



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 [iMapInvasives](#). 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: 7/27/2023	Property Owner Name: Town of Wilton, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Saratoga County, and The Nature Conservancy
Site Name: Wilton Wildlife Preserve	Property Owner Contact: 518-450-0321
Site Address (if different): 80 Scout Rd, Gansevoort, NY 12831	Survey Leader Name and Title: Lauren Costello, Invasive Species Technician
County: Saratoga	Survey Leader Contact: lc2227@cornell.edu
Latitude/Longitude: 43.154930500453574, -73.69607904016019	Team Member Name(s): Jessica Stewart, Angelina Sawicki
Site Size: 2400 acres	Team Member Contact(s): ars436@cornell.edu , jrs629@cornell.edu

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

The primary purposes of Saratoga Sand Plains Wildlife Management Area (WMA) are for wildlife management, wildlife habitat management, and wildlife-dependent recreation. This WMA is a matrix of 1,000 acres of state lands on several separate parcels. The majority of the acreage is in two contiguous parcels-Camp Saratoga (6.0 miles of trail) and the Old Gick Farm (1.9 miles of trail)-that lie east of the Northway, west of Route 50, and south of Ballard Road. There is a wildlife viewing platform on the Old Gick Trail 0.5 miles from the trailhead. There are two additional parcels located off nearby Colebrook Road. Additionally, the [Saratoga Sand Plains WMA Archery Range](#) is located on Route 50, just north of Wilton Mall.

A number of habitats and natural communities are found in the Saratoga Sand Plains, including deep water wetlands, rare pine barren vernal ponds, ephemeral wetlands in open areas, and oak-pine savannah-which consists of grass and wildflower meadows with scattered oak and pitch pine trees.

Saratoga Sand Plains is associated with the Wilton Wildlife Preserve & Park Study Area and is located within a state-designated Priority Conservation Area and the state and federally-designated [Karner blue butterfly](#) recovery areas. DEC works closely with its partners-Wilton Wildlife Preserve and Park, The Nature Conservancy, Town of Wilton, Town of Northumberland, and Saratoga County-to manage these lands.

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.).

Technicians surveyed along the trails within the Camp Saratoga parcel and the forest loop trail at the Neilmann parcel.

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?

Yes, this site scored high in both categories due to the presence of rare, threatened and endangered species on the preserve as well as significant natural communities.

Section 2: Survey Result Summary

Common Name	Scientific Name	GPS Location	Growth Form	Phenology	Distribution/ Abundance	Area Infested (acres/miles if linear)
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	43.156035N, 73.696582W	Herbaceous	Flowering	Dense	0.18 acres
Black locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	43.157319N, 73.694775W	Tree	Vegetative, sapling	Sparse	0.52 acres
Japanese knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	43.15374, -73.69948	Herbaceous	Vegetative	Sparse	0.0046 acres
Morrow's honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	43.15344, -73.70092; 43.15719, -73.69495	Shrub	Vegetative, Fruiting	Sparse	0.25 acres
Oriental bittersweet	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	43.15303, -73.70225	Vine	Vegetative	Sparse	0.5 acres
Hemlock woolly adelgid	<i>Adelges tsugae</i>	Not detected	Insect	Not detected	Not detected	Not Detected
Multiflora rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	43.15419, -73.69955	Shrub	Vegetative	Sparse	0.5 acres
Elm zigzag sawfly	<i>Aproceros leucopoda</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:

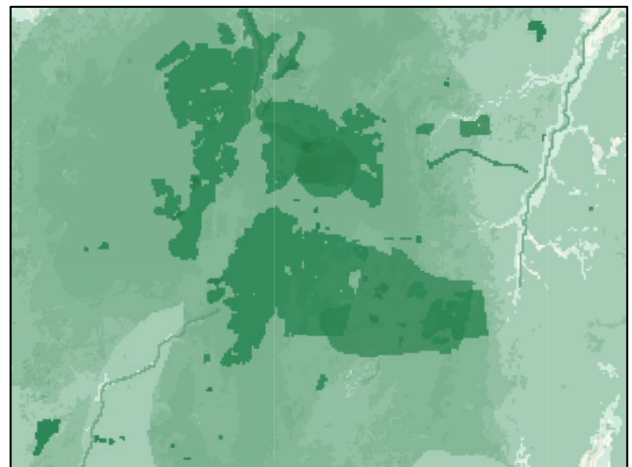
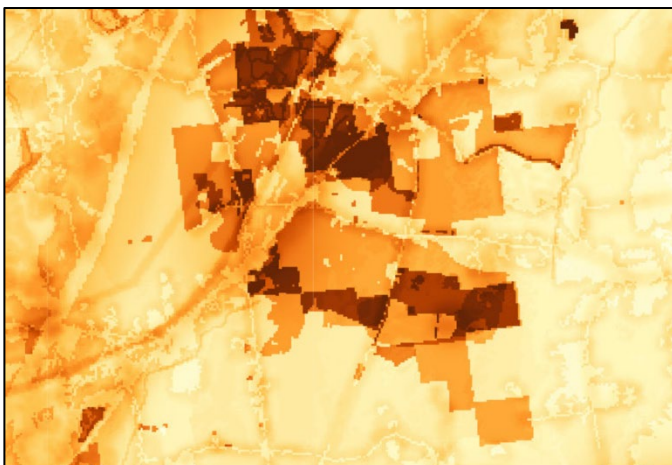
Plants: Vegetative, Flowering, Fruit/In Seed, Dormant, Dead

Insects: Emergence, Swarming, Spawning

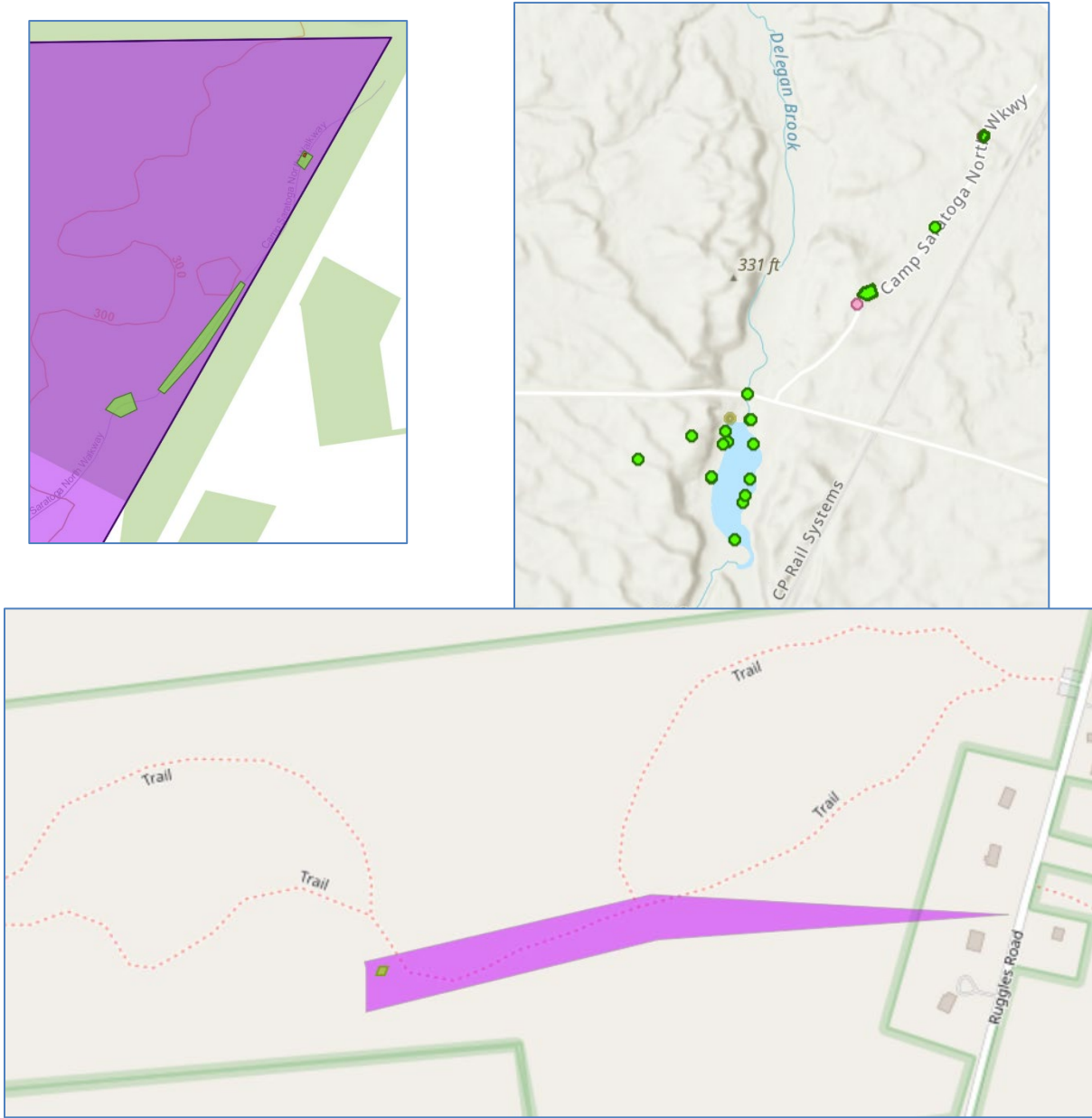
Animals: Spawning, Swarming, Migrating

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.



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.

There were no barriers at this site.

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.

The marked black locust trees should be treated in the near future before they get bigger and harder to manage. Manage highly probable areas to reduce invasive species further into the significant natural communities and rare species habitat on the properties. Wilton Wildlife Preserve staff and volunteers, NYS DEC and Capital Region PRISM should and will collaborate on these actions.

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.

This site should be monitored annually to prevent the spread and establishment of new invasive populations. Wilton volunteers will be trained by the Capital Region PRISM staff to monitor and manage these highly probable areas around the preserve. As well as identification features of high priority species in the Capital Region to prevent new introductions and conduct detection and response efforts as needed on the preserve.