



Capital Region Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management Response Report

Section 1: Response Project Summary

General Information	
Date Response Action Conducted: 9/4/24, 9/13/24	Property Owner Name, Title, and Contact: NYS Department of Environmental Conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Margo Olson- Director of Wilton Wildlife Preserve, molson@wiltonpreserve.org • Kathy O'Brien- NYS DEC Biologist, kathleen.obrien@dec.ny.gov
Site Name: Wilton Wildlife- Opdahl Farm Parcel	
Site Address (if different): 155 Ballard Rd, Gansevoort, NY 12831	Project Leader Name, and Contact: Sam Schultz, Terrestrial Invasive Species Coordinator ss986@cornell.edu
Latitude/Longitude: 43.163578248549776, -73.70373813214297	County: Saratoga County
Total Parcel Size (acres): 43 acres	Team Member Name(s): Addison Kubik, Chris Benincasa
Worksite Size (acres): 5.7 acres	Permit(s)/Permission(s) Acquired? Yes, Temporary Revocable Permit
Report Author: Sam Schultz	Data Recorder & iMapInvasives ID: Sam Schultz, 9924

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

Conservation Goal:

- Delineate & assess a conservation value To prevent and protect a conservation value
 Local Eradication Post-Treatment Monitoring Containment
 Suppression Exclusion Restoration

Response Type:

- Initial Response Follow-up Monitoring Crew Assistance Program Project
 Research Action Restoration Volunteer Engagement

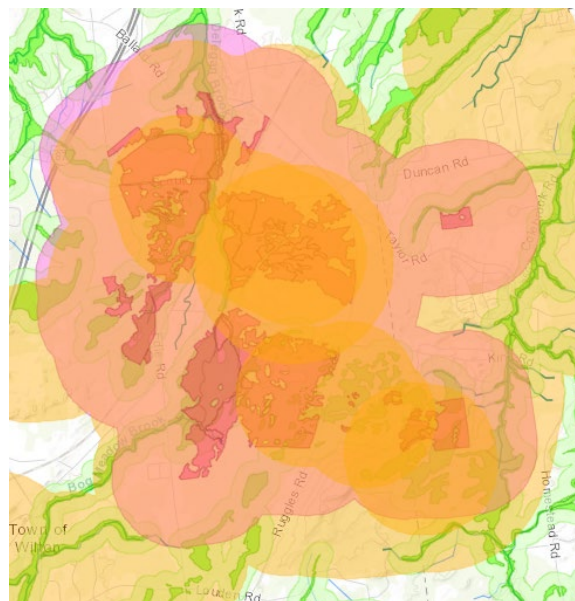
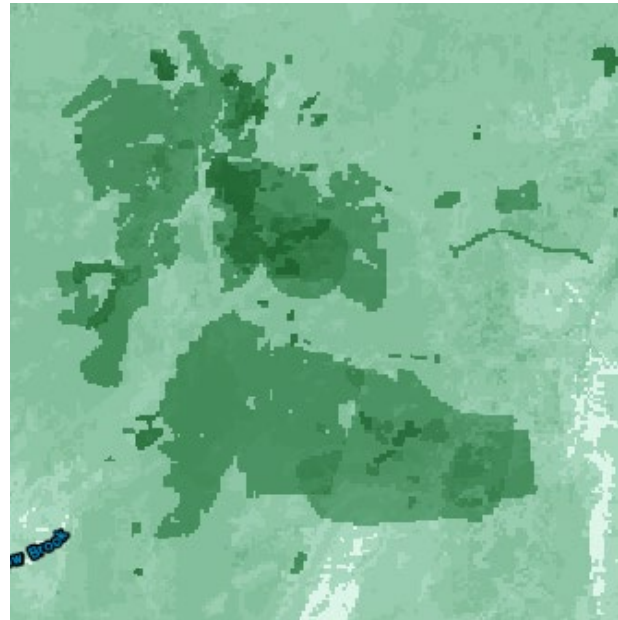
Disposal method(s):

Bagged and put in the trash for any plants handpulled. Plants weed whacked were left on site.





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.)?



As seen above, Wilton Wildlife Preserve is a large complex of ecologically significant areas, with a high level of protection. This is due to the multiple unique features of this site. The Opdahl parcel in particular has a freshwater wetland, red maple-hardwood swamp, Appalachian oak-pine forest and is in the vicinity of Habitat used by the endangered Karner blue butterfly (*Plebejus melissa samuelis*).





Section 2: Response Results Summary

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

Total # of Participants: 2 PRISM Staff

Time Spent on Removal (hours, minutes): 1 hour, just removed larger individuals, did not remove smaller individuals

Is follow-up needed? What time of year and how often during the season? Yes, more delineation and detection surveying should occur on the Opdahl parcel and detection surveys on other Wilton Wildlife Parcels. Treatment should continue annually at the beginning of September.

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 Stiltgrass (<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>)	Tier 3	Very high Prohibited	Hand pulling	In large patch 51-75%, smaller clumps about 5%	One large patch and scattered clumps	1.2 acres	1.2 acres
Japanese Stiltgrass (<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>)	Tier 3	Very high Prohibited	Weed whacked	In large patch 51-75%, smaller clumps about 5%	One large patch and scattered clumps		

Integrated Pest Management Methods Deployed:

- **Manual-** the use of physical means to eliminate or reduce pest populations
Cut, Girdle/Frill, Mow, Dig, Plow, Pull, Smother/Cover, Stump cut, Other (Describe)
- **Mechanical-** the use of mechanical means to eliminate or reduce pest populations
Cut, Girdle/Frill, Mow, Dig, Plow, Pull, Excavate, Brush hog, Controlled burn, Weed torch, Other (Describe)
- **Chemical*-** the use of pesticides to eradicate or limit the prevalence of unwanted pests.
*Please include Chemical name(s) below
Foliar spray, Stem injection, Cut-stump treatment, Wiper application, Basal bark application, Frill, Tree injection method, Soil Drench, Other (Describe)
- **Cultural**-** the practice of modifying the growing environment to reduce the prevalence of unwanted pests.
Mulching, Solarization, Thermal weed control, Prescribed burning, Water manipulation, Rotational grazing, Prevention programming, Reseeding/cover crop
- **Biological control***-** the use of a natural enemy or predator to control a pest.
***If biological control is released, please see additional information to collect below

Percent Cover:

iMapInvasives Percent Cover Ranges: <5%, 5%-25%, 26%-50%, 51%-75%, 76%-100% or use a specific percentage

Distribution/Abundance:

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





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.

Removal at this site was limited due to time constraints. Trails surrounding detections were monitored for more individuals. Any individuals found were removed. On September 13th, any remaining stiltgrass was weedwhacked and left on site.

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.

It is recommended to bring a weedwhacker to this site and treat just prior to seed development. Any smaller detections should be hand-pulled.

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.

Monitoring should occur in late August to early September. PRISM staff will be responsible for monitoring and trails surrounding the known extents of the infestation should continue to be monitored for any new introductions. PRISM's TIS Team intends to conduct a more in-depth survey for Japanese stiltgrass on other trails within the Opdahl parcel for other invasives detected. A highly probable area removal should occur near the trailhead for removal of honeysuckle, Japanese barberry and oriental bittersweet not found in high density further into the parcel.





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. All response actions should be uploaded to the CR-PRISM SharePoint Tracker and iMapInvasives.

