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: 06/07/23	**Property Owner Name:** NYSDEC Region 4 Schenectady
Site Name: Partridge Run Wildlife Management Area	**Property Owner Contact:** Wildlife.r4@dec.ny.gov
Site Address (if different): Berne, NY	**Survey Leader Name and Title:** Jessica Stewart, Invasive Species Technician
County: Albany	**Survey Leader Contact:** jrs629@cornell.edu
Latitude/Longitude: 42.5677986°N, 74.1762009°W	**Team Member Name(s):** Angel Sawicki, Lauren Costello
Site Size: 20 acres, Total site size is 4,500 acres	**Team Member Contact(s):** ars436@cornell.edu, lc2227@cornell.edu

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

The primary purposes of Partridge Run Wildlife Management Area (WMA) are for wildlife management, wildlife habitat management, and wildlife-dependent recreation. This WMA consists of about 4,500 acres of upland and wetland habitat in Albany County. The majority of the current WMA was transferred to New York State in 1962 by the federal government. Numerous parking areas are located throughout the WMA.

Partridge Run is located on the Helderberg Escarpment and varies in elevation from about 1600 feet to over 1900 feet. Soils are thin and winters are typically long. Most of Partridge Run WMA is forested with natural stands of northern hardwoods comprised of maple, ash, and yellow birch, as well as hemlock. Several hundred acres of spruce and pine plantations were planted during the 1930s and 1940s. There are several hundred acres of fields maintained throughout the WMA. In addition, there are numerous ponds, wetlands, and beaver impoundments located on the WMA.

In 2004, Partridge Run WMA was designated as part of the as part of the Helderberg Bird Conservation Area. A variety of habitats on the escarpment provide an important area for both resident and migrant birds. Current land use is hunting, fishing, and hiking.

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.).

A forest health survey was conducted of the hemlock stand using jeweler's magnifying eye pieces to look for HWA. On the north side of Newt Ponds, a survey was conducted along the trail and highly probable areas for common invasives both on the trail edge and 50-100 feet off the trail on either side.

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?

This site is a priority conservation area, it scores high on the comprehensive score.

Section 2: Survey Result Summary

Common Name	Scientific Name	GPS Location	Growth Form	Phenology	Distribution/ Abundance	Area Infested (acres/miles if linear)
Multiflora rose	*Rosa multiflora*	42.57116, -74.17639	Shrub	Vegetative	Dense	Up to 0.5 acres
Honeysuckle (species unknown)	*Lonicera spp*	42.57101, -74.17632	Shrub	Vegetative	Dense	Up to 10 sq ft
Japanese barberry	*Berberis thunbergii*	42.57066, -74.17617	Shrub	Vegetative	Sparse	Up to 0.5 acres
Oriental bittersweet	*Celastrus orbiculatus*	42.56912, -74.17558	Vine	Vegetative	Sparse	Up to 10 sq ft
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	*Adelges tsugae*	Not detected	Insect	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected
Beech Leaf Disease nematode	*Litylenchus crenatae mccannii*	Not detected	Animal	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected

Growth Form:

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

Phenology:

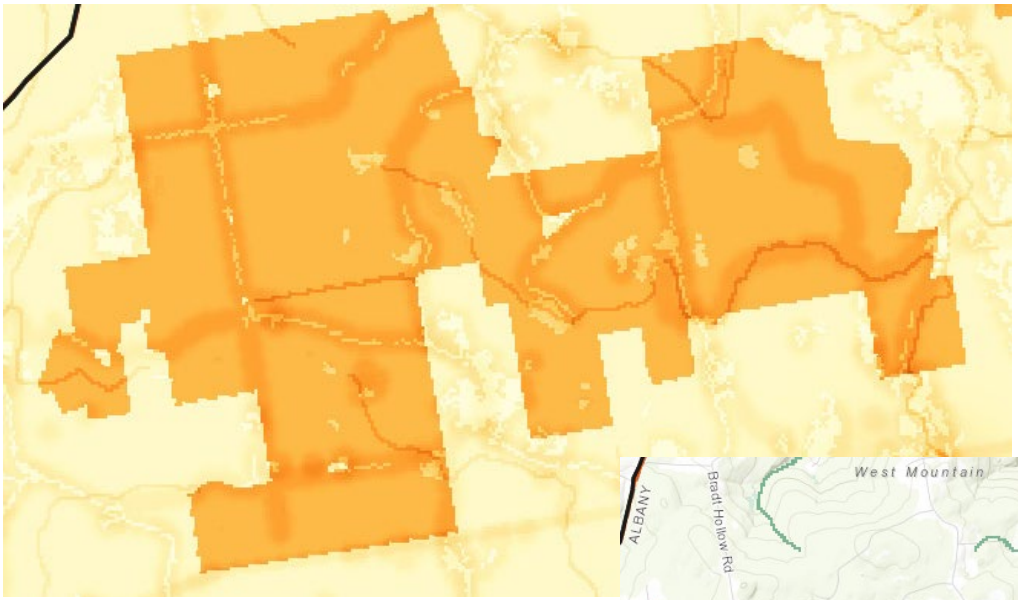
Plants: Vegetative, Flowering, Fruit/In Seed, Dormant, Dead
Insects: Emergence, Swarming, Spawning
Animals: Spawning, Swarming, Migrating

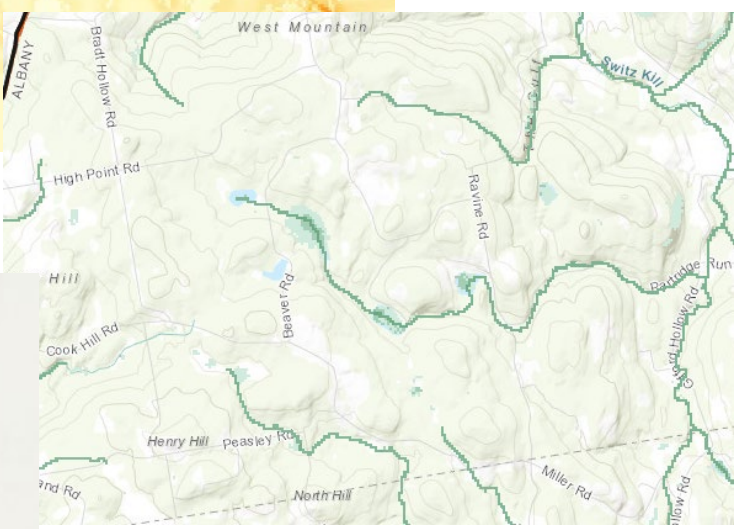
Distribution/Abundance:

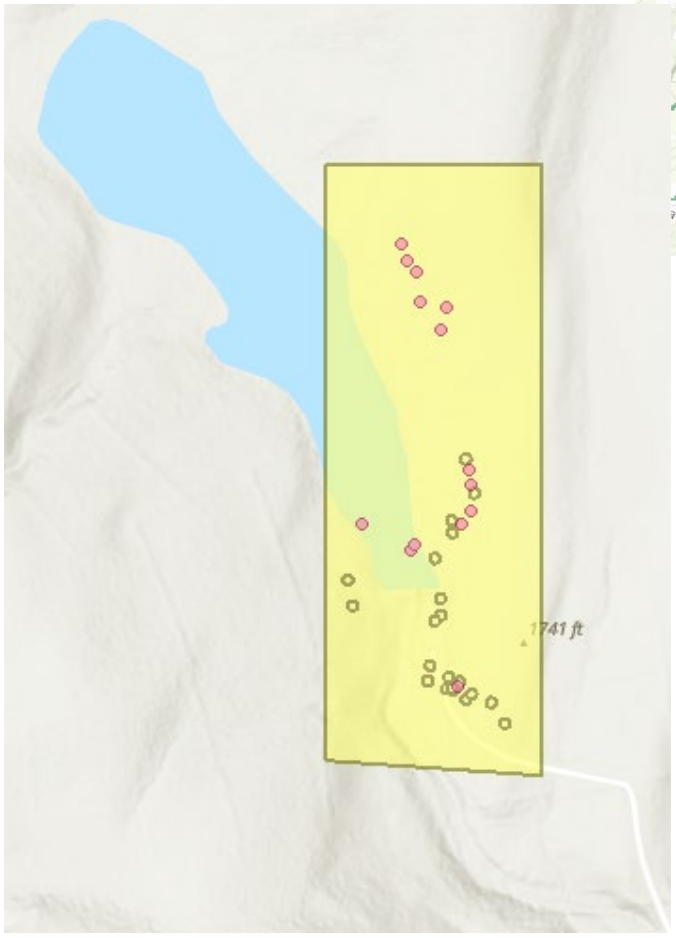
Trace (single plant/clump), Sparse (scattered plants/clumps), Dense plants/clumps, Monoculture, Linearly scattered

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):

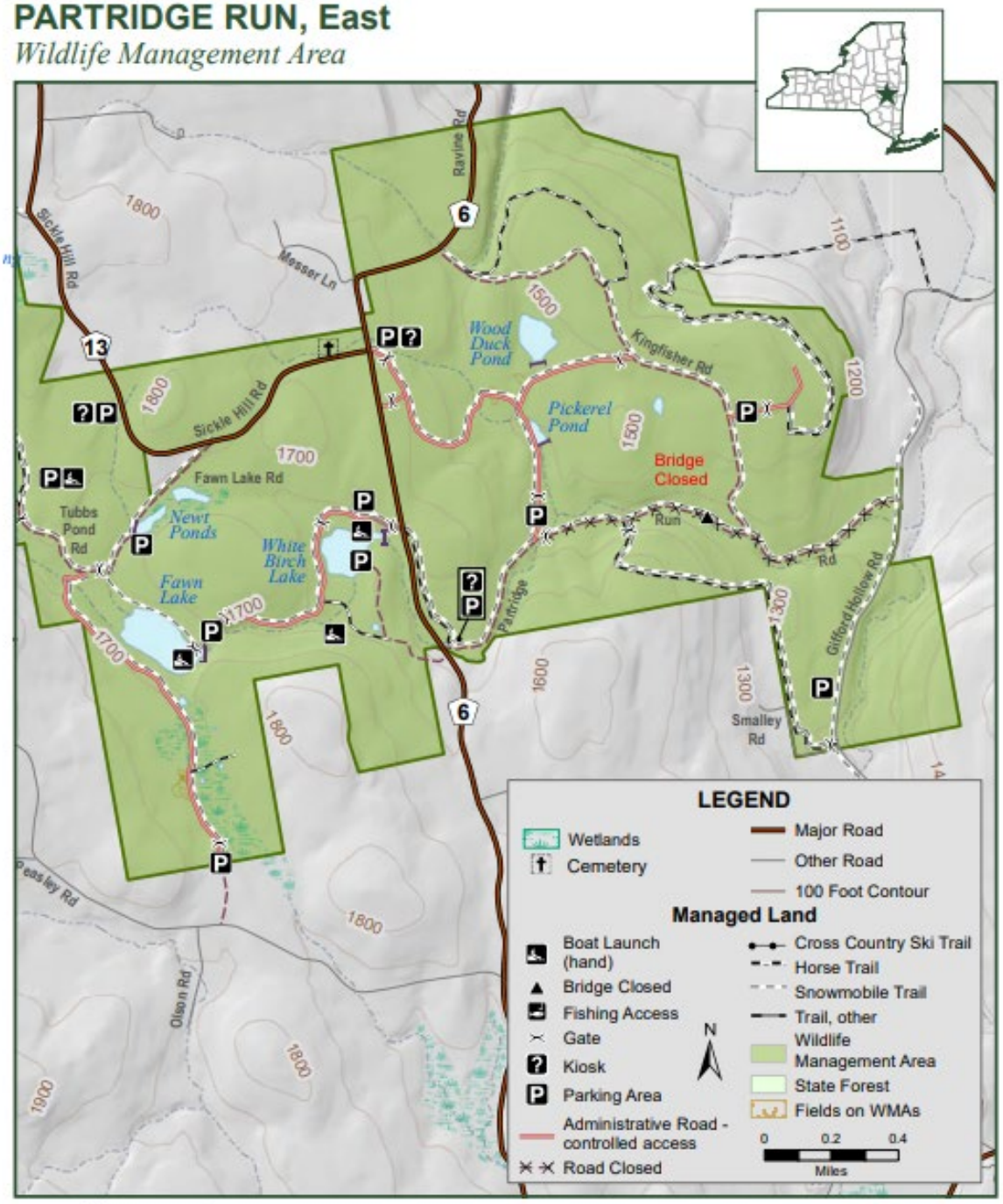






PARTRIDGE RUN, East

Wildlife Management Area



NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

Berne, Albany Co.

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 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.

Multiflora rose and Japanese barberry should be prioritized at this site, the infestations were deep in the forest just off-trail and was still a manageable infestation. All Japanese barberry was cut back and uprooted, except a very established plant that could not be removed with the tools on site.

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.

Further surveying is recommended as well as a treatment of the multiflora rose and Japanese barberry to reduce spread deeper into the wildlife management area. Due to the low level of invasives found on the property, this site should be prioritized to ensure there are no new introductions.