



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: June 10, 2022	Property Owner Name: Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Site Name: John Boyd Thacher State Park	Property Owner Contact: Andy Damon, Andy.Damon@parks.ny.gov
Site Address (if different): 830 Thacher Park Rd, Voorheesville, NY 12186	Survey Leader Name and Title: Samantha Schultz
County: Albany	Survey Leader Contact: ss986@cornell.edu
Latitude/Longitude: 42.660466229277866, -74.04495862841937	Team Member Name(s): Ben Caligiuri, Andrew Brunner, Erin, Julia Voss, Andy Damon, Becky Sibner
Site Size: 2,155 Acres	Team Member Contact(s): bencalij64@gmail.com , ak20brun@siena.edu ; Andy.Damon@parks.ny.gov ; Becky.Sibner@parks.ny.gov

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

Thacher State Park is situated along the Helderberg Escarpment, one of the richest fossil-bearing formations in the world. Even as it safeguards six miles of limestone cliff-face, rock-strewn slopes, woodland and open fields, the park provides a marvelous panorama of the Hudson-Mohawk Valleys and the Adirondack and Green Mountains. The park has volleyball courts, playgrounds, ball fields and numerous picnic areas with nine reservable shelters. Interpretive programs are offered year-round, including guided tours of the famous Indian Ladder Trail. There are over 25 additional miles of trails for hiking, mountain biking, winter cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, and snowmobiling. Nearby, Thompson's Lake provides areas for boating and swimming recreational activities.

The forest is predominately hemlock trees with several hiking trails with limestone ledges interspersed throughout the wooded areas. Within the hemlock stand, a hemlock swamp was discovered, making the site a high priority area for surveying.

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.).

Previous detections of Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (HWA) warranted surveying the site for additional locations of HWA and to determine the area of infestation. Survey was conducted alongside trail edges, surveying for Hemlock trees and then inspecting more closely for HWA infestations by lifting lower branches. HWA was detected through sight and by microscopes.

Did you identify this site through the iMap Invasives Prioritization Model?

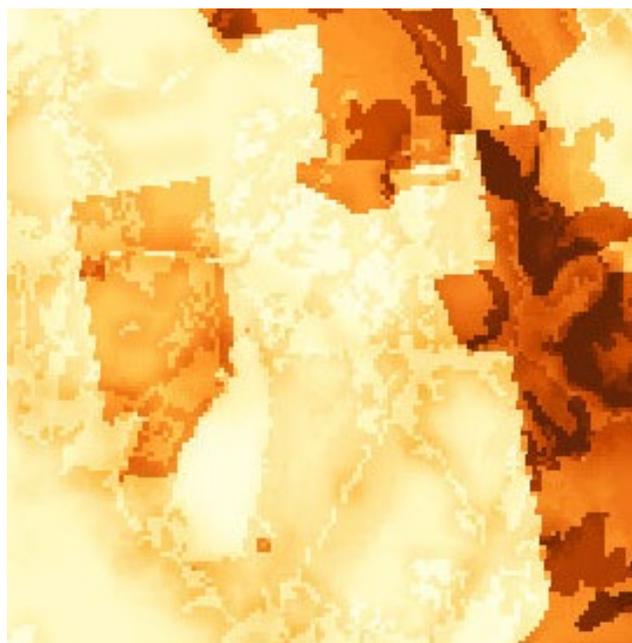
Yes, Thacher State Park is a Priority Conservation Area (PCA) and has a high ecological value, and a moderate comprehensive score.

Section 2: Survey Result Summary

Common Name	Scientific Name	GPS Location	Growth Form	Phenology	Distribution/ Abundance	# of Stems	Area Infested (acres/miles if linear)
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges Tsugae	See iMap	Terrestrial Insect	Emergence, Swarming	Sparse	N/A	42.9062 Acres

Survey Map:

(Green are confirmed and pink are unconfirmed detections):



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.

Large crevices between limestone rocks could pose a risk for injury and limit accessibility to some small areas off the trail. Wet porous ground may impede surveying efforts at or near the Hemlock swamp.

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.

Insecticides including imidacloprid or dinotefuran can be used to treat HWA infestations, and are best used together due to discrepancies between the duration of protection offered, and the amount of time it takes until the herbicides become effective. However, as the boundaries of the infestation are still being delineated and the severity is still up for further assessment, Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historical Preservation will continue to monitor and assess the need for treatment, and PRISM will work alongside Parks as requested.

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.

Post-survey monitoring will be completed by the Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historical Preservation as they deem necessary. Capital Region Prism will assist Parks as requested in surveying, monitoring, and treatment. If control measures are deemed necessary, a management plan will be drafted in conjunction with Thacher State Park to treat the infestation.