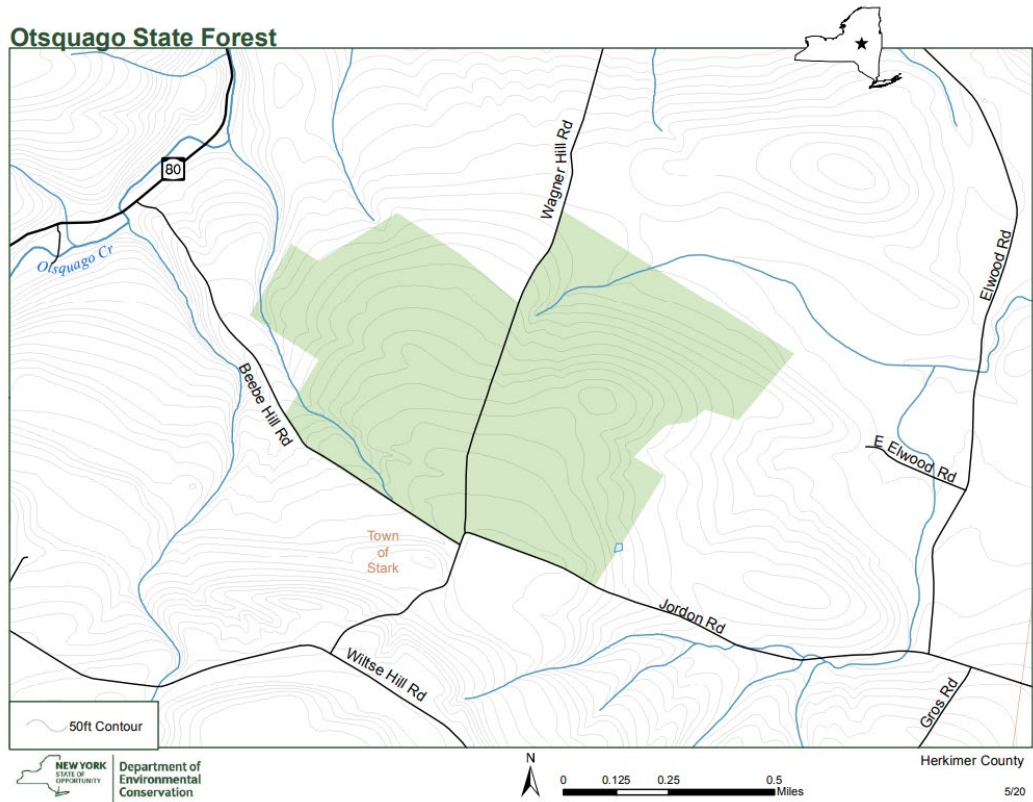
Animals: Spawning, Swarming, Migrating

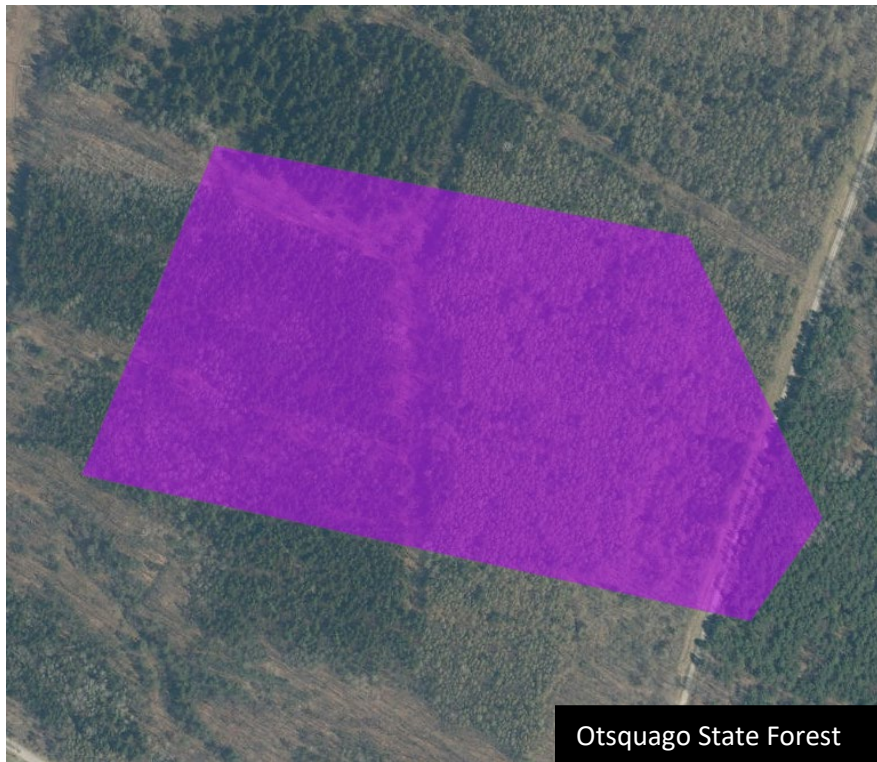
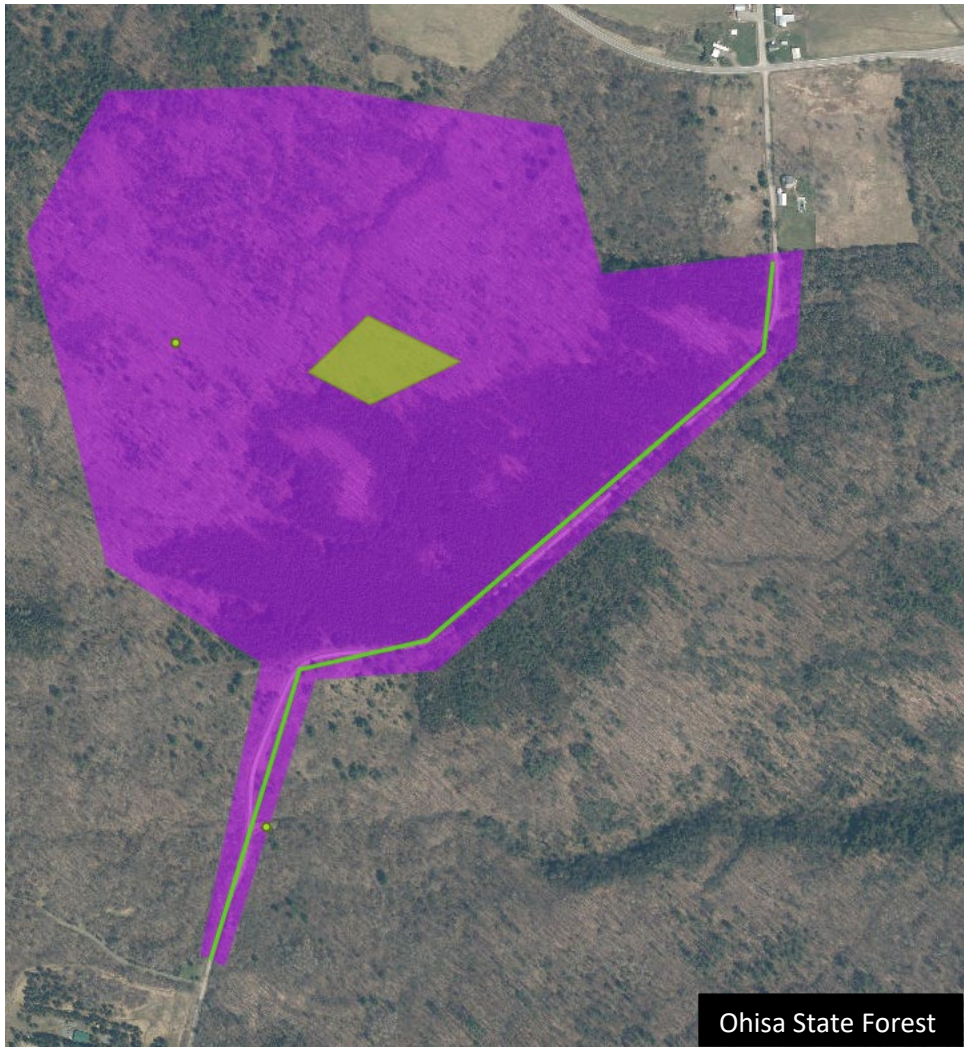
Distribution/Abundance:

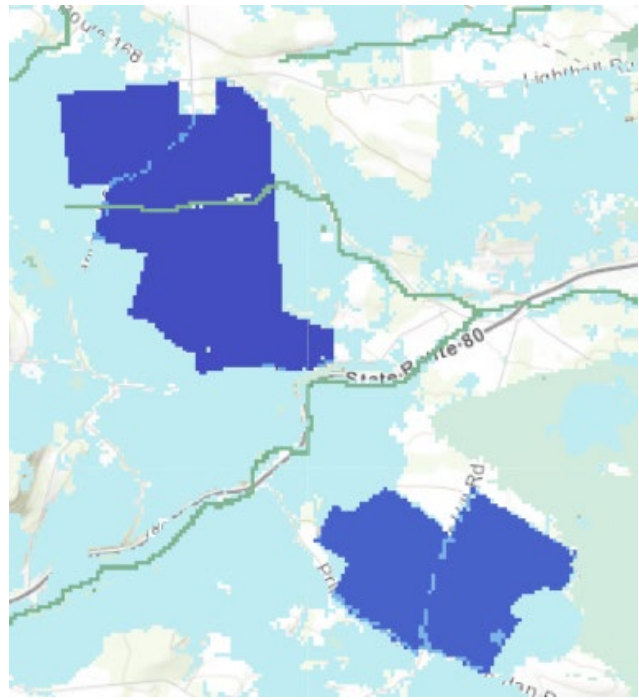
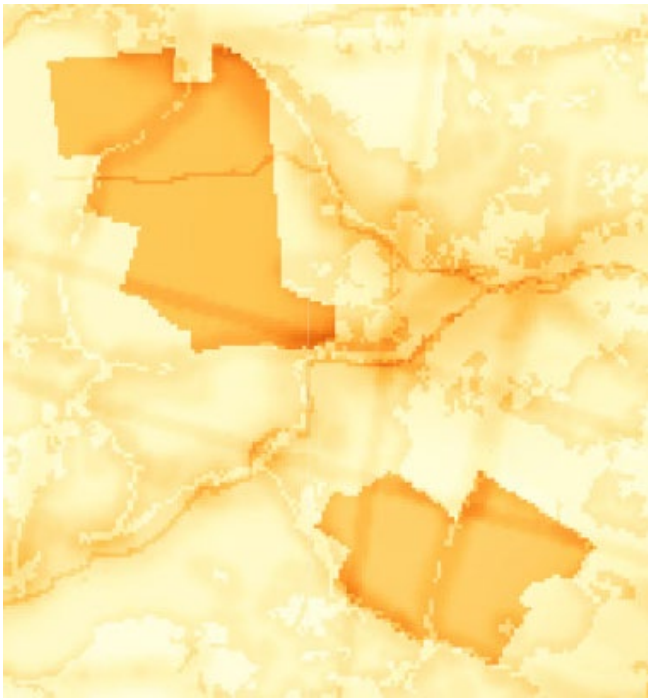
Trace (single plant/clump), Sparse (scattered plants/clumps), Dense plants/clumps, Monoculture, Linearly scattered

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):







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 southern portion of Ohisa State Forest is very dense and overgrown making it almost impossible to enter the state forest on that side. Otherwise, no barriers were identified during this survey.

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.

This site could be considered for a biocontrol release for spotted knapweed weevils, however, due to the low ecological significance of this area, a biocontrol release at this site may not be the most cost-effective option.

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.

These state forests will be surveyed once every 3-5 years to ensure no high threat species are detected in this region. However, these sites are not a high priority due to their low ecological significance and presence of many common invasive species.