

Adirondack Park Terrestrial Invasive Species Steward

Survey & Management Report

2023

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Photo Credit: Becca Tamagna

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Executive Summary

State campgrounds and recreational access points are high priority areas for terrestrial invasive species surveillance and management due to high levels of disturbance from recreational traffic. These areas are often the first location where new invasive species are introduced or detected. Once an invasive species becomes established, they can serve as source populations for spread into backcountry areas of higher conservation value.

During the 2023 field season, the Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program's (APIPP) invasive species management stewards (stewards) spent approximately 18 weeks surveying and/or managing terrestrial invasive species at several recreational facilities and access points including:

- 41 New York State administered campgrounds
- 152 recreational access points such as trailheads, parking lots, and boat launches

Of the 42 (including 2022 survey results from Lake George Islands which was not surveyed in 2023) campgrounds surveyed, 40 were found to contain one or more terrestrial invasive species. Infestations of APIPP's target species were mapped using The Nature Conservancy's (TNC) Invasive Plant Mobile Monitoring System (IPMMS). Bush honeysuckle was the most commonly mapped species, present at 76% of surveyed campgrounds. Reed canary grass and garlic mustard were also common, present at 64% and 48% of surveyed campgrounds, respectively. When feasible, priority infestations were managed using mechanical control techniques.

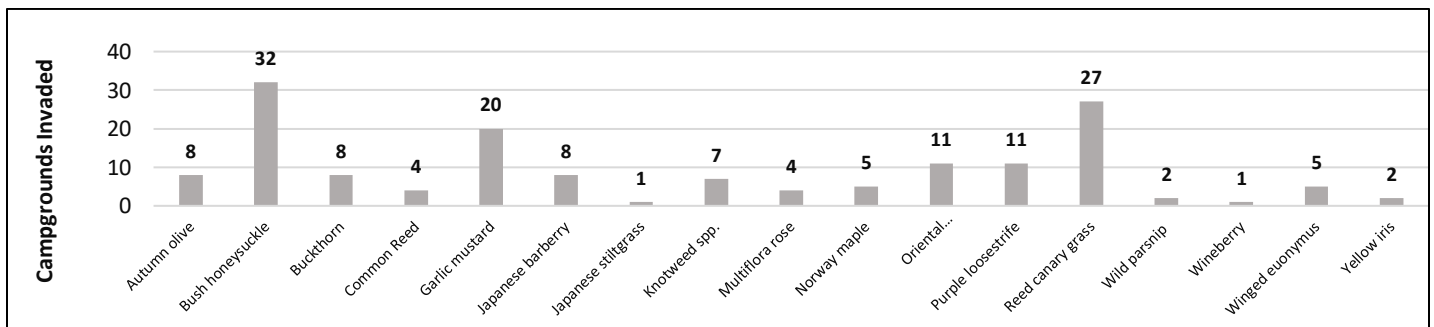


Figure 1. Summary of invasive plant species present at NYSDEC administered campgrounds in 2023.

Two campgrounds were free of all target terrestrial invasive plant species. Twelve years of survey and management results indicate there is significant opportunity for successful control and local eradication of many species at Adirondack campgrounds. Since the program's inception, garlic mustard abundance at New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) campgrounds has declined by approximately 86%, while purple loosestrife has declined by 99%. With continued annual management, there is a high likelihood for many infestations to be significantly reduced in abundance or locally eradicated. However, there are notable exceptions at select campgrounds where particularly large infestations are unlikely to be eradicated, even with sustained allocation of resources. Nevertheless, most infestations can be effectively suppressed to minimize impacts to the environment, economy, and human health.

Introduction

Overview

Beginning in the summer of 2006, the NYSDEC supported a seasonal invasive species specialist position to implement annual invasive plant inventories and management at state campgrounds in the Adirondack Park. Since state campgrounds are intensive use areas that receive high levels of recreational traffic, they are more susceptible to the inadvertent introduction of invasive species. Once a campground becomes infested, it can serve as a source for invasive species spread into nearby areas of high conservation value. The spread of invasive plants can result from things like vegetative growth, seed dispersal, and root and stem fragmentation. Movement of contaminated soils or equipment, use of non-native plants in landscaping, and transport of seeds on clothing and equipment are likely vectors of invasive species introduction at state campgrounds. As a result, APIPP and NYSDEC have identified state campgrounds as priority areas for invasive species surveillance and management.

The NYSDEC invasive species specialist performed invasive plant surveys and control each field season from 2006 through 2009. In 2010, funding for the position was unavailable, resulting in a lapse of data collection and management. Progress that had been made in controlling garlic mustard and purple loosestrife was set back as plants regrew and infestations went unmanaged. In 2011, APIPP initiated limited management, collecting data and controlling several infestations at priority campgrounds. From 2012 through the 2018 field season APIPP, in collaboration with the NYSDEC and the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry (SUNY ESF), deployed an invasive species campground steward to survey and manage infestations. Over 4,000 acres of DEC-administered lands were surveyed by these stewards, with over 1,000 infestations mapped and more than 700 infestations managed.

Beginning in 2019, the campground steward position was incorporated into APIPP's five-year Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management (PRISM) contract, supported by funding from the Environmental Protection Fund (EPF) as administered by NYSDEC. The restructured invasive species management steward position expanded the program's scope to include surveys at additional New York State administered and private recreational facilities. APIPP's 2023 steward provided an exceptional level of plant identification knowledge that helped grow APIPP's invasive plant distribution database.

Supervision and project oversight for the steward was provided by APIPP's terrestrial invasive species project coordinator and most of the survey and management was performed alone, with occasional assistance from a handful of TNC employees at select facilities. APIPP's invasive species assistant and forest pest research assistant also surveyed some campgrounds and trailheads to allow the steward to assist with other tasks and experience more of APIPP's work.

The following report summarizes terrestrial invasive species surveillance and management activities performed by the steward throughout the Adirondack PRISM during the 2023 field season. This report divides the Adirondack PRISM and its state administered campground facilities into working circles, as defined by Wayne G. Blanchard in *Invasive Species Adaptive Management Guiding Document Adirondack Forest Preserve Campgrounds Final Report (2008)*. All remaining trailheads and recreational facilities were grouped together and are listed in the appendix at the end of this report.

Standard Monitoring and Management Procedures for Target Invasive Species

The steward was equipped with TNC's IPMMS to document the location and extent of terrestrial invasive species infestations located at state campgrounds and recreational access points throughout the PRISM. Data was collected using an iPad and Bluetooth GPS antenna and was uploaded daily to TNC's server for processing and storage. At the end of each season, all invasive species observation data is submitted to New York's Invasive Species Database (iMapInvasives).

Campgrounds are divided into six working circles based upon their location within the region. The steward visited one or more campgrounds per day depending on the size of the facility and number of infestations present. In general, management activities started in the southern portion of the PRISM and progressed northward to coincide with the latitudinal advance of the growing season. However, some campgrounds where historically more management was required were prioritized earlier in the growing season to allow for treatment prior to seed set.

Some species were targeted for management, while others were only surveyed due to logistical constraints. The table below provides a summary of species the steward was trained to detect and their designation as management or survey targets.

Table 1. Target invasive species and their management status.

Species	Scientific Name	Priority
Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Management target
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Management target
Wild parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	Management target
Yellow iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Management target
Autumn olive	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Management target, if isolated
Buckthorn spp.	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> & <i>Frangula alnus</i>	Management target, if isolated
Bush honeysuckles	<i>Lonicera spp.</i>	Management target, if isolated
Japanese barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Management target, if isolated
Japanese stiltgrass	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Management target, if isolated
Multiflora rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Management target, if isolated
Oriental bittersweet	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Management target, if isolated
Wineberry	<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>	Management target, if isolated
Winged euonymus	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Management target, if isolated
Common reed grass (<i>Phragmites</i>)	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Survey only

Species	Scientific Name	Priority
Beech leaf disease nematode	<i>Litylenchus crenatae mccannii</i>	Survey only
Emerald ash borer	<i>Agilus planipennis</i>	Survey only
Hemlock woolly adelgid	<i>Adelges tsugae</i>	Survey only
Knotweed spp.	<i>Reynoutria spp.</i>	Survey only
Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Survey only
Reed canary grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Survey only
Japanese tree lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	Survey only

Garlic mustard – Historically, only second-year plants were pulled up by the root and placed in thick contractor garbage bags as infestations were too extensive to permit management of all life stages in the project time allotted. As historic management efforts have decreased the size and density of infestations, removal of the rosette stage began in 2019, allowing for all life stages to now be managed.

Purple loosestrife – Plants were pulled or dug up to remove as much of the root system as possible. Plants with evidence of damage from the biocontrols *Galerucella spp.* or *Nanophyes marmoratus* were not removed, as the biocontrols require purple loosestrife for habitat and food to establish and spread. In some cases, only the flower heads were removed to prevent seed production.

Wild parsnip – Plants were pulled up by the root and placed in thick contractor garbage bags. NOTE: Protective clothing (long sleeves and gloves, at a minimum) was worn when managing this species as the sap of this plant is phototoxic and can cause phytophotodermatitis upon contact with exposed skin.

Yellow iris – Plants were pulled or dug up to remove as much of the root system as possible and placed in thick contractor garbage bags.

For the above species, plant material was bagged and transported to TNC's office in Keene Valley, NY, where bags were solarized until the contents had liquefied and no viable plant material remained. At the end of the season, bags were disposed of at the local transfer station.

Bush honeysuckles, Japanese barberry, multiflora rose, autumn olive, winged euonymus, Oriental bittersweet, common buckthorn, Norway maple – The presence of these invasives was documented, but infestations were managed only when plants were sparsely distributed throughout the campground. These species are a lower priority for management because of their widespread distribution in the Adirondack PRISM and their ability to be transported long distances by birds. Management of infestations was performed only when adequate time remained after management and inventories of other, higher priority species/infestations had been completed. To manage these species, plants were pulled up by the base to remove the entire root system. Medium-sized plants often required the use of a leverage tool. Extracted plants were hung upside down in nearby trees to dry and decompose. Large plants were left in place and noted for potential cut stump herbicide treatment by APIPP.

Japanese stiltgrass and **wineberry** – The presence of these two species was first identified on Long Island in Lake George in 2022. Unfortunately, these infestations were too widespread to be managed mechanically.

Knotweed spp., common reed grass, and **reed canary grass** are difficult to manage, perennial invasives with extensive rhizome systems. Mechanical treatment of established infestations is difficult or often infeasible. Chemical treatments are most often used to control established infestations. When these

species were encountered in a campground, they were mapped but not managed. Many of these knotweed and common reed grass sites were treated in 2022 and 2023 by APIPP's early detection and rapid response crew.

Japanese tree lilac is an ornamental large shrub or small tree that can escape cultivation. Only a few infestations are documented in the PRISM and stewards were asked to map this species if it was encountered to help provide information about the regional distribution of this species.

Beech leaf disease, **emerald ash borer** and **hemlock woolly adelgid** are forest pests which present unique management challenges. Surveys were conducted for these pests and if they were encountered, they were mapped and reported to the terrestrial invasive species project coordinator.

The steward was also trained to survey for APIPP's Tier 1 species (species not yet within the PRISM), including **Asian longhorned beetle** (*Anoplophora glabripennis*), **Japanese hops** (*Humulus japonicus*), **Japanese snowball** (*Viburnum plicatum*), **oak wilt** (*Bretziella fagacearum*), **porcelain berry** (*Ampelopsis glandulosa*), **slender false brome** (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*), **small carpet grass** (*Arthraxon hispidus*), and **spotted lanternfly** (*Lycorma delicatula*). If these species were encountered, they would be the highest management priority. Finally, other species that are present within the PRISM but not yet found within the campgrounds including **cup plant** (*Silphium perfoliatum*), **giant hogweed** (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*), **Japanese angelica tree** (*Aralia elata*), **mile-a-minute** (*Persicaria perfoliate*), **scotch broom** (*Cytisus scoparius*), **swallow-wort** (*Vincetoxicum* spp.), and **tree-of-heaven** (*Ailanthus altissima*) were included in the steward's training so they were prepared to identify and manage these species if they were encountered.



Herkimer Working Circle

The Herkimer Working Circle contains two campgrounds: Alger Island and Nicks Lake. The following section provides an overview of survey and management activities for these campgrounds. For a comprehensive summary of these campgrounds, see Appendix Table 1. For a comprehensive summary of terrestrial invasive species distribution across trailheads, fishing access sites, parking areas, and boat launches in all working circles, see Appendix Table 7.

Table 2. Herkimer Working Circle invasive species distribution and management summary.

Campground	Invasive Plants Present	Total Plants Removed
Alger Island	None observed in 2023	
Nicks Lake	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Garlic mustard	924
	Reed canary grass	0
	Yellow iris	12

Alger Island

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

As in previous years, no target invasive species were observed in 2023. This is likely due to the island's isolated location.

Recommendations:

Annual surveys should continue to take place at this facility. Reed canary grass is present at the boat launch used to access this campground and could potentially be transported to the island via campers.



Nicks Lake

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

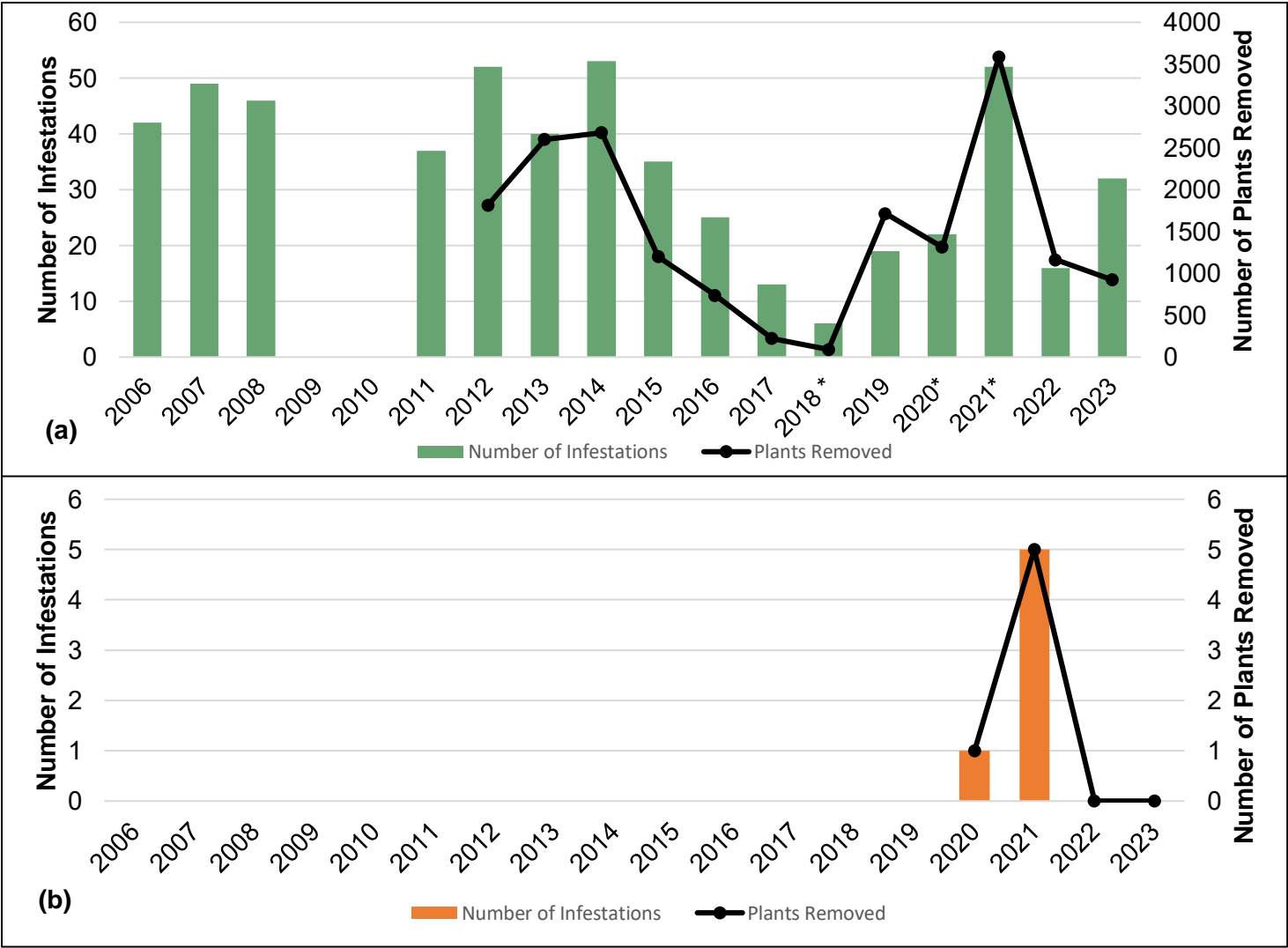
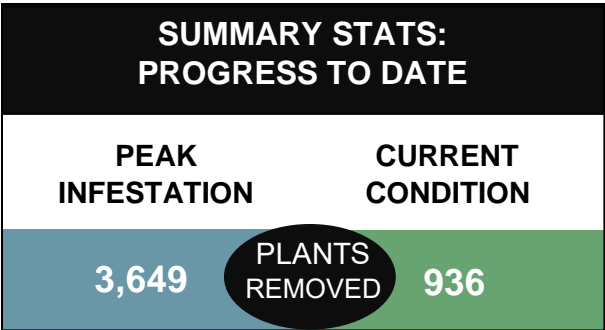
Bush honeysuckle is widespread throughout campground and was not managed.

Garlic mustard was mapped and removed from sites 3-9, 11, 13, 15-18, 39, between 40 and 41, 43, 45, 59, 61, 63, 65, 68, 78-80, 82, 84, between 95 and 98, between 98 and 99, and 103-105. A total of 924 plants were removed from 32 locations (Figure 2a).

Reed canary grass is widespread throughout the campground and was not managed.

Wild parsnip was no longer present at this campground (Figure 2b).

Yellow iris was mapped and removed. A total of 12 plants were removed from the entrance to site 43 (Figure 2c).



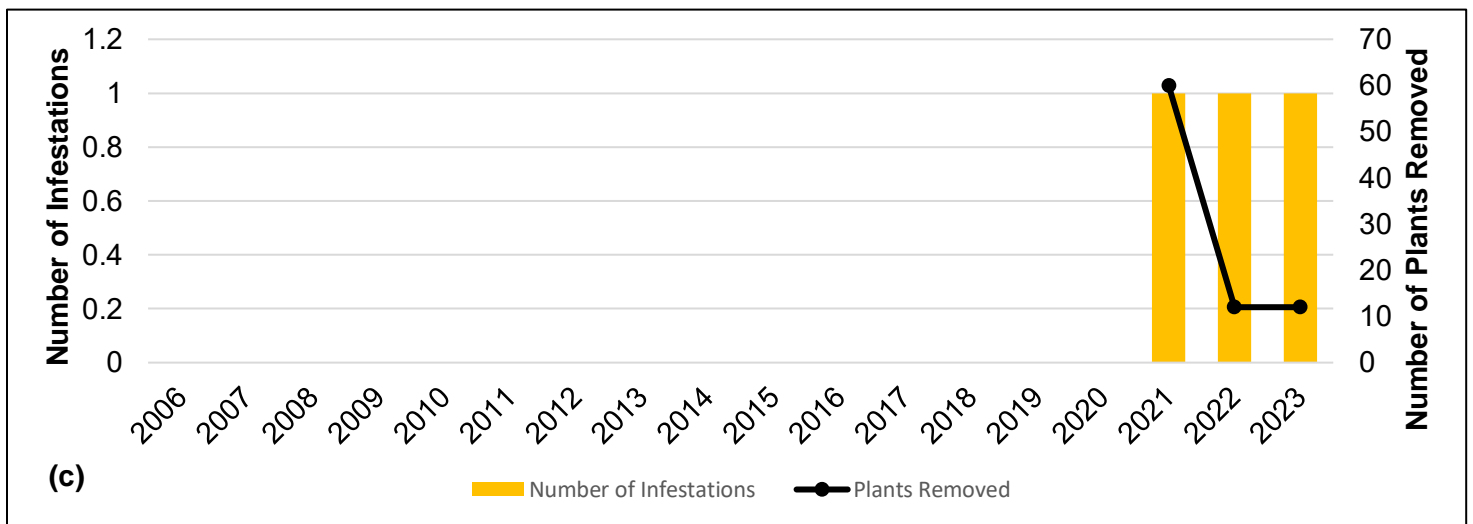


Figure 2 a-c. Garlic mustard (a), wild parsnip (b), and yellow iris (c) distribution and management progress at Nicks Lake Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

Wild parsnip was absent from the campground again in 2023 but should still be a priority for early detections in 2024 until it is considered locally eradicated. Early detection of yellow iris should also be a priority for 2024, as this species was first detected in 2021 and is still present in 2023. Garlic mustard management should remain a priority for this campground, as this species was still in high abundance in 2023. Although bush honeysuckle and reed canary grass are abundant throughout the campground, management is not currently recommended due to their widespread distribution and likely reintroduction.



Photo Credit: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Indian Lake Working Circle

The Indian Lake Working Circle contains nine campgrounds: Brown Tract Pond, Eighth Lake, Forked Lake, Golden Beach, Indian Lake Islands, Lake Durant, Lewey Lake, Limekiln Lake, and Tioga Point. The Moose River Plains Wild Forest primitive campsites are in this region. Numbers for this facility are not included in the campground totals but are summarized in this section. The following section provides an overview of survey and management activities for these campgrounds. For a comprehensive summary of these campgrounds, see Appendix Table 2. For a comprehensive summary of terrestrial invasive species distribution across trailheads, fishing access sites, parking areas, and boat launches in all working circles, see Appendix Table 7.

Table 3. Indian Lake Working Circle invasive species distribution and management summary.

Campground	Invasive Plants Present	Total Plants Removed
Brown Tract Pond	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Garlic mustard	23
Eighth Lake	Garlic mustard	209
	Reed canary grass	0
Forked Lake	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Reed canary grass	0
Golden Beach	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Garlic mustard	387
	Reed canary grass	0
Indian Lake Islands	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Reed canary grass	0
Lake Durant	Autumn olive	0
	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Garlic mustard	77
	Oriental bittersweet	0
Lewey Lake	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Garlic mustard	27
	Reed canary grass	0
Limekiln Lake	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Garlic mustard	117
	Reed canary grass	0
Tioga Point	Reed canary grass	0
Moose River Plains Wild Forest	Garlic Mustard	94
	Reed canary grass	0

Brown Tract Pond

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle is widespread throughout the campground.

Garlic mustard was mapped and removed from site 30, across from site 45, 87, and on the roadside to the left of 87. In total, 23 plants were removed from four locations (Figure 3).

Reed canary grass was not observed in 2023.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE	
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION
1,103	23
PLANTS REMOVED	

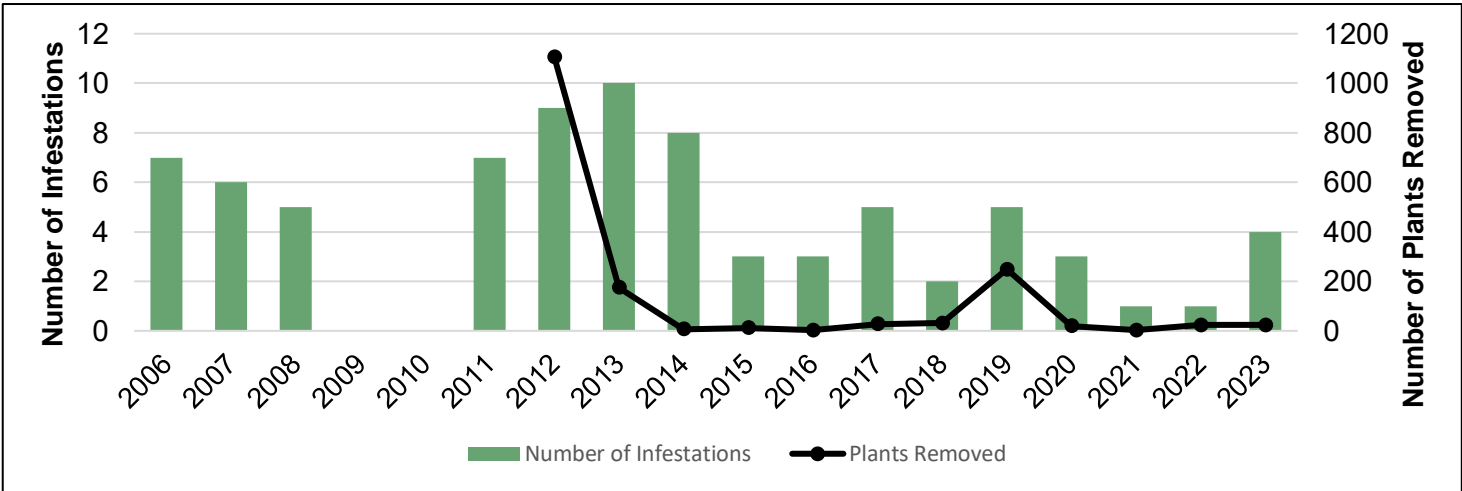


Figure 3. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Brown Tract Pond Campground.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard should remain a priority at this facility. With the inclusion of basal rosettes in management efforts, local eradication seems likely. Bush honeysuckle is found throughout the campground and should be addressed once management of higher priority species has been completed. Reed canary grass should continue to be included in future surveys.

Eighth Lake

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Garlic mustard was mapped and managed in sites 20, 70, 75, 80, 89, and 107. In addition, campground staff managed garlic mustard at sites 31, 33, 37, 64, 88, and 105 prior to this year's survey. In total, 209 plants were removed from 12 locations (Figure 4).

Reed canary grass was mapped around the maintenance garage but was not managed.

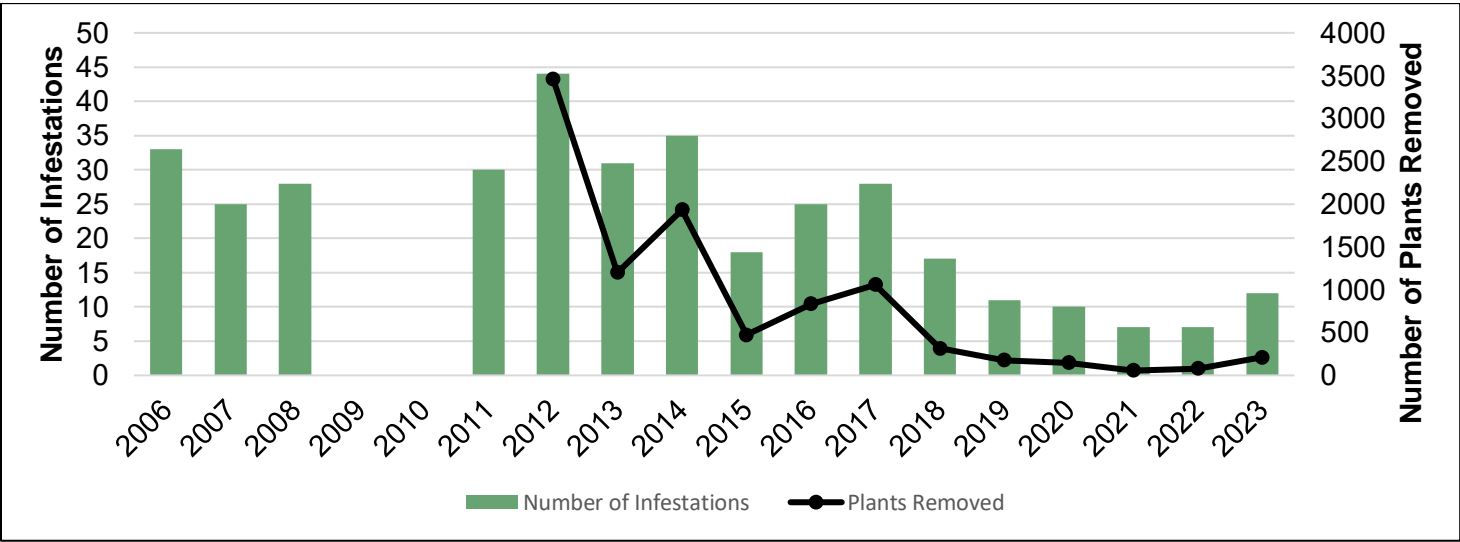
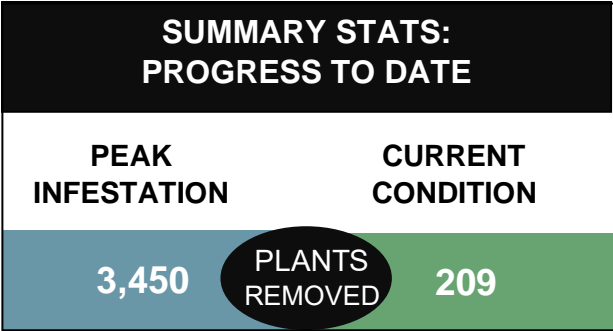


Figure 4. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Eighth Lake Campground.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard should remain a high priority for management. Local eradication is likely through efforts by APIPP staff. Reed canary grass is well established at this facility and management is not recommended at this time.

Forked Lake

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle was found throughout the main campground area and was not managed due to size.

Reed Canary Grass was mapped throughout the main campground area and was not managed due to the size of the infestation.

Recommendations:

Water access sites were not surveyed in 2023 due to severe flooding. Surveys of water access sites for new target invasive species should remain a priority and resume at this campground in 2024. Any changes in abundance of bush honeysuckle should also be monitored. Management of bush honeysuckle should be considered if resources are available; however, reintroduction via bird dispersed seed is likely. Management of reed canary grass is not recommended at this time due to the likelihood of reintroduction.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE	
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION
3	0

PLANTS
REMOVED



Photo Credit: Megan Grega

Golden Beach

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle is widespread throughout the campground and was not managed.

Garlic mustard was mapped and removed from sites 47, 56, 64, 65, 79, 83, 95, 102, 104, 108, 109, 111, 130, 132, and 167. In total, 387 plants were removed from 15 sites (Figure 5).

Reed canary grass was observed in 2023 between sites 182 and 184.

Winged euonymus was not observed in 2023, likely due to the removal of the single plant found in 2019.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE	
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION
9,000	PLANTS REMOVED 387

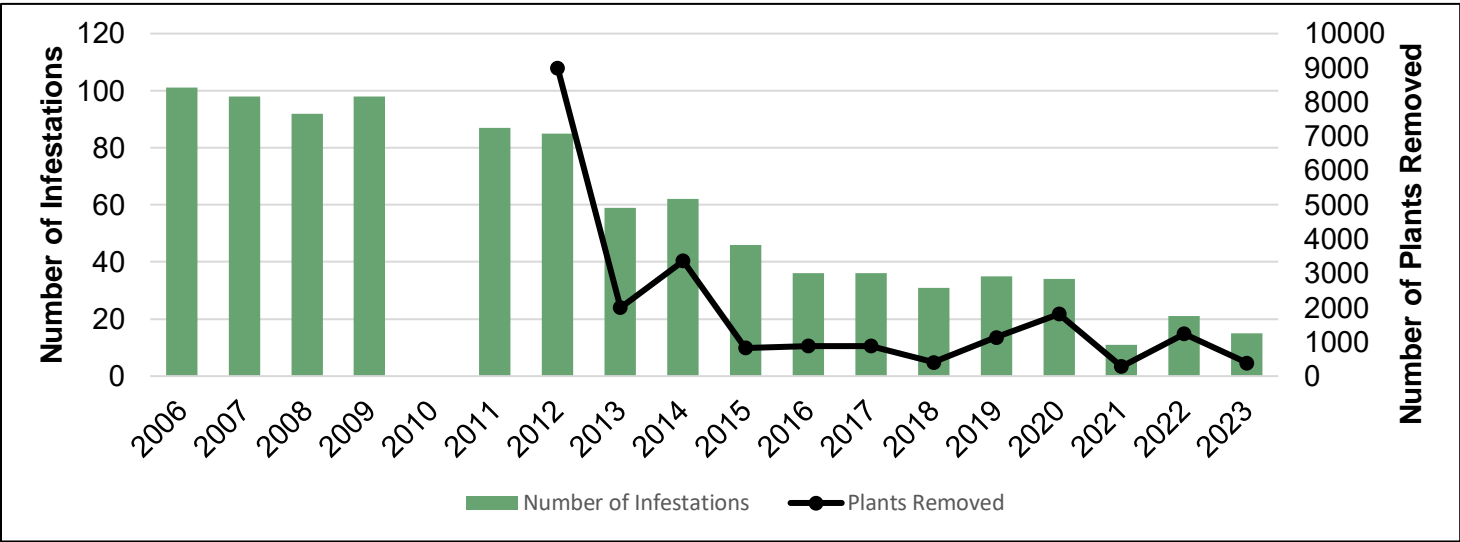


Figure 5. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Golden Beach Campground.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard management should remain the top priority, as the number of plants removed has fluctuated since 2018 and saw a sharp decrease in 2023. Winged euonymus should continue to be a survey priority to ensure early management. Bush honeysuckle is abundant throughout the campground and management is not recommended at this time, as reintroduction is likely.

Indian Lake Islands

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

This facility is only accessible by motorboat and was first surveyed in 2022. Only a partial survey was performed in 2023 due to NYSDEC staff time constraints.

Bush honeysuckle was observed at site 26 and was not managed due to size.

Reed canary grass was observed at sites 13, 18, 22, 23, 26, 31, 35 and 41.

Recommendations:

Annual surveys should continue to take place at this facility. Management of reed canary grass is not recommended currently due to likelihood of reintroduction.

Lake Durant

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Autumn olive was observed at site 8 but was not removed due to size.

Bush honeysuckle is widespread throughout the campground and was not managed.

Garlic mustard was mapped and removed from sites 2, 36 and 58. In total, 77 plants were removed from three locations (Figure 6a).

Oriental bittersweet was observed behind the kayak paddle shed.

Wild parsnip was not observed in 2022 or 2023. (Figure 6b).

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE	
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION
300	PLANTS REMOVED 77

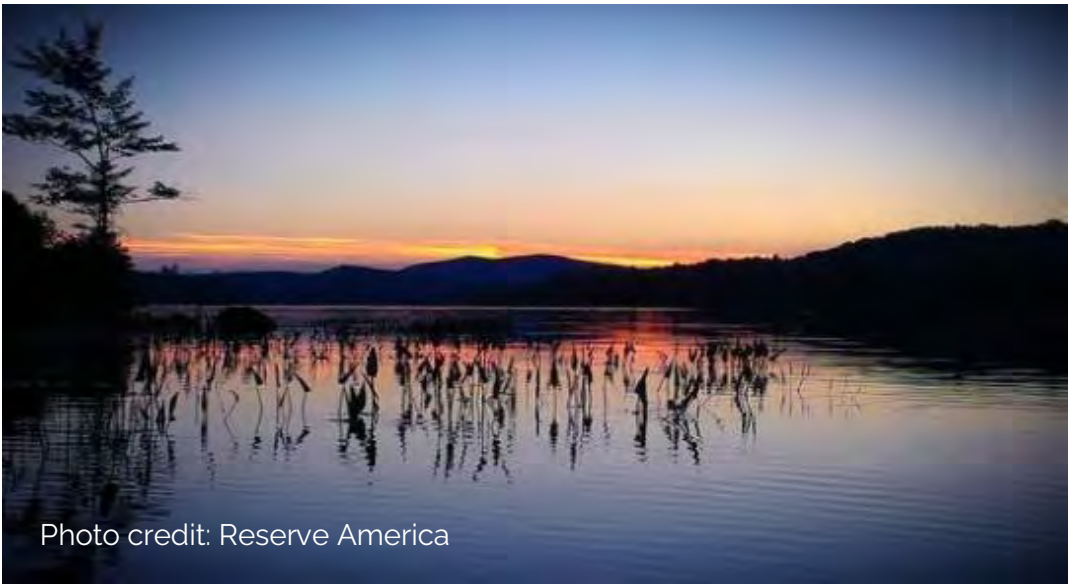


Photo credit: Reserve America

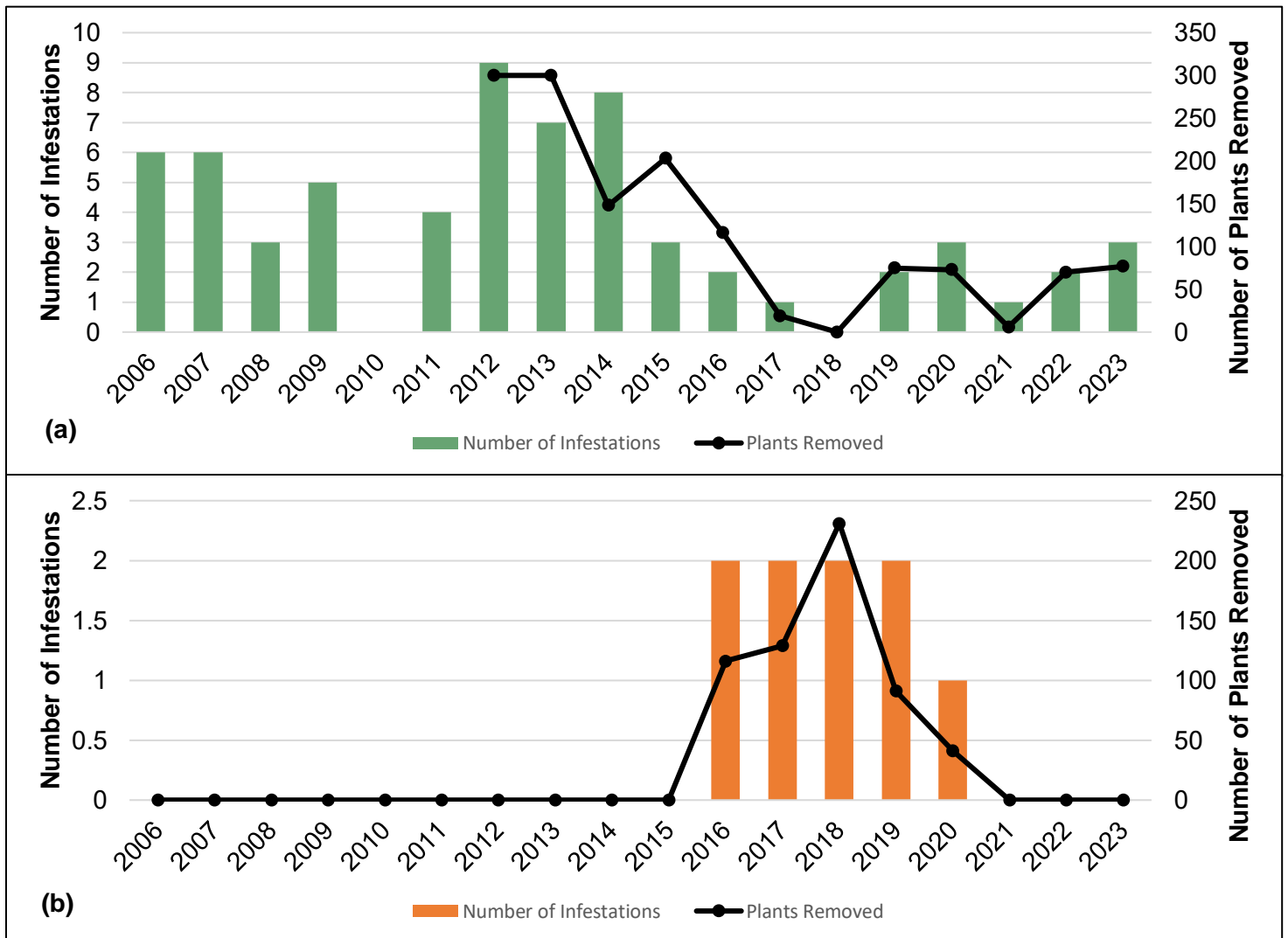


Figure 6 a-b. Garlic mustard (a) and wild parsnip (b) distribution and management progress at Lake Durant Campground

Recommendations:

Given the reemergence of garlic mustard in 2019, this species should remain a top priority at this facility. Wild parsnip was not observed for the third time in 2023, likely from a combination of manual removal and mowing. Wild parsnip surveys should remain a top priority. Bush honeysuckle is widespread throughout the campground and should be addressed once higher priority species have been managed.

Lewey Lake

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Autumn olive was not observed in 2023. Past reports mention the plant near the assistant caretaker's cabin had been mowed.

Bush honeysuckle is scattered throughout the campground and was not managed due to size and time constraints.

Garlic mustard was mapped and removed from sites 6, 47, 121, and 187. A total of 27 plants were removed from four locations (Figure 7a).

Purple loosestrife was not observed in 2023, however this could likely be due to high water levels throughout the campground (Figure 7b).

Reed canary grass is widespread throughout the campground and was not managed.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION	
300	PLANTS REMOVED	27



Photo credit: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

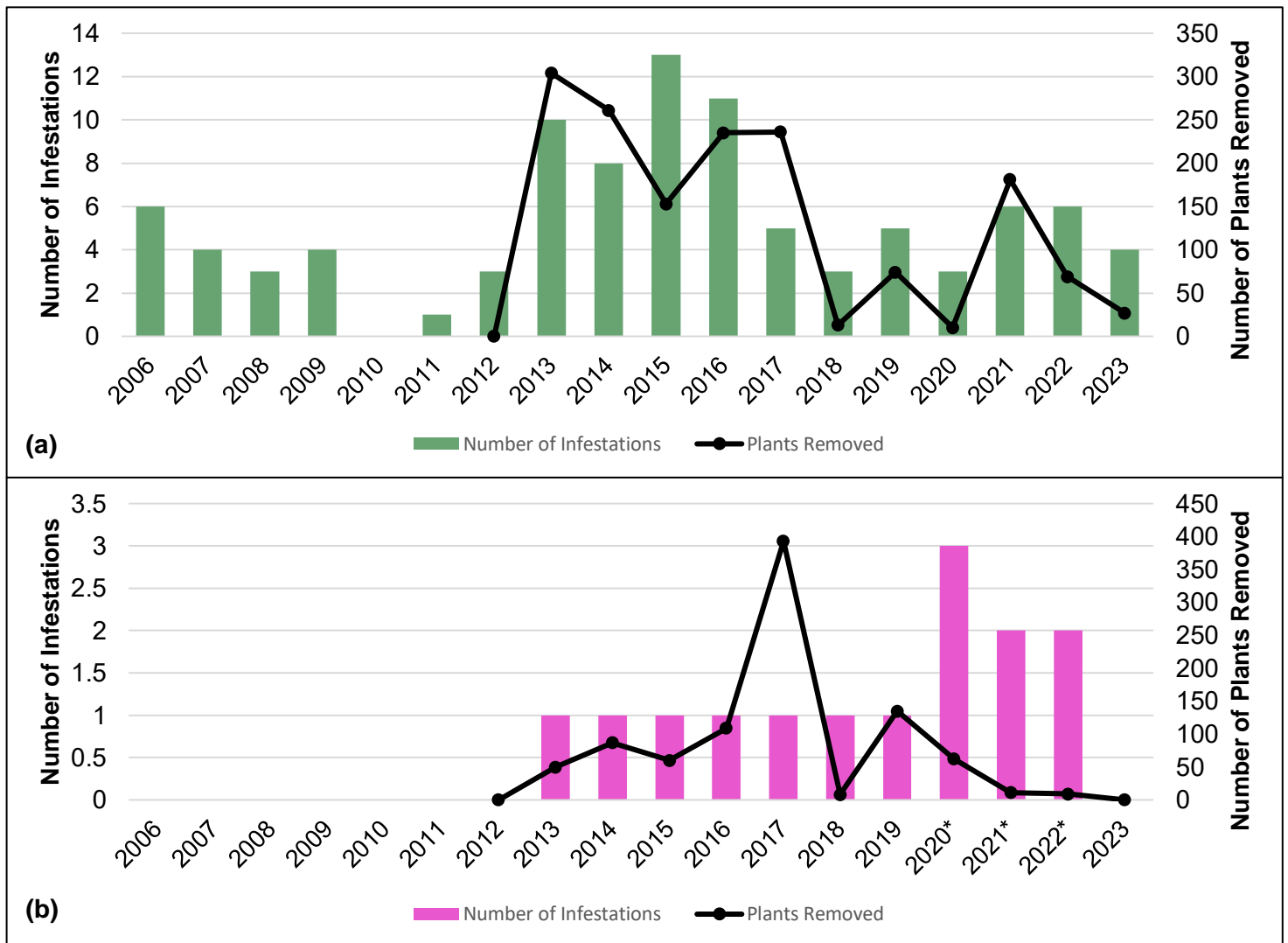


Figure 7 a-b. Garlic mustard (a) and purple loosestrife (b) distribution and management progress at Lewey Lake Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard management should remain a top priority as the number of plants removed at this facility has fluctuated throughout the years. With the presence of *Galerucella* biocontrol noted in previous years, purple loosestrife populations should continue to be monitored, and flower heads should be removed in areas with biocontrol present. Monitoring for autumn olive should continue although repeated mowing will likely be effective management. Bush honeysuckle and reed canary grass are widespread throughout the campground and management is not recommended at this time as reintroduction is likely.

Limekiln Lake

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Autumn olive was not observed in 2023.

Bush honeysuckle is scattered throughout the campground and was not managed.

Garlic mustard was mapped and removed from sites 11, 16, 17, 26, 32, 36, 90, 95, 115, 147, 168, 169, 192, 205, and 214. A total of 117 plants were removed from 15 locations (Figure 8).

Reed canary grass is widespread throughout the campground and was not managed.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION	
3,112	PLANTS REMOVED	117

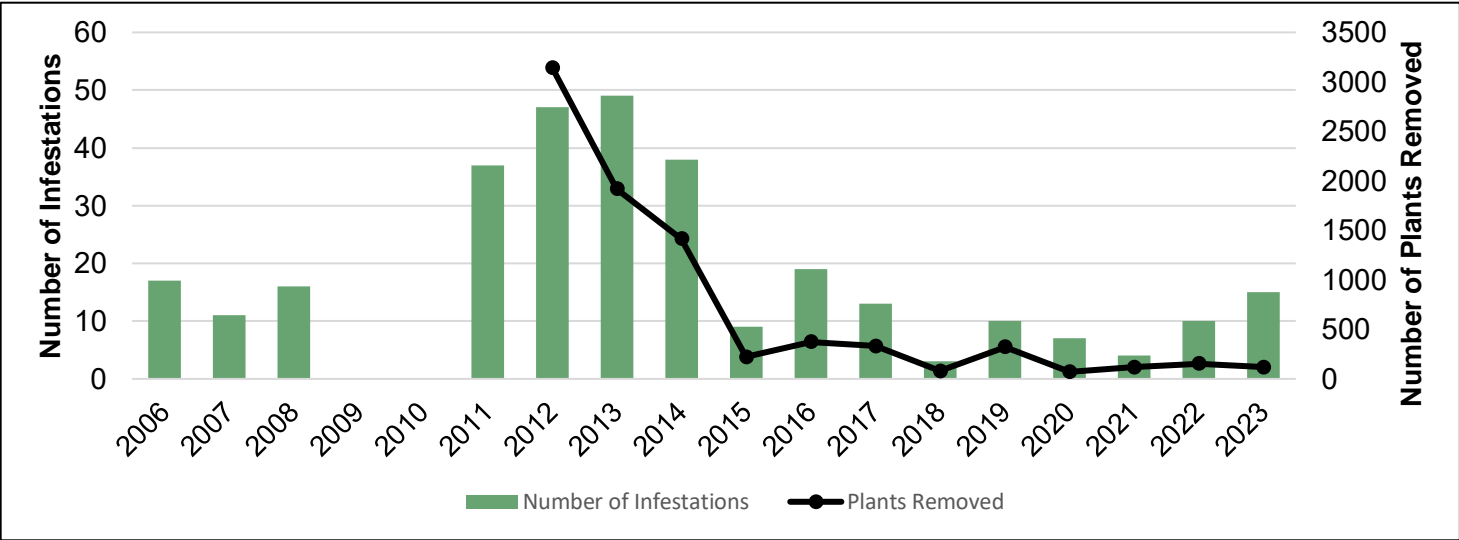


Figure 8. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Limekiln Lake Campground.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard management should continue to be a top priority as the number of plants removed has trended upward recently but has fluctuated over the years. Autumn olive should continue to be surveyed with management focused on small plants. Bush honeysuckle and reed canary grass are widespread throughout the campground and management is not recommended at this time as reintroduction is likely.

Tioga Point

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

This facility is only accessible by motorboat and was first surveyed in 2015.

Reed Canary Grass was first observed in 2023 and mapped throughout the campground.

Recommendations:

The finding of reed canary grass highlights the importance of annual surveys at this location.

Moose River Plains – Primitive Campsites

* Numbers for this facility are not included in the campground totals as it is not an official campground

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Garlic Mustard was mapped and removed from sites 66, 128, 136, and 138. A total of 94 plants were removed from four locations (Figure 9).

Reed Canary Grass was observed and mapped at site 120 but was not managed.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE	
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION
309	94

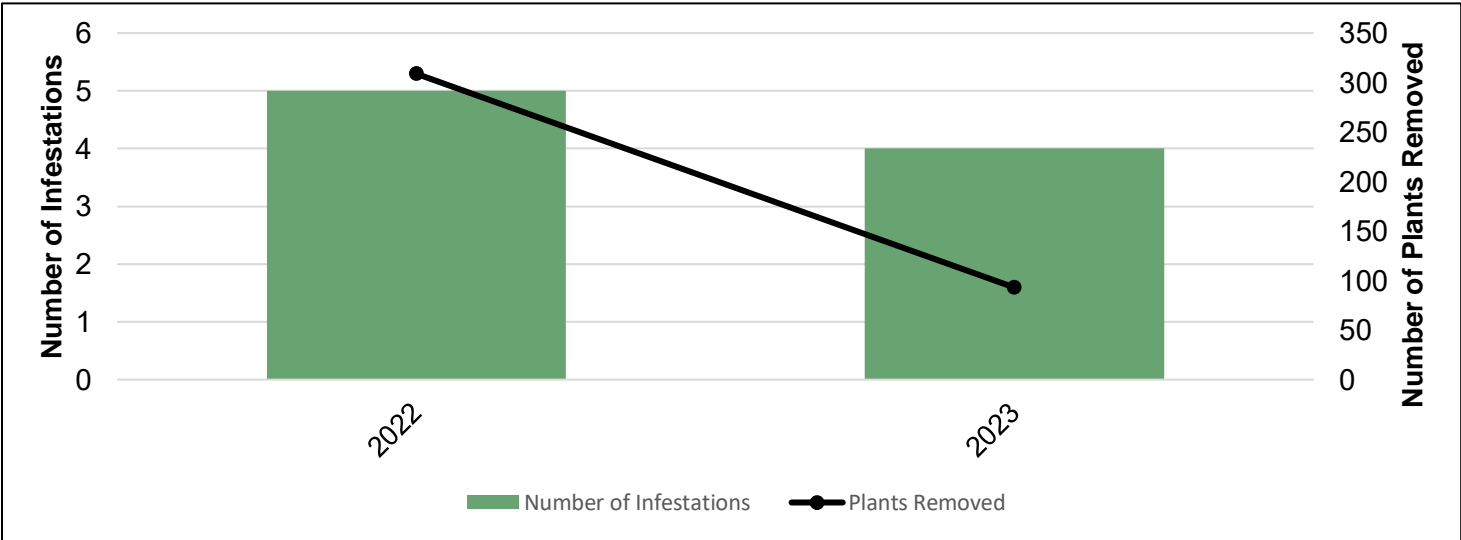


Figure 9. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Moose River Plains – Primitive Campsites.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard should remain top priority at this facility in 2024. Reed canary grass is not a high priority and is not recommended for management at this time.

Northville Working Circle

The Northville Working Circle contains six campgrounds: Caroga Lake, Little Sand Point, Moffitt Beach, Northampton Beach, Point Comfort, and Sacandaga. Poplar Point is no longer administered as a campground; however, it is open and accessible as a boat launch. The Mason Lake Primitive Campsites & Perkins Clearing Tract Conservation Easement is also in this region. Numbers for these facilities are not included in the campground totals but are summarized in this section. This section contains individual reports for each of the campgrounds. For a comprehensive summary of these campgrounds, see Appendix Table 3. For a comprehensive summary of terrestrial invasive species distribution across trailheads, fishing access sites, parking areas, and boat launches in all working circles, see Appendix Table 7.

Table 4. Northville Working Circle distribution and management summary.

Campground	Invasive Plants Present	Total Plants Removed
Caroga Lake	Autumn olive	0
	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Common buckthorn	0
	Common reed grass	0
	Garlic mustard	1
	Japanese barberry	0
	Japanese knotweed	0
	Multiflora rose	0
	Purple loosestrife	0
	Reed canary grass	0
Little Sand Point	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Garlic mustard	4
	Japanese knotweed	0
	Reed canary grass	0
Moffitt Beach	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Common reed grass	0
	Garlic mustard	100
	Purple loosestrife	0
	Reed canary grass	0
Northampton Beach	Autumn olive	0
	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Common buckthorn	0
	Garlic Mustard	5
	Norway maple	0
	Oriental bittersweet	0
Point Comfort	Common Buckthorn	0
	Garlic Mustard	14
	Norway maple	0
Poplar Point	Japanese Barberry	0
	Oriental bittersweet	0
	Reed canary grass	0

Campground	Invasive Plants Present	Total Plants Removed
Sacandaga	Autumn olive	0
	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Japanese knotweed	0
	Reed canary grass	0
Mason Lake Primitive Campsites & Perkins Clearing Tract Conservation Easement	Reed canary	0
	Wild Parsnip	15

Caroga Lake

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Autumn olive was mapped near building 13, across from site 82, and near bathroom building 15. These were not managed due to size.

Bush honeysuckle is widespread throughout the campground and was not managed.

Common Buckthorn was mapped near site 79 but was not managed.

Common reed grass (*Phragmites*) was mapped near a culvert outflow near the beach and near a fire pit dumpsite. Common reed grass was not managed.

Garlic mustard was mapped and removed from site 28. A total of one plant was removed from this one location (Figure 10a).

Japanese barberry was mapped across from site 19, 57, across from 78, and at 73, but was not managed due to size.

Japanese knotweed was mapped along fence line across from site 126, and behind sites 155 and 156 and was not managed. This population extends onto adjacent private property.

Multiflora rose was mapped near a clearing across from picnic table stacks and near a spoils pit. It was not managed due to size and time constraints.

Purple loosestrife was mapped at the mouth of a small inlet near the beach area and at site 90. There were no plants removed as a large portion of plants had evidence of biocontrol and were left to provide habitat (Figure 10b).

Reed canary grass was mapped in site 104 and was not managed.

Yellow iris was not observed in 2023 (Figure 10c).

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION		CURRENT CONDITION
204	PLANTS REMOVED	1

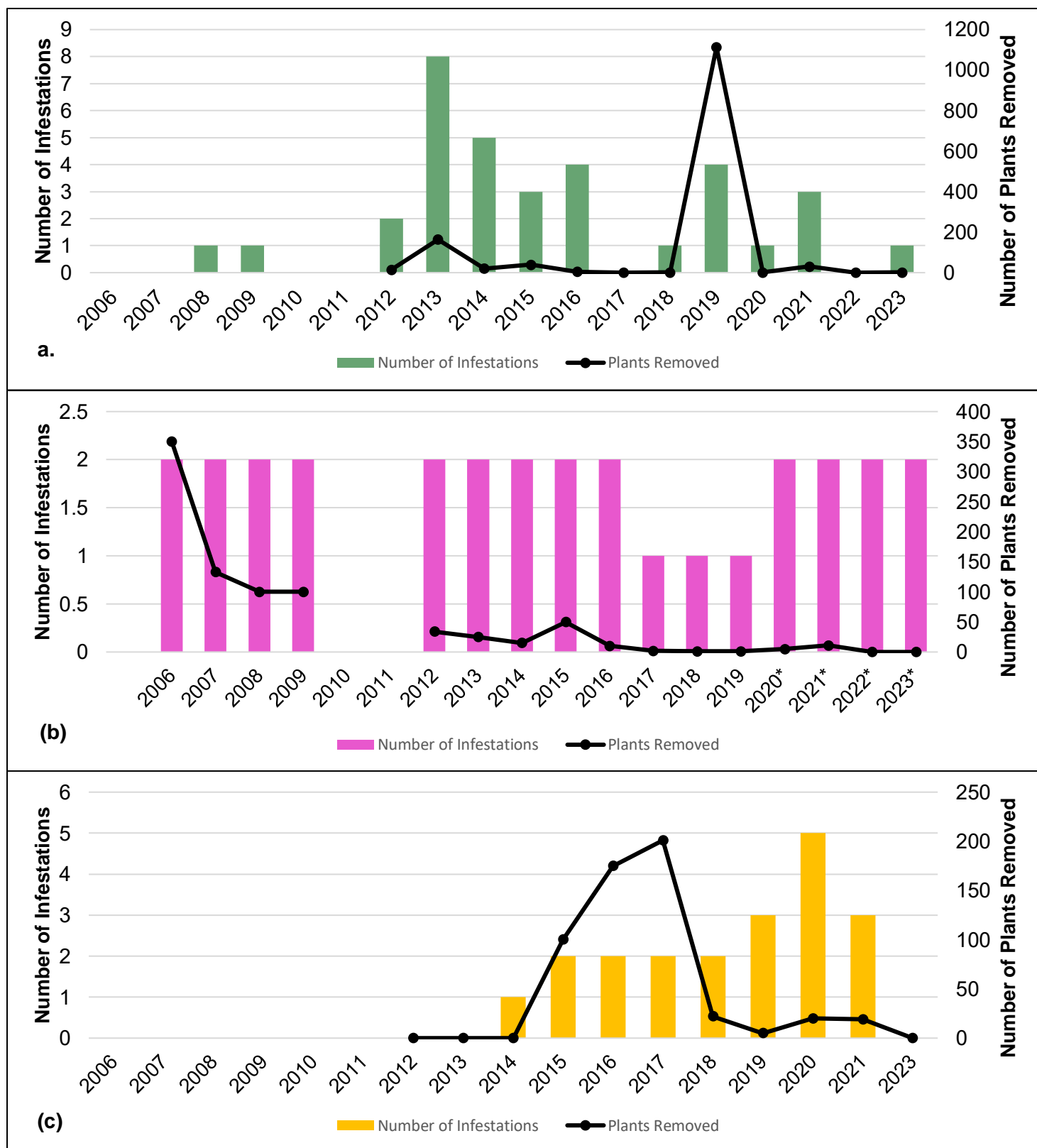


Figure 10 a-c. Garlic mustard (a), purple loosestrife (b) and yellow iris (c) distribution and management progress at Caroga Lake Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard management should remain a top priority for this facility in 2024, as local eradication is likely in the near future. Yellow iris should also continue to be a top priority as the number of infestations has fluctuated in recent years. Purple loosestrife populations should continue to be monitored, but the presence of *Galerucella* biocontrol should limit management to removing flower heads and isolated plants when necessary. Common reed grass and knotweed should be prioritized for chemical treatment. The remaining woody species and reed canary grass are not high priority and are not recommended for management at this time.



Photo credit: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Little Sand Point

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle is widespread throughout the campground and was not managed.

Garlic mustard was mapped at site 19 and 38. A total of four plants were removed from these two sites (Figure 11).

Japanese barberry has not been observed at this facility since 2018.

Japanese knotweed was mapped near the boat launch.

Reed canary grass was mapped near sites 31-38 and was not managed.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE	
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION
229	PLANTS REMOVED 4

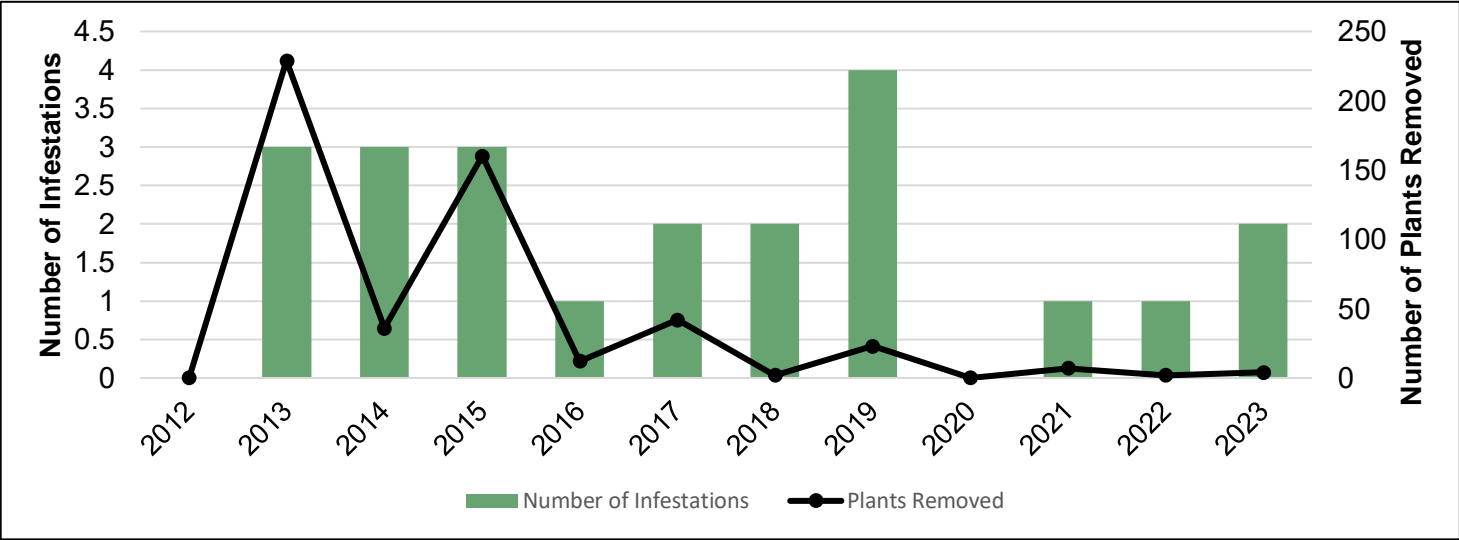


Figure 11. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Little Sand Point Campground.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard surveys should remain a top priority at this facility to ensure reemerging plants are not overlooked. Previous chemical treatment of knotweed has greatly reduced infestations and should continue to facilitate local eradication. Japanese barberry surveys should continue in 2024 to ensure local eradication. Bush honeysuckle and reed canary grass are abundant throughout the campground and management is not currently recommended.

Moffitt Beach

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Autumn olive was not found in 2023 and was potentially misidentified in previous years.

Bush honeysuckle is found sporadically throughout campground.

Common reed grass (*Phragmites*) was mapped near site 106 along the beach.

Garlic mustard was mapped and removed from sites 178, 182 and 226, 252A, 258, and 259. A total of 100 plants were removed from six locations (Figure 12a).

Purple loosestrife was mapped along the lakeshore across from site 32, near the waste area, within the waste area, and in a wet area along sites 102-105. Management was not performed in 2023 due to the presence of biocontrol (Figure 12b). In 2023, *Galerucella* beetles were collected from this campground to be re-released at a new infestation.

Reed canary grass is widespread throughout campground and was not managed.

Wild parsnip was not observed for a fifth consecutive year and is considered locally eradicated. (Figure 12c).

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE	
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION
2,112	100

PLANTS
REMOVED



Photo credit: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

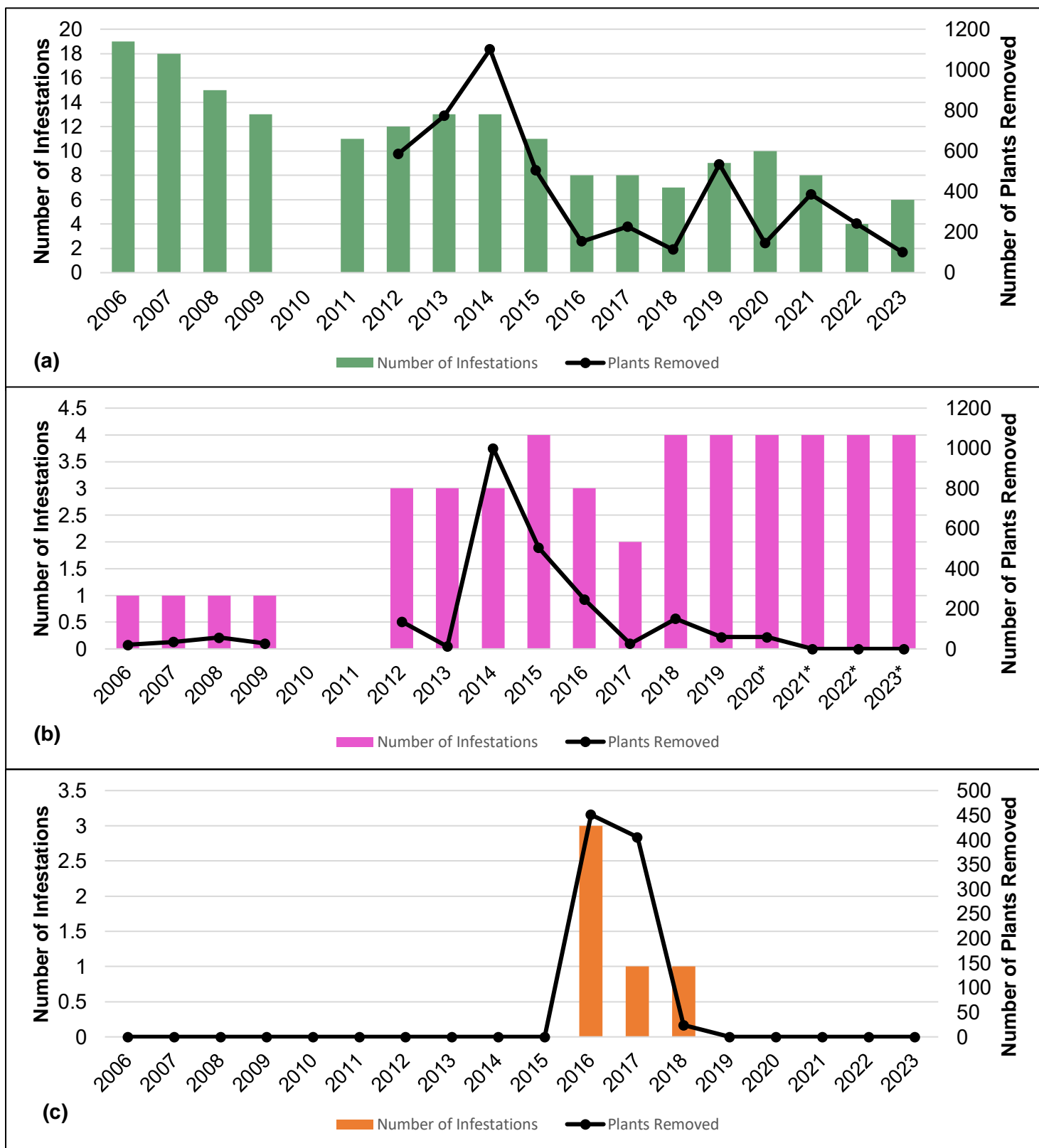


Figure 12 a-c. Garlic mustard (a), purple loosestrife (b), and wild parsnip (c) distribution and management progress at Moffit Beach Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard management remains the top priority at this facility as the number of infestations has fluctuated. With the presence of *Galerucella* biocontrol, purple loosestrife monitoring should continue to be a top priority with management limited to removing flower heads and isolated plants when necessary. Populations of *Galerucella* should continue to be monitored as a potential source for more future collections.



Photo credit: Adellia Baker

Northampton Beach

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Autumn olive was found in site 212 and was not managed due to size.

Bush honeysuckle is widespread throughout the campground and was not managed.

Common buckthorn is widespread throughout the campground and was not managed.

Garlic mustard was mapped and removed from site 164, with a total of five plants removed from this one location (Figure 13).

Japanese barberry was last observed in 2015 and is presumed to be locally eradicated.

Norway maple was mapped near site 203 and was not managed due to size.

Oriental bittersweet is found sporadically throughout the campground and was not managed.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE	
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION
38	5
PLANTS REMOVED	

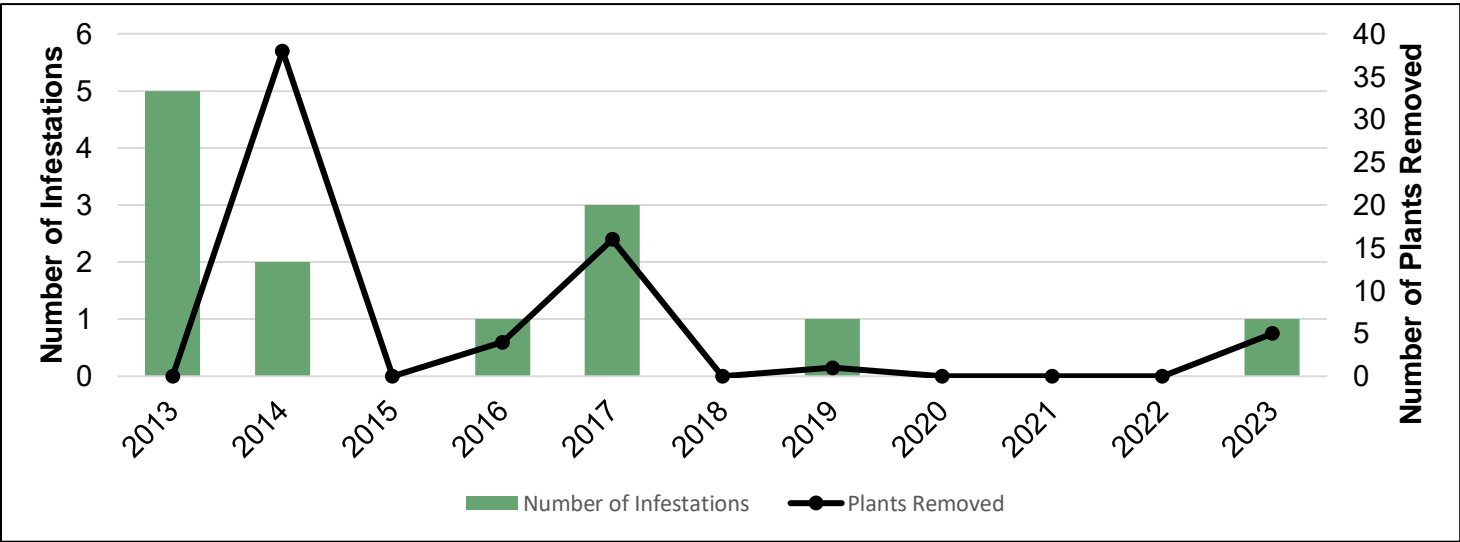


Figure 13. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Northampton Beach Campground.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard surveillance should remain a top priority at this facility due to its reemergence in 2023. It is recommended that the Oriental bittersweet be chemically treated via cut stem to help prevent it from becoming widespread throughout the campground. The remaining woody species are not high priority and are not recommended for management at this time.

Point Comfort

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle has been mapped historically but was not observed in 2023 for the fourth consecutive year and is considered locally eradicated.

Common Buckthorn has been observed and mapped at site 67.

Garlic mustard was mapped and removed at sites 48, 49 and 68 (Figure 14). A total of 14 plants were removed at these sites.

Norway maple was first observed last year in 2022 near the bathroom buildings across from site 57 and was not managed due to size.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE	
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION
16	14
PLANTS REMOVED	

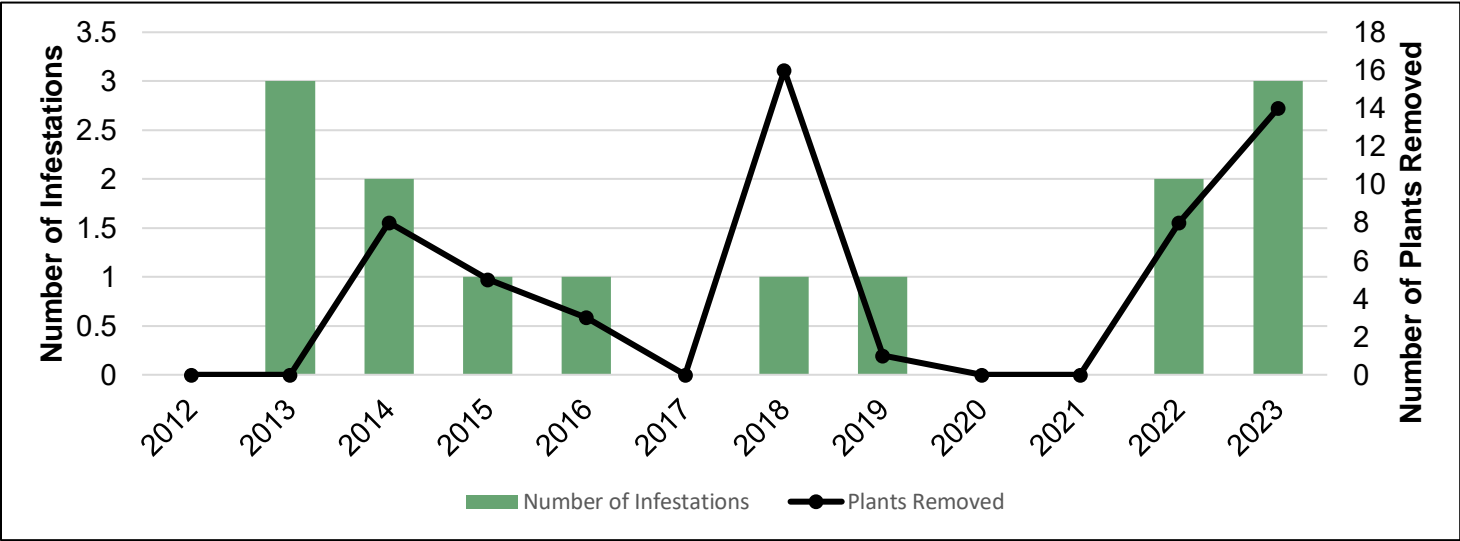


Figure 14. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Point Comfort Campground.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard surveillance should remain a top priority at this facility as local eradication is likely with sustained efforts. Early detection surveys for other target invasive species should be continued in the future. Management of Norway maple is not recommended as the population is well established.

Poplar Point

*This facility is no longer administered as a campground; however, it is open and accessible as a boat launch. Numbers for this facility are not included in the campground totals.

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Garlic mustard was not observed for the third consecutive year and is considered locally eradicated (Figure 15a).

Japanese barberry was observed in 2023 at site 21.

Japanese knotweed has not been observed at the facility since 2016 and is presumed locally eradicated.

Oriental bittersweet was found in a dense patch near the boat steward shed at the boat launch and was not managed due to size and time constraints.

Purple loosestrife was not observed in 2023 for the sixth consecutive year and is presumed to be locally eradicated (Figure 15b).

Reed canary grass was mapped along the main campground road and was not managed.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION	
21	PLANTS REMOVED	0



Photo credit: See Swim

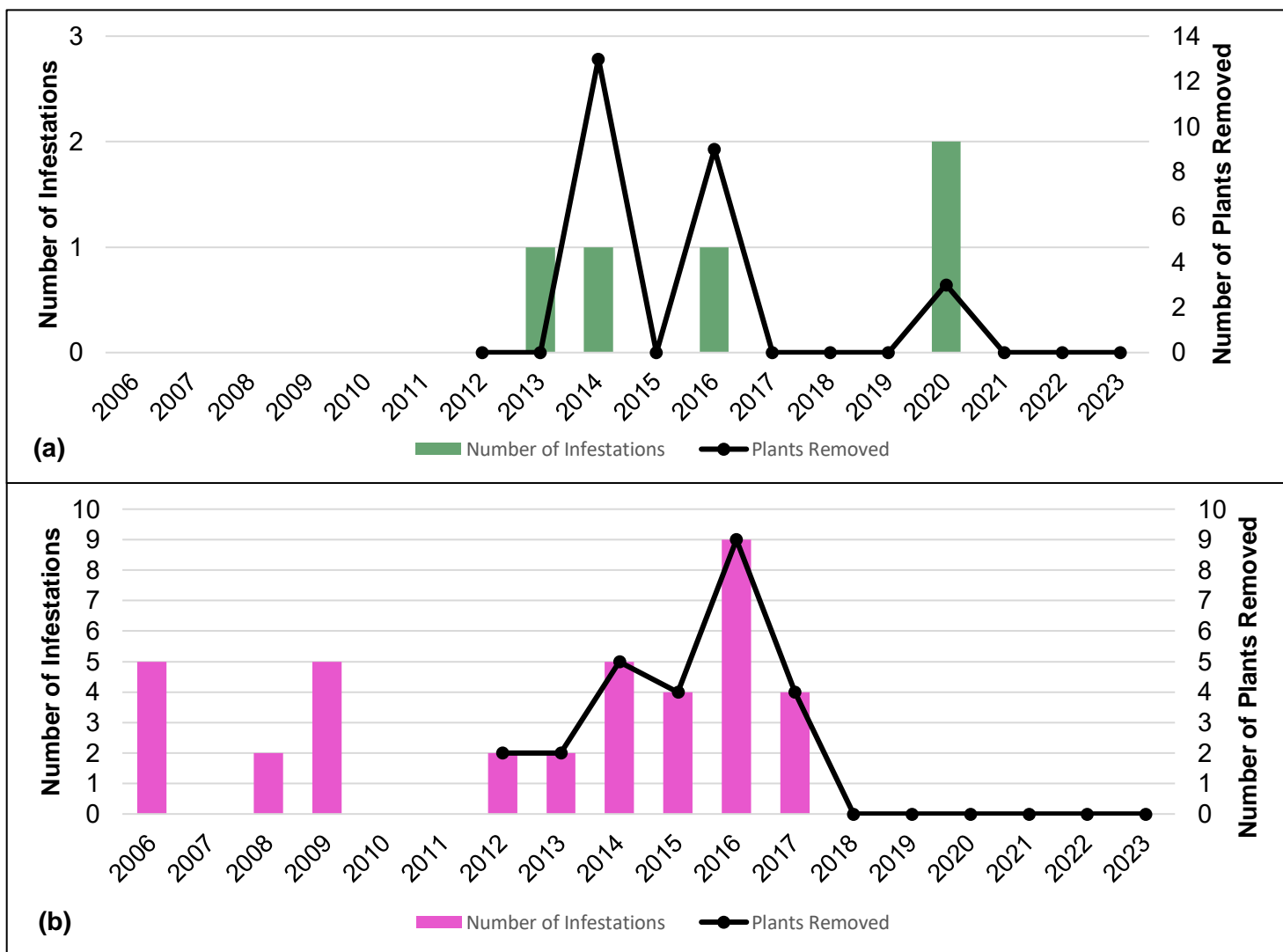


Figure 15 a-b. Garlic mustard (a) and purple loosestrife (b) distribution and management progress at Poplar Point Campground.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard management should remain a top priority at this facility as sustained efforts will likely lead to local eradication. Purple loosestrife should also be a top monitoring priority to ensure infestations do not reemerge. It is recommended to cut any larger Japanese barberry to prevent their spread once higher priority species are addressed. Chemical treatment of the Oriental bittersweet using a cut-stump method is recommended. As the reed canary grass is well established and reintroduction is likely, management is not recommended at this time.

Sacandaga

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Autumn olive was mapped along the road across from sites 69-119 and was not managed due to size.

Bush honeysuckle was mapped along the back of the site near the Sacandaga river.

Garlic mustard was last observed in 2013 and is deemed locally eradicated (Figure 16).

Japanese knotweed was present at sites 30, 34 and in front of the caretaker building.

Reed canary grass is growing along the river at sites 142-143 and was not managed.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE	
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION
2	0
PLANTS REMOVED	

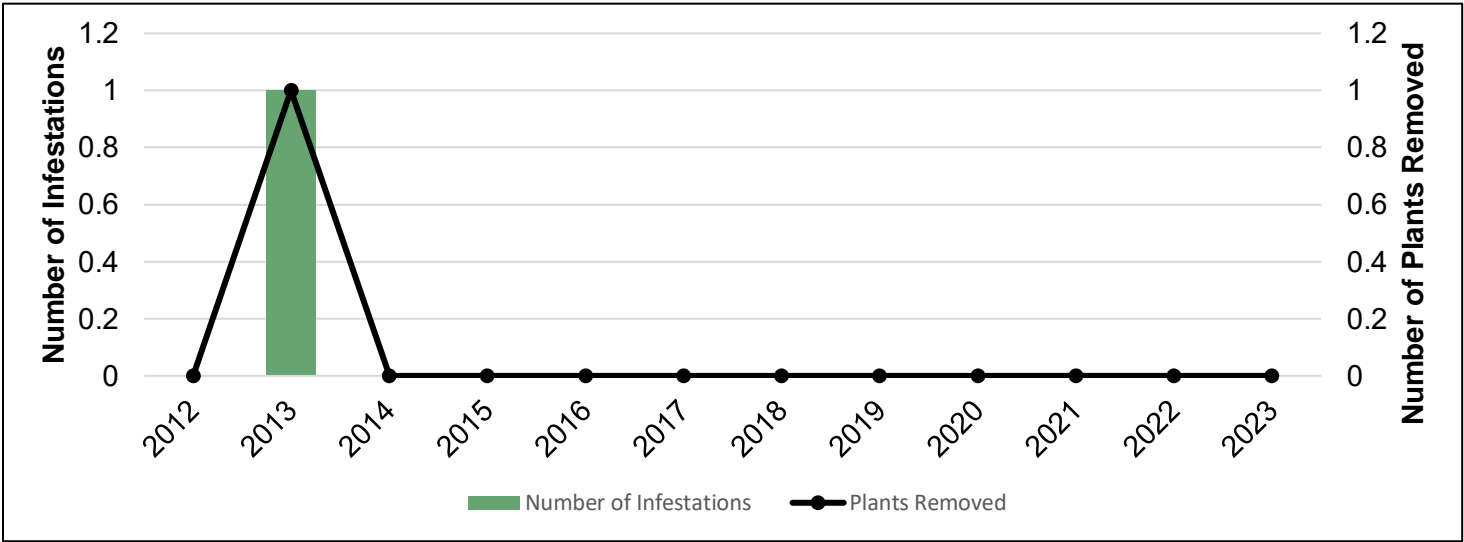


Figure 16. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Sacandaga Campground.

Recommendations:

Japanese tree lilac was observed just upstream from this facility in 2021 and should be monitored along the river in future years. Although garlic mustard is deemed locally eradicated, survey efforts should continue to quickly address any reemergence. It is recommended that the knotweed herbicide treatments continue as the area of the infestation is greatly reduced. Bush honeysuckle monitoring should continue with management of isolated individuals.

Mason Lake Primitive Campsites & Perkins Clearing Tract Conservation Easement

* Numbers for this facility are not included in the campground totals as it is not an official campground.

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Garlic mustard was not observed this year in 2023 (Figure 17).

Purple loosestrife was not observed near the shoreline by the picnic area this year in 2023, but this could likely be due to the high-water levels throughout this area.

Reed canary grass was mapped and observed along roadside near campsite 9.

Wild Parsnip was mapped and removed in a big field near the road. A total of 15 plants were removed and just flower heads were also removed later in the management season.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE			
PEAK INFESTATION		CURRENT CONDITION	
37		PLANTS REMOVED	15

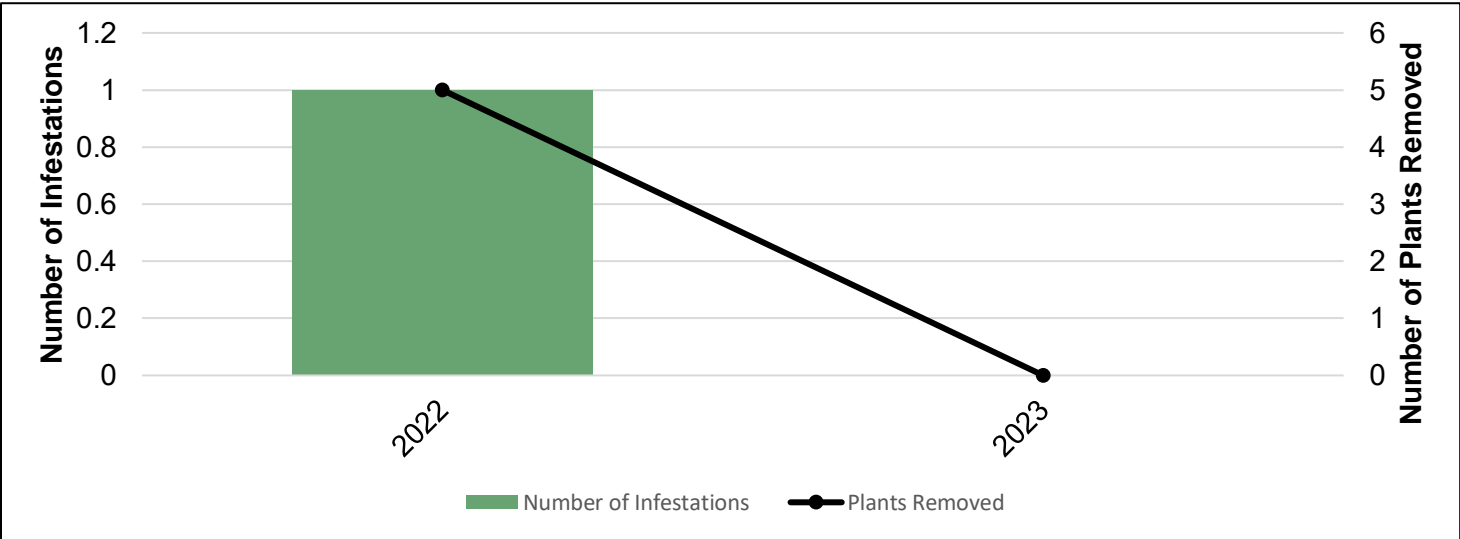


Figure 17. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Mason Lake Primitive Campsites & Perkins Clearing Tract Conservation Easement.

Recommendations:

While garlic mustard remains below peak infestation levels, and the number of plants removed has decreased, management should remain a top priority at this facility, along with purple loosestrife and wild parsnip. Local eradication may be possible with ongoing efforts.

Potsdam Working Circle

The Potsdam Working Circle contains one campground, Cranberry Lake. This section contains the individual report for the campground. For a comprehensive summary of the campground, see Appendix Table 4. For a comprehensive summary of terrestrial invasive species distribution across trailheads, fishing access sites, parking areas, and boat launches in all working circles, see Appendix Table 7.

Table 5. Potsdam Working Circle distribution and management summary.

Campground	Invasive Plants Present	Total Plants Removed
Cranberry Lake	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Common buckthorn	0
	Garlic mustard	397
	Reed canary grass	0

Cranberry Lake

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

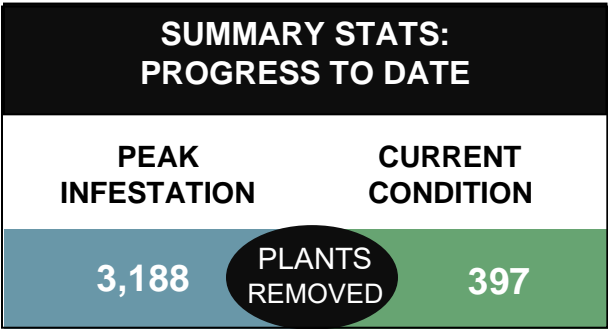
Bush honeysuckle was observed near the Bear Mountain trailhead parking area and was not managed due to size.

Common buckthorn was mapped at site 55 and was not managed due to size.

Garlic mustard was mapped and removed from sites 24, 35, 50, 98, 100, in the maintenance parking lot, near bathroom loop and behind an electrical box at loop 2. A total of 397 plants were removed from eight sites (Figure 18).

Japanese knotweed was not observed in 2022 or 2023. One single plant was removed near the bathroom closest to site 21 in 2021.

Reed canary grass is growing sporadically throughout the campground and was not managed.



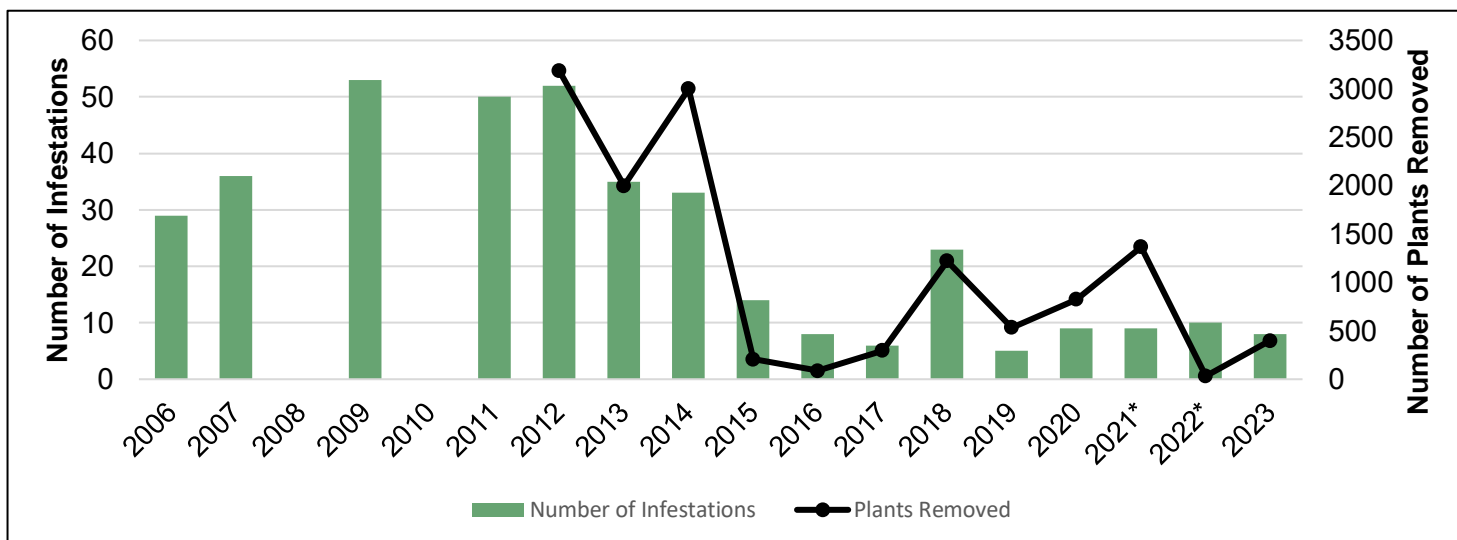


Figure 18. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Cranberry Lake Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

While garlic mustard remains below peak infestation levels, the number of plants removed has increased in recent years and management should remain a top priority at this facility. Local eradication may be possible with ongoing efforts. With the introduction of Japanese knotweed, surveying for this species should be a top priority for early detection. Management of woody shrubs and reed canary grass is not recommended at this time given the likelihood of reintroduction.

APIPP Aquatic Invasive Species Management Steward, Dana Holmlund assisted in survey and management efforts at this facility in 2023.

Ray Brook Working Circle

The Ray Brook Working Circle contains 17 campgrounds: Ausable Point, Buck Pond, Crown Point, Fish Creek Pond, Frontier Town, Lake Eaton, Lake Harris, Lincoln Pond, Meacham Lake, Meadowbrook, Paradox Lake, Putnam Pond, Rollins Pond, Saranac Lake Islands, Sharp Bridge, Taylor Pond, and Wilmington Notch. Poke-O-Moonshine is no longer administered as a campground; however, it is open and accessible as a day use facility. The Floodwood Road Primitive Campsites are also in this region. Numbers for these facilities are not included in the campground totals but are summarized in this section. This section contains the individual reports for each of the campgrounds. For a comprehensive summary of these campgrounds, see Appendix Table 5. For a comprehensive summary of terrestrial invasive species distribution across trailheads, fishing access sites, parking areas, and boat launches in all working circles, see Appendix Table 7.

Table 6. Ray Brook Working Circle distribution and management summary.

Campground	Invasive Plants Present	Total Plants Removed
Ausable Point	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Common buckthorn	0
	Glossy buckthorn	0
	Japanese barberry	0
	Oriental bittersweet	0
	Reed canary grass	0
Buck Pond	Bush Honeysuckle	1
Crown Point	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Common buckthorn	0
	Common reed grass	0
	Garlic mustard	40
	Oriental bittersweet	0
	Purple loosestrife	17
	Reed canary grass	0
	Wild parsnip	63
Fish Creek Pond	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Norway maple	0
	Reed canary grass	0
Floodwood Road Primitive Campsites	Bush honeysuckle	0
Frontier Town	Purple loosestrife	0
	Reed canary grass	0
Lake Eaton	None observed in 2023	
Lake Harris	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Garlic Mustard	1
	Purple loosestrife	0
	Reed canary grass	0
Lincoln Pond	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Oriental bittersweet	0
	Purple loosestrife	0
	Reed canary grass	0

Campground	Invasive Plants Present	Total Plants Removed
Meacham Lake	Purple loosestrife	7
	Reed canary grass	0
	Wild parsnip	5
Meadowbrook	Autumn olive	0
	Bush honeysuckle	0
Paradox Lake	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Garlic mustard	31
	Japanese barberry	0
	Reed canary grass	0
Poke-O-Moonshine	Common buckthorn	0
	Oriental bittersweet	0
	Reed canary grass	0
Putnam Pond	Multiflora rose	0
	Reed canary grass	0
Rollins Pond	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Winged euonymus	0
Saranac Lake Islands	Japanese Knotweed	0
Sharp Bridge	Bush honeysuckle	1
	Reed canary grass	0
Taylor Pond	Purple loosestrife	2
Wilmington Notch	Bush honeysuckle	1
	Reed canary grass	0

Ausable Point

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle is widespread throughout the campground and was not managed.

Common buckthorn is widespread throughout the campground and was not managed.

Glossy buckthorn was observed for a second year in one site near the beach area and was not managed.

Japanese barberry was mapped in site 31 and was not managed due to size.

Oriental bittersweet is widespread throughout the campground and the entrance of the campground was managed.

Purple loosestrife was mapped along the campground entrance road, as well as in sites 99 and 101 (Figure 19) in 2022 but were not observed this year in 2023. Plants were largely left unmanaged due to biocontrol presence in 2022, and some areas requiring a canoe or kayak were not accessed this year.

Reed canary grass was mapped near the campground entrance and was not managed.

Wild parsnip was observed for the first time at this campground in 2021, with one plant being removed near the day use parking lot entrance. However, in 2022 and 2023 it was not observed.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION	
1000	PLANTS REMOVED	0

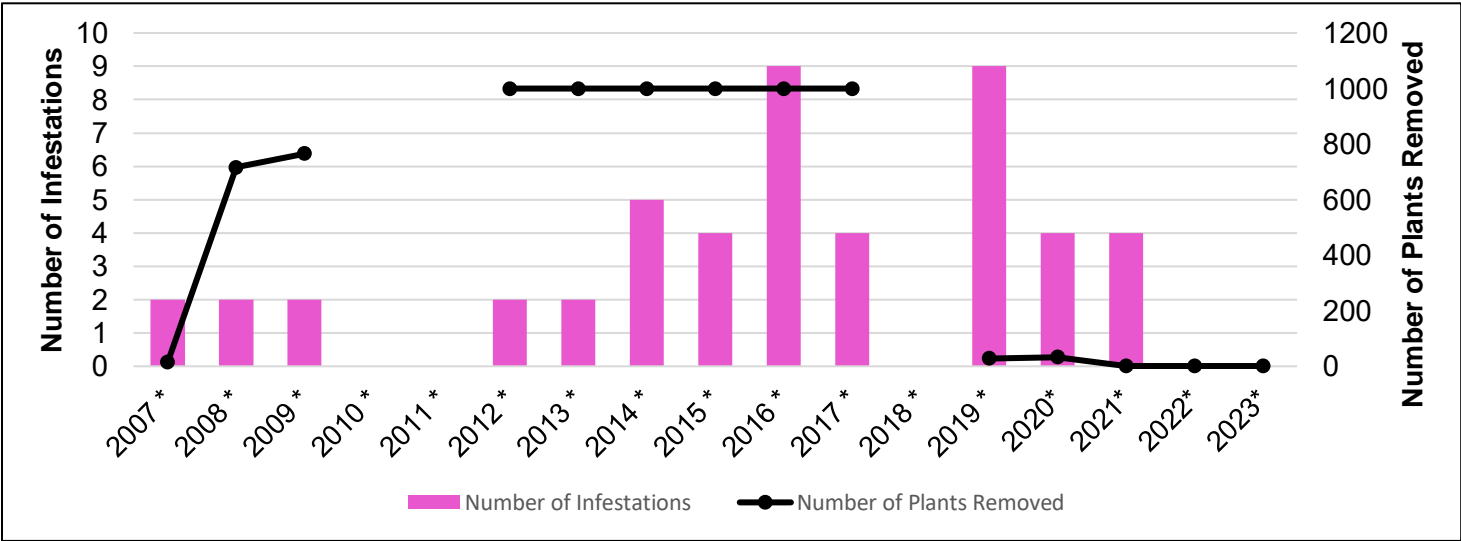


Figure 19. Purple loosestrife distribution and management progress at Ausable Point Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

As a new observation of wild parsnip was recorded at this campground in 2021, management of wild parsnip should be a top priority in 2024. Monitoring of purple loosestrife and levels of *Galerucella* presence should continue to be another top priority at this facility. Given the historic management data, it is recommended that the current low levels of remaining loosestrife be left to provide habitat for *Galerucella*. Since Oriental bittersweet, reed canary grass, and the woody shrub species are widely distributed, management of these species is not recommended at this time.



Photo credit: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Buck Pond

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle was isolated and removed at site 5 in 2023.

Recommendations:

Surveys should continue to ensure early detection and rapid response for new infestations, especially for bush honeysuckle.

Crown Point

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Autumn olive was not observed at this location.

Bush honeysuckle is found growing sporadically throughout the facility but was not managed.

Common buckthorn was mapped near the lighthouse and was not managed.

Common reed grass (*Phragmites*) was mapped in a ditch along Bridge Road.

Garlic mustard was mapped in site 14 and a total of 40 plants were removed (Figure 20a).

Japanese barberry was observed in 2020 but could not be located in 2022 or 2023.

Oriental bittersweet was mapped near the lean-to and was not managed due to size.

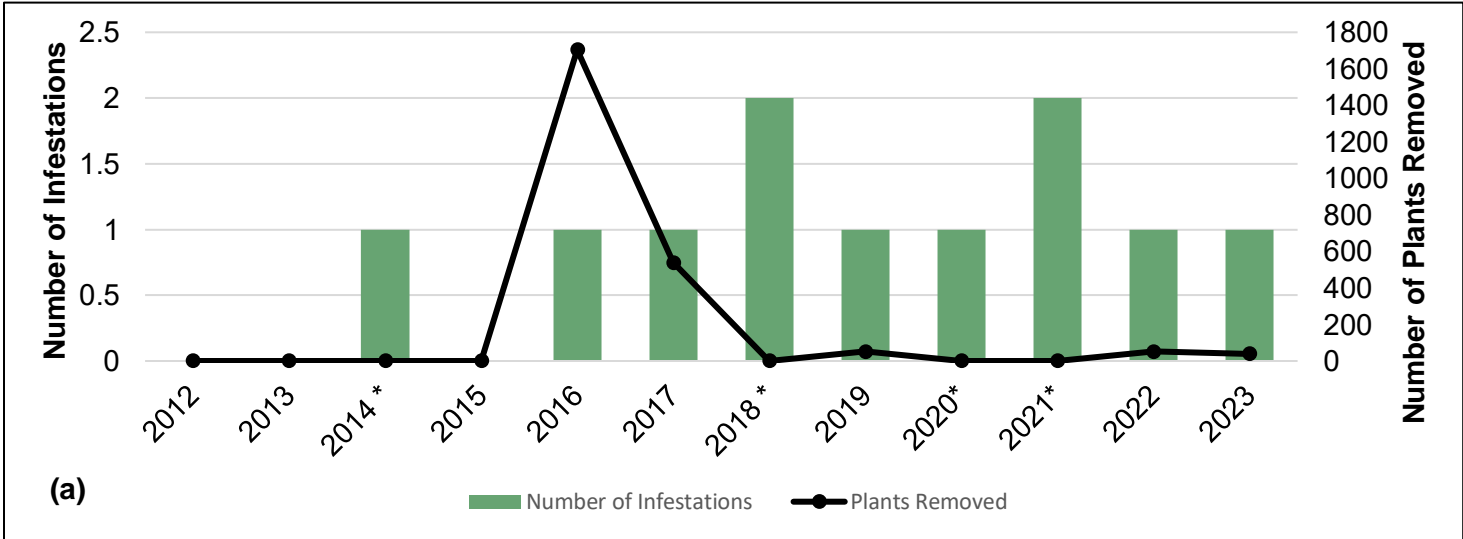
Purple loosestrife was mapped and removed in a woodpile near the maintenance center, in the field next to the lighthouse, downhill from the lighthouse and brick building along the shore, down the stairs from site 35, and near the boat dock (biocontrol present). A total of 17 plants were removed from one site (Figure 20b).

Reed canary grass is widespread throughout the campground and was not managed.

Wild parsnip was mapped and removed from the road to the boat launch, sites 3, 6, 9, 15, downhill from the lighthouse, and at the maintenance center. A total of 63 plants were removed from five locations and flower heads were also removed later in the season (Figure 20c).

Yellow iris was not observed in 2022 and 2023 (Figure 20d).

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION	
1,860	PLANTS REMOVED	120



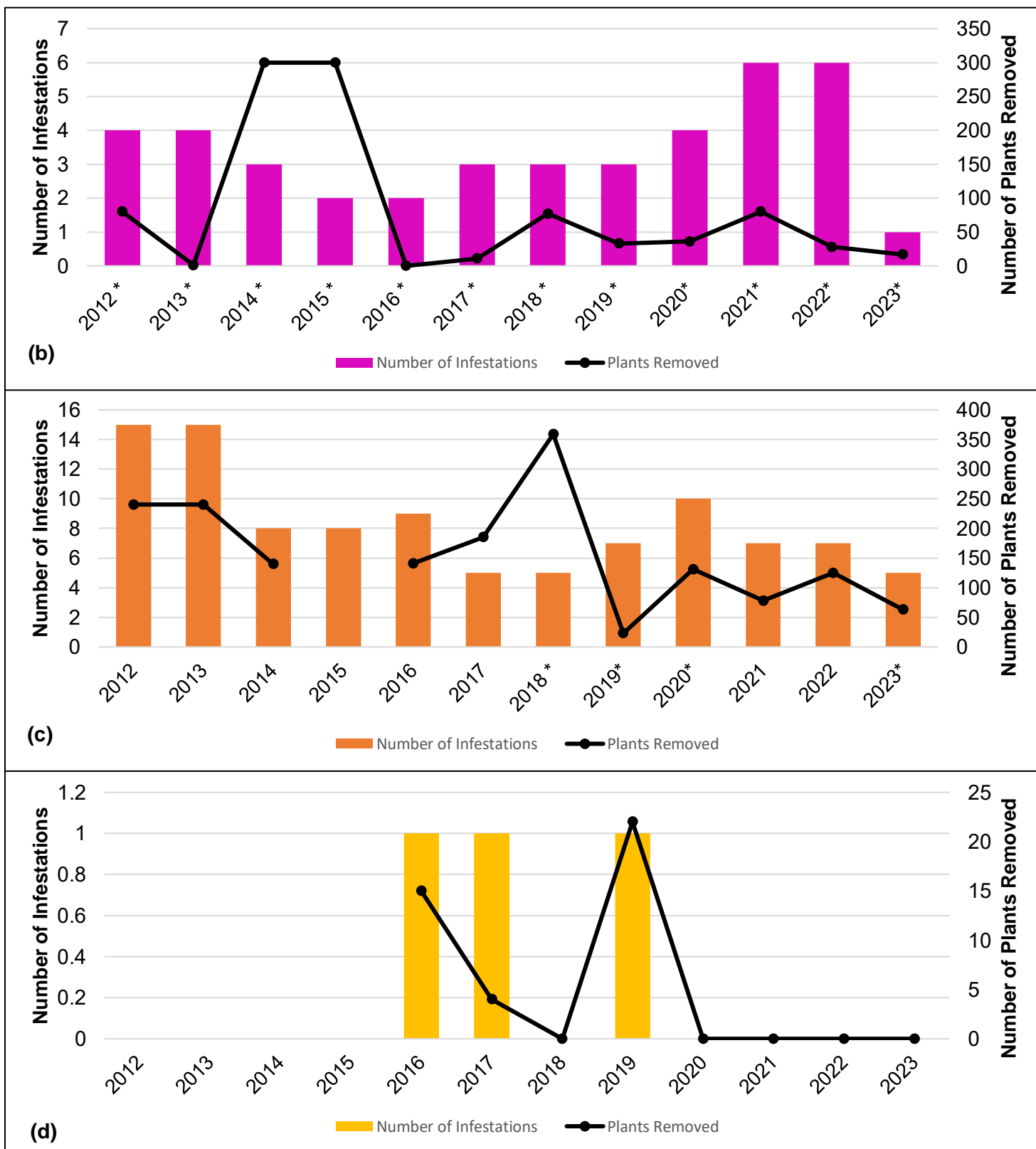


Figure 20 a-d. Garlic mustard (a), purple loosestrife (b), wild parsnip (c) and yellow iris (d) distribution and management progress at Crown Point Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard management and wild parsnip efforts should be prioritized earlier in the season before plants set seed. Purple loosestrife management should remain a priority in areas without *Galerucella* presence. As wild parsnip numbers increased in 2022 and 2023, management should remain a priority in the beginning of the season to ensure numbers decrease in future years. Yellow iris monitoring along the shore should continue as well. Management of the woody species is not recommended at this time. Mechanical treatment of common reed grass is ineffective and should be prioritized for chemical control.

Galerucella presence was high in a patch of purple loosestrife near the boat launch. It was observed that the beetles favored the plants closer to the edge of the water. Seasonal stewards Becca and Megan collected an estimated total of 450 beetles from this location in 2023. Monitoring and collection at this campground should be highly considered in the beginning of the season to ensure proper and efficient biocontrol management of purple loosestrife.

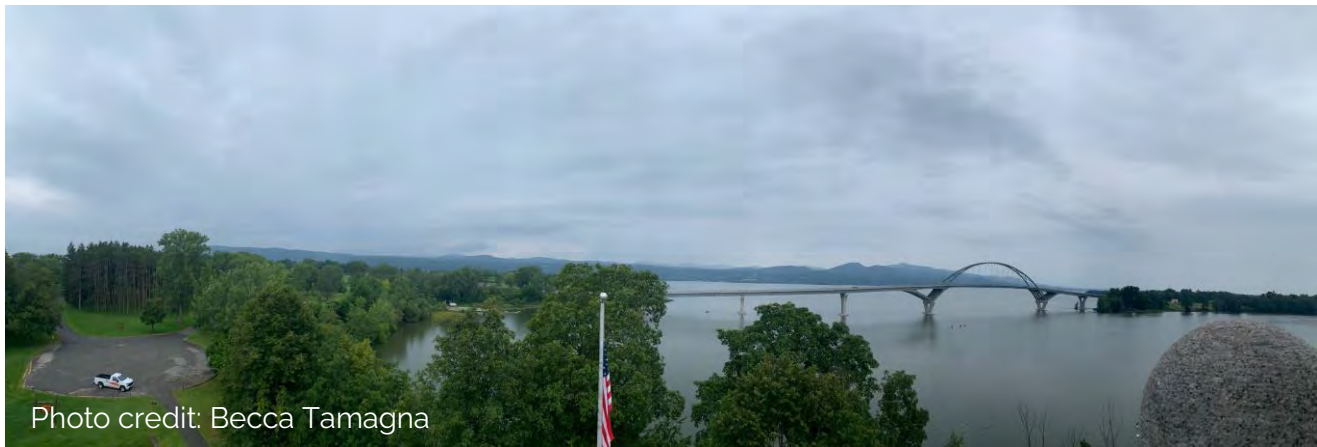


Photo credit: Becca Tamagna

Fish Creek Pond

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle was mapped near the boat launch bridge, in site 137, and near turn off to Rollins Pond by a building, and was not managed due to size.

Norway maple was mapped near the boat launch and was too large for management.

Purple loosestrife was not observed in 2023 for the fourth consecutive year and is considered locally eradicated (Figure 21).

Reed canary grass is growing along the bike path near State Rte. 30 and was not managed.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE	
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION
8	0
PLANTS REMOVED	

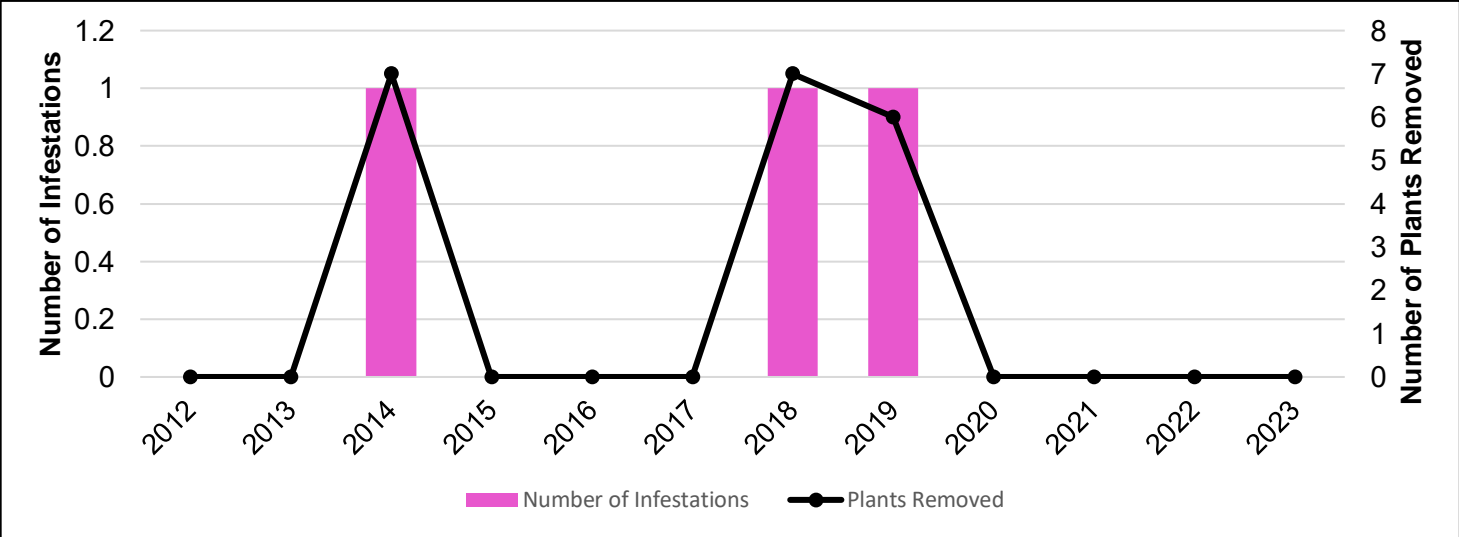


Figure 21. Purple loosestrife distribution and management progress at Fish Creek Pond Campground.

Recommendations:

Purple loosestrife should remain the top survey and management priority at this facility. The management of the woody species should be considered for future years.

Floodwood Road Primitive Campsites

* Numbers for this facility are not included in the campground totals as it is not an official campground.

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle was mapped near the canoe carry to Long Pond, east of site 6, near site 12 and along the road near Floodwood Pond and was not managed due to size.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE	
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION
0	PLANTS REMOVED 0

Recommendations:

Surveys of this area should continue as it is a high use area and introduction of new species is likely.



Photo credit: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Frontier Town

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle was not observed in 2023.

Purple loosestrife was observed near maintenance building 22 in 2022. A total of one plant was mapped but not managed due to presence of biocontrol in 2022. (Figure 22). No plants were observed in 2023.

Reed canary grass is widespread throughout campground and was not managed.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION	
3	PLANTS REMOVED	
		0

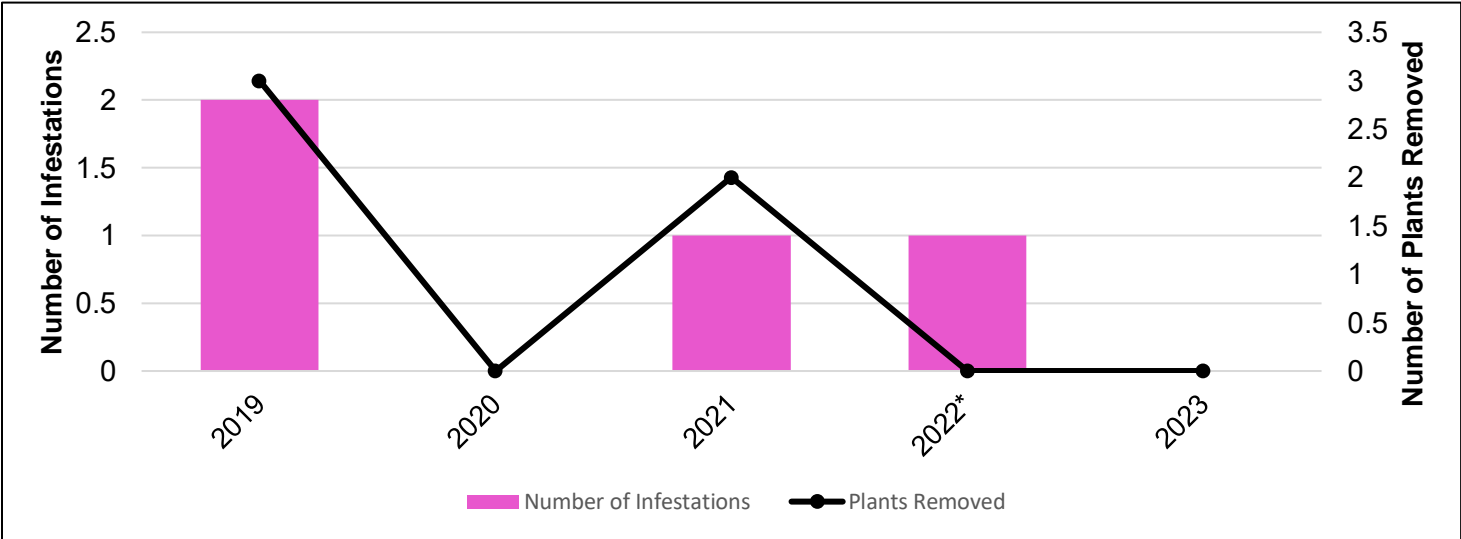


Figure 22. Purple loosestrife distribution and management progress at Frontier Town Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed

Recommendations:

The first survey of this facility took place in 2019 after it initially opened to the public. As purple loosestrife was observed in 2021 and again in 2022, it should remain a top priority to ensure quick management of reemerging plants. Early detection of new invasive species is important at this facility as increased visitor use serve as likely sources of invasive plant material.

Lake Eaton

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle was not observed for the fifth consecutive year and is presumed to be locally eradicated.

Garlic mustard was not observed in 2023 (Figure 23).

Reed canary grass was found to have been previously misidentified and was not observed in 2023.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION	
250	PLANTS REMOVED	0

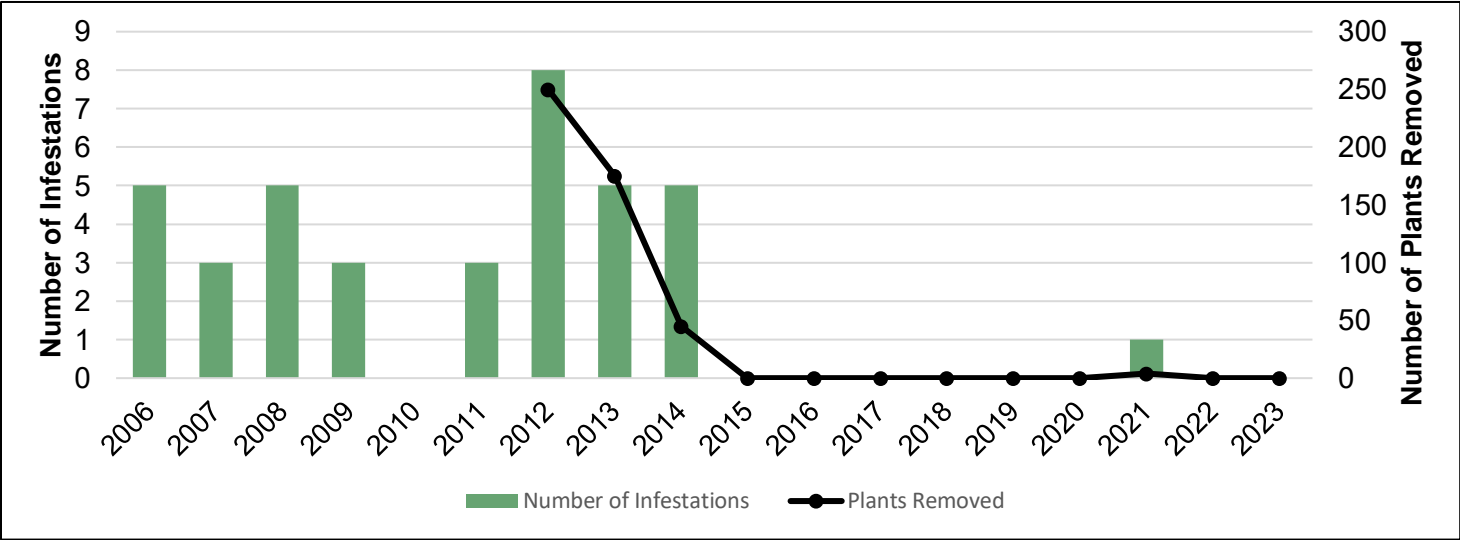


Figure 23. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Lake Eaton Campground.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard surveillance should remain a priority at this campground to ensure quick management of any reemerging plants. Early detection surveys should continue for new species.



Photo credit: Becca Tamagna

Lake Harris

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle is scattered throughout the campground and was not managed.

Garlic mustard was mapped for the first time and one plant was removed behind a fire pit at site 64.

Purple loosestrife was mapped along the lakeshore between sites 12-20, at site 9, and near a small boat launch on the eastern shore. Flower heads were removed in areas with biocontrol presence (Figure 24).

Reed canary grass was mapped near the former lifeguard cabin and was not managed.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION	
1,155	PLANTS REMOVED	1

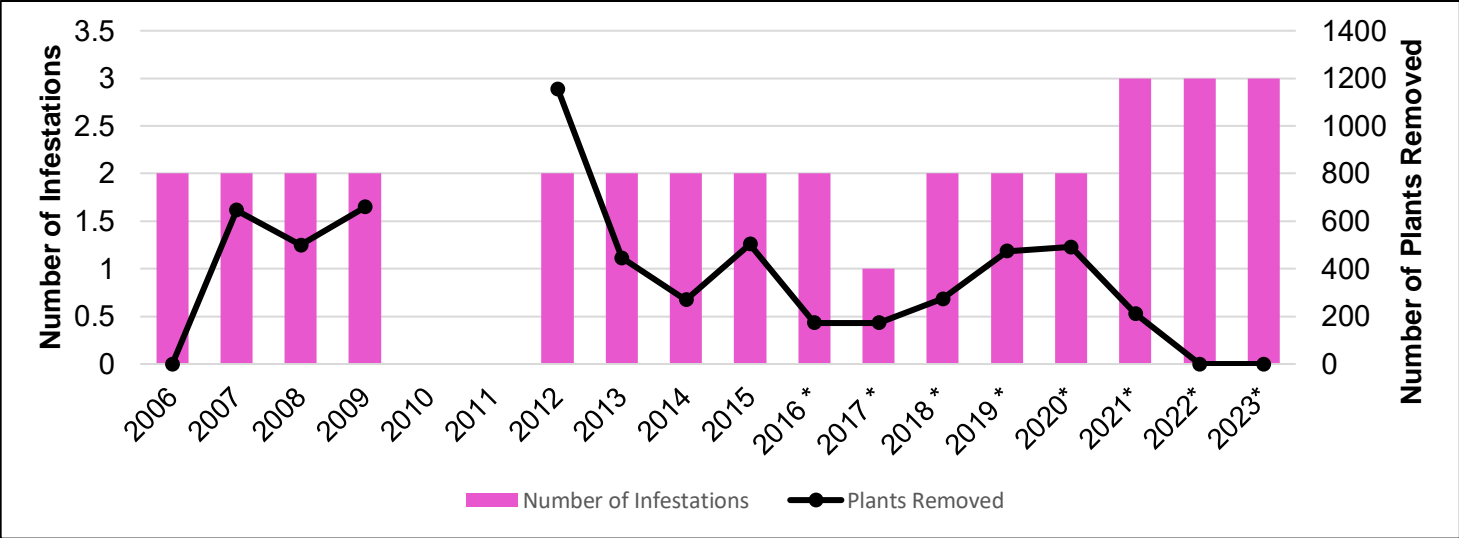


Figure 24. Purple loosestrife distribution and management progress at Lake Harris Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

Purple loosestrife management should remain a top priority at this facility with the consideration for biocontrol release in the future. Since garlic mustard was seen for the first time at this facility, survey efforts should ensure this species does not remerge. Management of bush honeysuckle and reed canary grass is not recommended at this time as reintroduction is likely.

Lincoln Pond

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle was mapped at sites 8 and 23 and was not managed due to size.

Common buckthorn was not observed this year. This species was possibly misidentified in 2019.

Garlic mustard was not observed this year (Figure 25a).

Oriental bittersweet was mapped near site 17 and was not managed due to size.

Purple loosestrife was mapped near the canoe/kayak rental area. It was not managed due to presence of biocontrol. A total of 75 adult *Galerucella* beetles were released this year (Figure 25b).

Reed canary grass is growing sporadically throughout the campground and was not managed.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION	
172	PLANTS REMOVED	0



Figure 25 a-b. Garlic mustard (a) and purple loosestrife (b) distribution and management progress at Lincoln Pond Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

Purple loosestrife should remain the top management priority at this facility. It is recommended that remote site boat surveys continue in 2024 due to three new observations near remote sites in 2021. It is also recommended that a release of biocontrol beetles is conducted at this facility in the future. Although garlic mustard was considered locally eradicated in the past, survey measures should continue since there was a small presence in 2022 and 2023.



Meacham Lake

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Garlic mustard was mapped and managed in 2006 but has not been observed since and is considered locally eradicated (Figure 26a).

Japanese knotweed was mapped behind a sand pile near the parking lot across from the swimming area in 2022 but was not observed in 2023.

Purple loosestrife was mapped and removed around the main boat launch parking area. A total of seven plants were removed from one site. Flower heads were removed from another site near the boat launch, as *Galerucella* beetles were released at this facility in 2022 (Figure 26b).

Reed canary grass is present in a spoils pit near a parking lot and was not managed.

Wild parsnip was mapped in five sites. Due to size and phenology, plants were only removed from two sites, with a total of five plants removed (Figure 26c). Flower heads were removed from the remaining sites.

****All invasive plant infestations are located within the main campground of Meacham Lake. Meacham Lake West was also surveyed where no invasive plants were observed.**

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION		CURRENT CONDITION
15+	PLANTS REMOVED	12



Photo credit: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

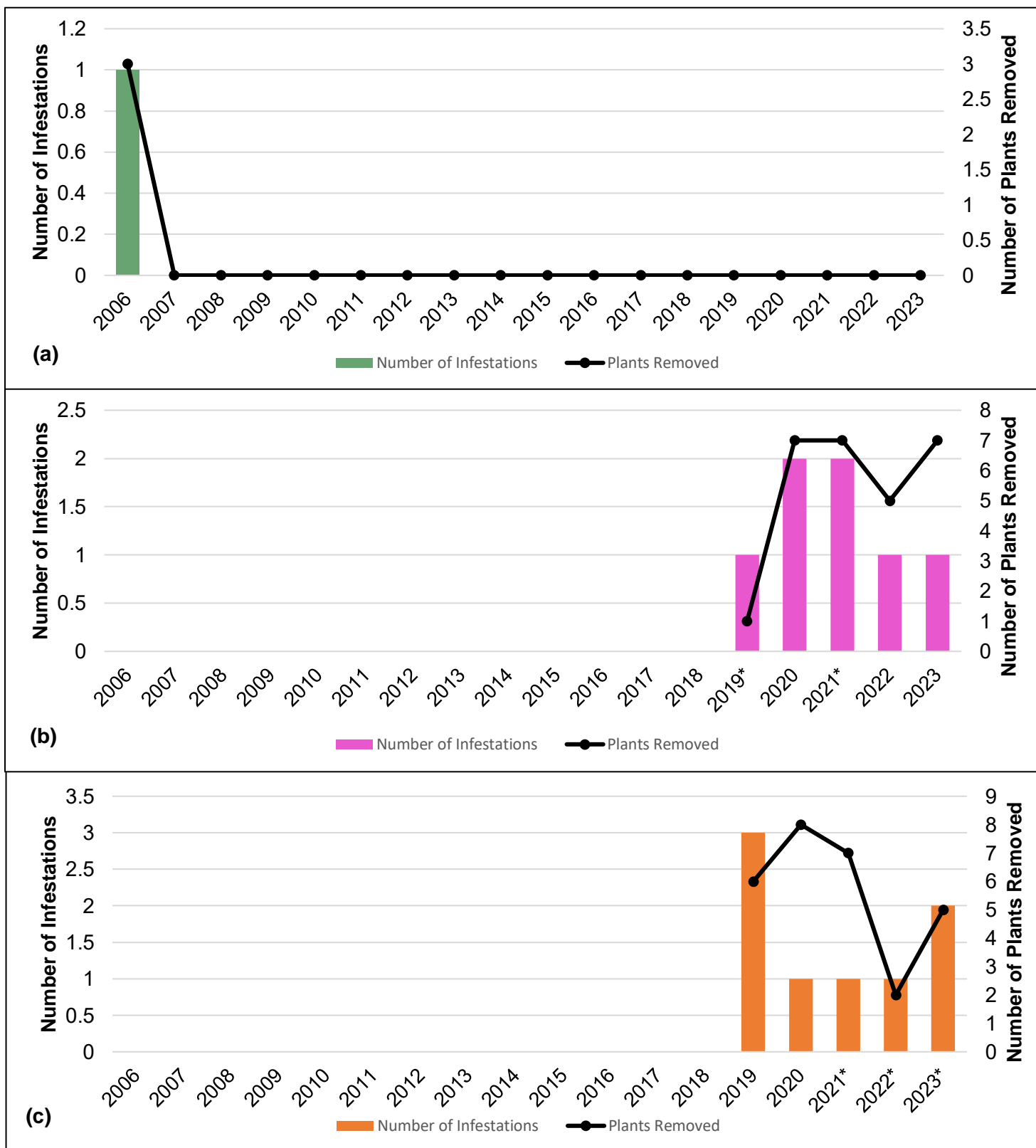


Figure 26 a-c. Garlic mustard (a), purple loosestrife (b), and wild parsnip (c) distribution and management progress at Meacham Lake Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

As garlic mustard reemergence is unlikely, focus should be shifted to prioritize the management of purple loosestrife and wild parsnip. The boat launch area is heavily infested with wild parsnip and should be surveyed early in the season before plants grow too large for mechanical management. A steep hillside presents a barrier to manual management of purple loosestrife, making this facility a suitable release site for *Galerucella*, although loosestrife populations are relatively low. The knotweed infestation should be prioritized for chemical treatment.



Photo credit: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Autumn olive is present and mapped near the entrance, but it was observed to be cut down.

Bush honeysuckle was mapped behind site 60 and near the trail to the Scarface Mountain trailhead but was not managed.

Garlic mustard was not observed for the ninth consecutive year and is considered locally eradicated (Figure 27).

Japanese barberry was not observed for the eighth consecutive year and is considered locally eradicated.

Reed canary grass has been mapped historically but was found to be misidentified.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION		CURRENT CONDITION
70	PLANTS REMOVED	0

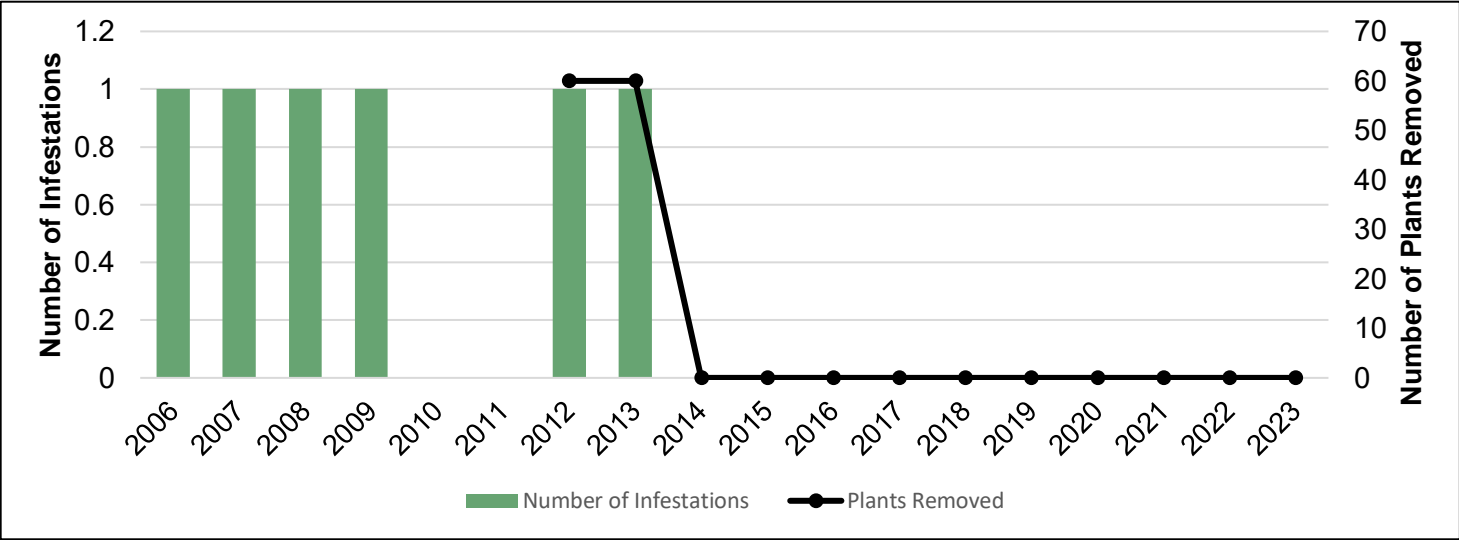


Figure 27. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Meadowbrook Campground.

Recommendations:

As garlic mustard reemergence is unlikely, efforts can be shifted to managing infestations of bush honeysuckle. Autumn olive should continue to be monitored for spread throughout the campground.

Paradox Lake

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle is growing sporadically throughout campground and was not managed.

Garlic mustard was mapped and removed from sites 14, 33, 50 and by a bathroom near a culvert. A total of 31 plants were removed (Figure 28a).

Japanese barberry was mapped across from site 60.

Purple loosestrife was not observed (figure 28b).

Reed canary grass is widespread throughout the campground and was not managed.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE	
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION
2,380	PLANTS REMOVED 31



Photo credit: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation



Figure 28 a-b. Garlic mustard (a) and purple loosestrife (b) distribution and management progress at Paradox Lake Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

With the increased occurrence of garlic mustard, this species should remain a top priority for survey and management. As the purple loosestrife infestations were not observed, surveys should focus on reemergence. Management of bush honeysuckle and reed canary grass is not recommended at this time as reintroduction is likely.

Poke-O-Moonshine

**This facility is no longer administered as a public campground; however, it is open and frequently visited as a day use facility by land-based outdoor recreationalists. Numbers for this facility are not included in the campground totals.

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Common buckthorn is growing sporadically throughout the facility and was not managed.

Oriental bittersweet was found growing in an old campsite and towards the ranger trail and was not managed due to size.

Reed canary grass was observed and mapped along the entrance.

Recommendations:

Although this is no longer used as a campground, the popular facility remains open for day use and should continue to be monitored for the introduction of new invasive species.



Photo credit: Adrian of Climb and Punishment Blog

Putnam Pond

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

- Autumn olive** was not observed. The 2019 observation may have been misidentified.
- Garlic mustard** was not observed in 2023 (Figure 29a).
- Multiflora rose** was mapped in one location and was not managed due to size.
- Purple loosestrife** was not observed in 2023 and is considered locally eradicated (Figure 29b).
- Reed canary grass** is scattered throughout the campground and was not managed.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION	
331	PLANTS REMOVED	0



Photo Credit: Becca Tamagna

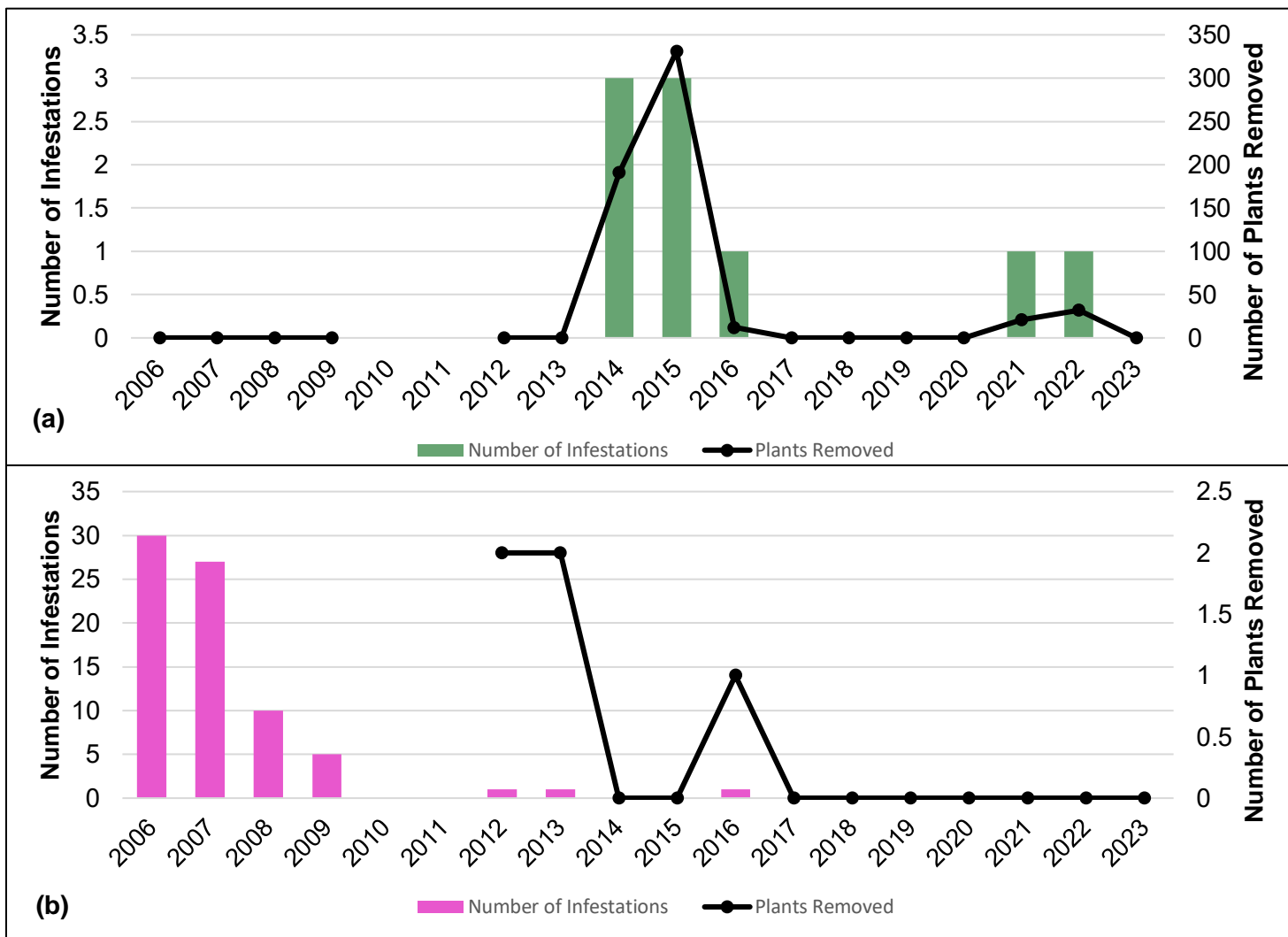


Figure 29 a-b. Garlic mustard (a) and purple loosestrife (b) distribution and management progress at Putnam Pond Campground.

Recommendations:

Surveillance for garlic mustard should remain a top priority to monitor for any possible reemergence. Surveillance for purple loosestrife should also remain a priority to monitor any possible reemergence. Management of woody species is not recommended at this time.

Rollins Pond

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle was observed in site 28, A29, 230 and 238 and was not managed due to size.

Garlic mustard was not observed in 2023 and is considered locally eradicated (Figure 30).

Winged euonymus is planted ornamentally near the shower building and was not managed.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE	
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION
750	0
PLANTS REMOVED	

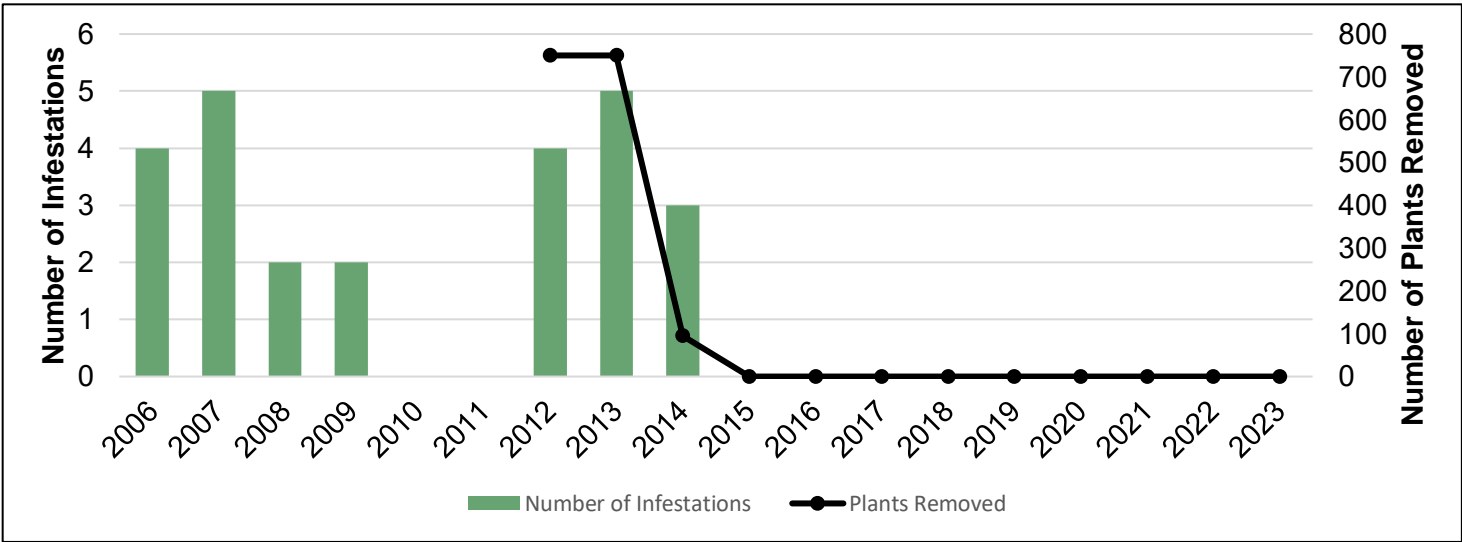


Figure 30. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Rollins Pond Campground.

Recommendations:

As garlic mustard is considered locally eradicated at this facility, focus should be shifted to early detection of garlic mustard reemergence and new invasive species infestations. Management of honeysuckle in certain sites should be prioritized, if time allows, as it has not yet spread to sites. It is recommended that the ornamental beds of winged euonymus be replaced with a native species.

Saranac Lake Islands

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

This facility is only accessible by motorboat and was first surveyed in 2022. Only a partial survey was performed due to NYSDEC staff time constraints in 2023.

Japanese knotweed was mapped at site 59.

Recommendations:

The Japanese knotweed patch should be prioritized for treatment in 2024, if time allows. In 2023, sites, 50-59 and 37-42 were surveyed. A full day should be dedicated to surveying more sites in 2024.



Photo Credit: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Sharp Bridge

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle was mapped and removed at site 6.

Multiflora Rose was observed in 2022 but was not present this year in 2023.

Purple loosestrife was not observed in 2023 (Figure 31).

Reed canary grass was mapped at the entrance of the campground.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE	
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION
667	1
PLANTS REMOVED	

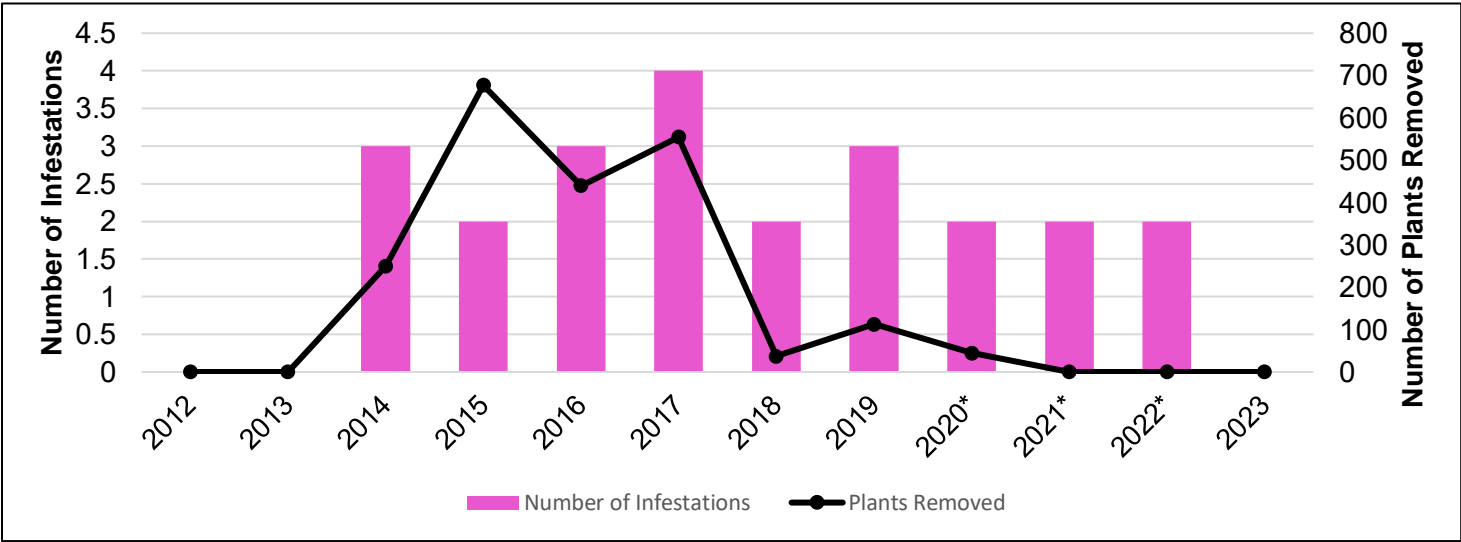


Figure 31. Purple loosestrife distribution and management progress at Sharp Bridge Campground. * indicates years in which management of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

Purple loosestrife surveying should remain the top priority at this facility to monitor for reemergence. Early detection of new invasive species should also remain a priority.

Taylor Pond

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Purple loosestrife was mapped and removed along the beach between sites 20 and 21, and near the boat launch. A total of two plants were removed and four flowerheads were cut from two locations due to biocontrol presence (Figure 32).

Reed canary grass was found to be previously misidentified.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE	
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION
800	2
PLANTS REMOVED	

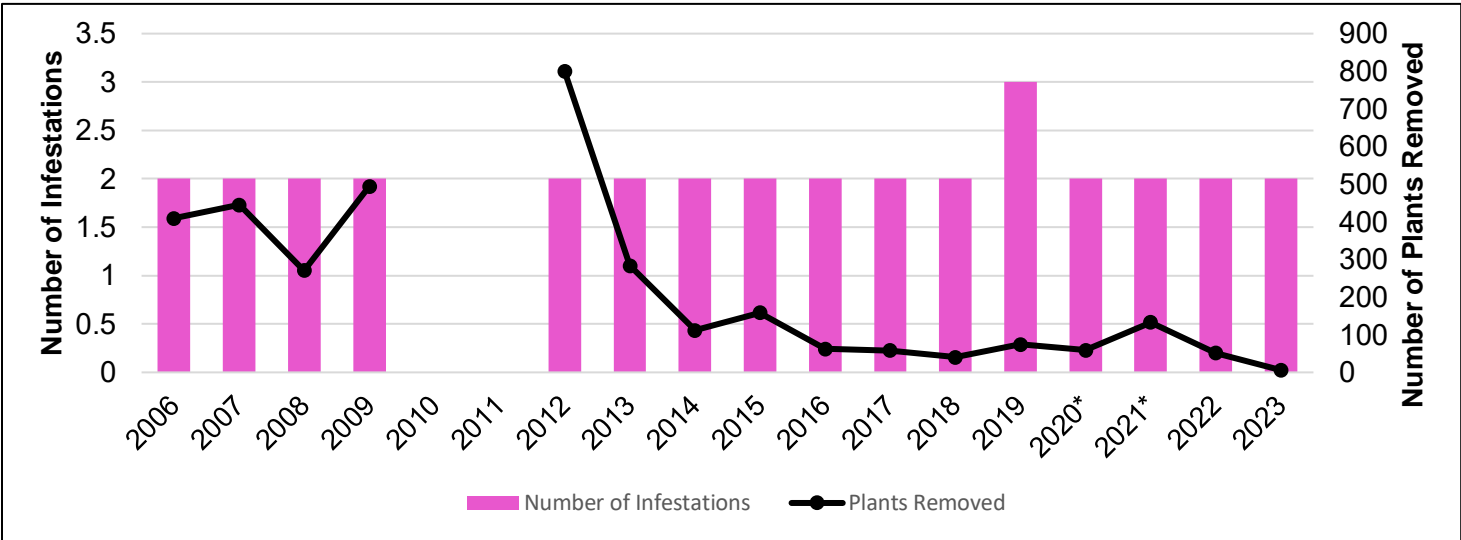


Figure 32. Purple loosestrife distribution and management progress at Taylor Pond Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

Purple loosestrife should remain the top management priority at this facility, and these populations should be considered for *Galerucella* release in the future. All six remote sites should be surveyed in 2024, if time allows (these sites will require boat access).

Wilmington Notch

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle was mapped and removed under a birch tree at the edge of site 32 this year in 2023.

Reed canary grass was observed and mapped throughout the campground.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION		CURRENT CONDITION
1	PLANTS REMOVED	1

Recommendations:

Surveys should continue to ensure early detection and rapid response for new infestations, especially bush honeysuckle after having first observed and managed in 2023.



Photo Credit: See/Swim

Warrensburg Working Circle

The Warrensburg Working contains seven campgrounds: Eagle Point, Hearthstone Point, Lake George Battleground, Lake George Islands, Luzerne, Rogers Rock, and Scaroon Manor. This section contains the individual reports for each of the campgrounds. For a comprehensive summary of these campgrounds, see Appendix Table 6. For a comprehensive summary of terrestrial invasive species distribution across trailheads, fishing access sites, parking areas, and boat launches in all working circles, see Appendix Table 7.

Table 7. Warrensburg Working Circle distribution and management summary.

Campground	Invasive Plants Present	Total Plants Removed
Eagle Point	Bush honeysuckle	0
Hearthstone Point	Autumn olive	0
	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Garlic mustard	1,123
	Japanese barberry	0
	Japanese knotweed	0
	Multiflora rose	0
	Oriental bittersweet	0
	Winged euonymus	0
Lake George Battleground	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Garlic mustard	415
	Japanese barberry	0
	Japanese knotweed	0
	Norway maple	0
	Oriental bittersweet	0
Lake George Islands	Not surveyed in 2023	
Luzerne	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Garlic mustard	129
	Oriental bittersweet	0
	Purple loosestrife	0
	Reed canary grass	0
Rogers Rock	Autumn olive	0
	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Common buckthorn	0
	Garlic mustard	5,419
	Japanese barberry	0
	Japanese knotweed	0
	Oriental bittersweet	0
	Reed canary grass	0
	Winged euonymus	0

Campground	Invasive Plants Present	Total Plants Removed
Scaroon Manor	Autumn olive	0
	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Common buckthorn	0
	Japanese barberry	0
	Oriental bittersweet	0
	Purple loosestrife	0
	Reed canary grass	0
	Winged euonymus	0



Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle was observed at sites 3, 7, and 57 and was not managed.

Garlic mustard has not been observed since 2019 and is considered locally eradicated. (Figure 33a).

Purple loosestrife was not observed in 2023 (Figure 33b).

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION	
33	PLANTS REMOVED	
	0	

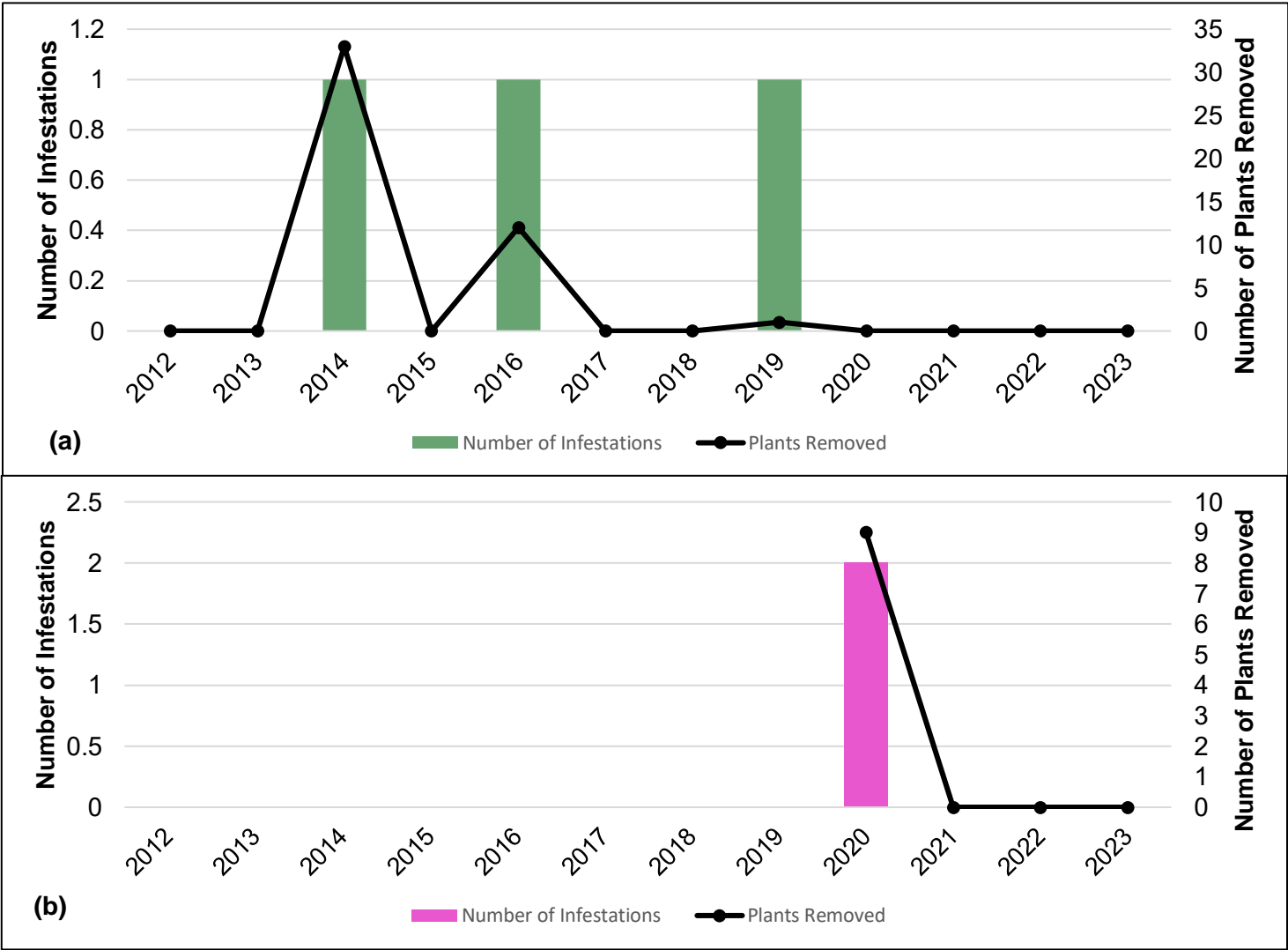


Figure 33 a-b. Garlic mustard (a) and purple loosestrife (b) distribution and management progress at Eagle Point Campground.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard and purple loosestrife should remain a survey priority at this campground to ensure that newly emerged plants are managed before they set seeds. Management of bush honeysuckle is not recommended at this time.



Photo Credit: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Hearthstone Point

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Autumn olive was mapped near a bathroom and was not managed due to size.

Bush honeysuckle was mapped across from site 158.

Garlic mustard was mapped and removed from sites 53, 62, 70, near stone wall by sites 78-92, 130, behind the fire danger sign. A total of 1,123 plants were removed from six locations (Figure 34).

Japanese barberry is found sporadically throughout campground and was not managed.

Japanese knotweed was mapped along the road past site 73 and in the spoils area and was not managed.

Multiflora rose was mapped in sites 67, 192, and 198 area and was not managed due to size.

Norway maple was mapped in site 70 but was too large for management.

Oriental bittersweet is found sporadically throughout the campground and was not managed.

Winged euonymus is found sporadically throughout the campground and was not managed.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE	
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION
21,500	PLANTS REMOVED 1,123

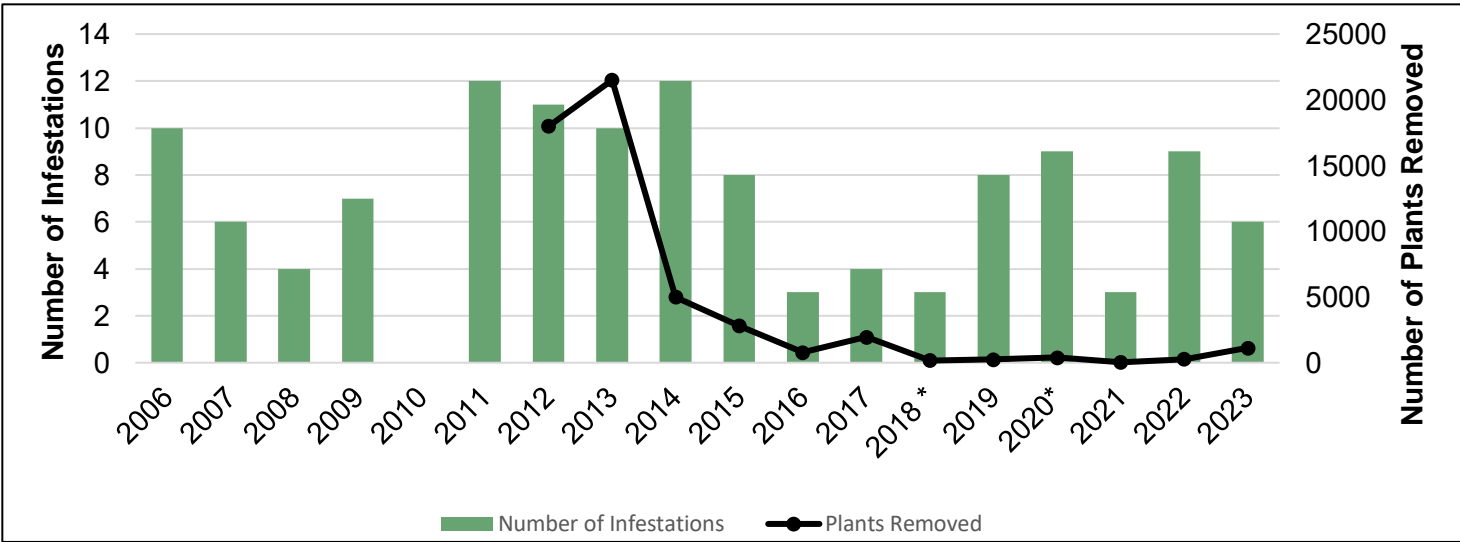


Figure 34. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Hearthstone Point Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard management should remain the top priority at this facility. The knotweed infestations should be considered for chemical treatment. Japanese barberry, Oriental bittersweet, and winged euonymus are found throughout the campground and are not high management priorities. The autumn olive and multiflora rose should be cut in 2024, if time allows.

Lake George Battleground

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle is scattered throughout the campground and was not managed.

Garlic mustard was mapped and removed from site 8, 12, 14, 16, 19, 20, across from site 20, behind bathroom showers near site 38, and near the recycling center. A total of 415 plants were removed, not including first year rosettes that have now grown behind sites 16-19 (Figure 35).

Japanese barberry is scattered throughout the campground and was not managed.

Japanese knotweed is present in a large patch in the woods behind site 19, closely following and extending over the property line.

Norway maple was mapped at site 58 but was too large for management.

Oriental bittersweet is scattered throughout the campground and was not managed.

Winged euonymus was mapped in site 7 in 2022 but was not present in 2023.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE	
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION
21,500	PLANTS REMOVED 415

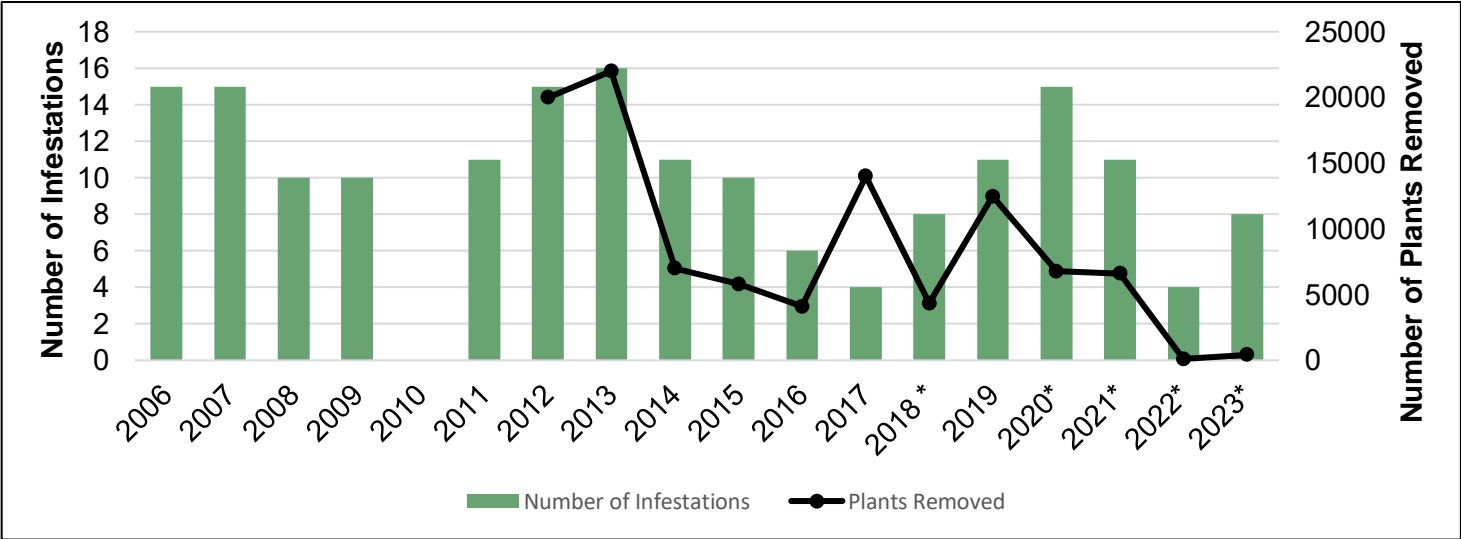


Figure 35. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Lake George Battleground Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard management should remain the top priority at this campground. The presence and density of garlic mustard extending onto adjacent private property makes eradication unlikely and APIPP will no longer manage garlic mustard in that location. It is recommended that the knotweed be chemically treated, if possible. The woody species are not high priority and management is not recommended at this time.

Lake George Islands

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

This facility is only accessible by motorboat. A partial inventory was performed in 2007, documenting purple loosestrife, bush honeysuckle, Japanese barberry, Oriental bittersweet, and multiflora rose at various campsites at Long and Heck Islands. In 2022, Long, Speaker Heck, Narrow, Agnes, Odell, and St. Sacrament Islands were surveyed and additional species including common reed grass, Japanese stiltgrass, wineberry, winged euonymus, and yellow iris were identified. Lake George Islands were not surveyed in 2023 due to time constraints. Past findings were included in campground totals.

Recommendations:

The Lake George Islands should continue to be prioritized for survey in 2024, especially those islands that remain unsurveyed. Wineberry should be prioritized for chemical treatment.



Photo Credit: Becca Tamagna

Luzerne

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle is found sporadically throughout the campground and was not managed.

Garlic mustard was observed along the main road and the road past the Field of Dreams where the dirt side road rejoins the main road. A total 129 plants were pulled from these two sites (Figure 36).

Oriental bittersweet was mapped near the horse paddocks growing on an apple tree and was not managed.

Purple loosestrife was found for the first time at this campground in 2020 during a paddle survey for hemlock wooly adelgid and was still present in 2021. The patch is at the mouth of an inlet leading to a creek running through the campground and requires watercraft to access. This area was not managed in 2022 or 2023 due to not having watercraft access at this time.

Reed canary grass is found sporadically throughout the campground and was not managed.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION		CURRENT CONDITION
310	PLANTS REMOVED	129

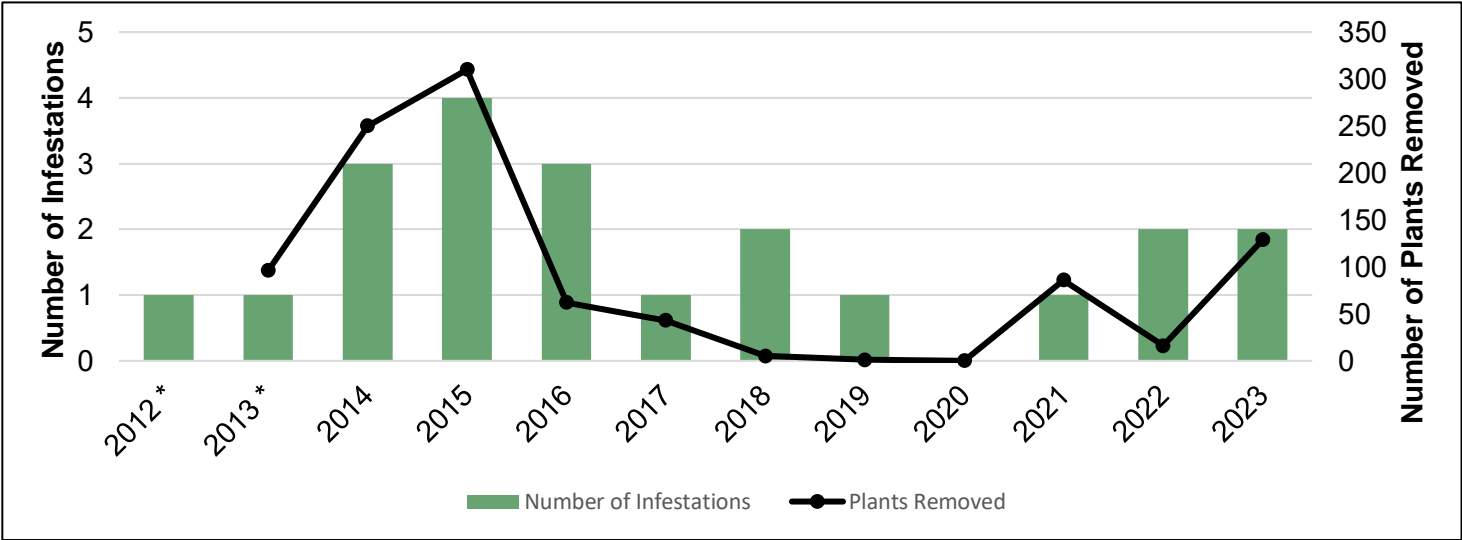


Figure 36. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Luzerne Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard should continue to be a top survey priority given that it was observed again in 2023. With purple loosestrife being found elsewhere along Fourth Lake, early detection shoreline surveys should be done along the swimming area and along the creek running through the campground. Management of bush honeysuckle and Oriental bittersweet is not recommended at this time as reintroduction is likely.

Rogers Rock

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview: in progress

Autumn olive is growing sporadically throughout the campground and was not managed.

Bush honeysuckle is growing sporadically throughout the campground and was not managed.

Common buckthorn is growing behind the recycling center and at the picnic area between the parking and boat launch. It was not managed due to size.

Garlic mustard was mapped and removed from sites 3, 5-11, across from site 7, near the bathrooms by site 7, between sites 21 and 22, 32, 33, 43, 55, 75, 76, 102, 109, 113, 135, 146, 153, 166, 166A, 167 168, 169, 170, 182, 184, between 191-193, near 192,122, 124,134, 146, 166a, 163, 167, 169, 182, 184, 201, 206, 209, 220, 228, and 258A. A total of 5,419 plants were removed from 54 sites (Figure 37a).

Japanese barberry is growing sporadically throughout the campground and was not managed.

Japanese knotweed was observed near bathroom #6 and was not managed.

Oriental bittersweet is widespread throughout campground and was not managed.

Reed canary grass is growing sporadically throughout campground and was not managed.

Wild parsnip was not observed for a third consecutive year and is now presumed to be locally eradicated.

Winged euonymus was mapped and removed at site 223.

Yellow iris was not observed in 2023. (Figure 37b).

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE	
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION
5,419	PLANTS REMOVED 5,419



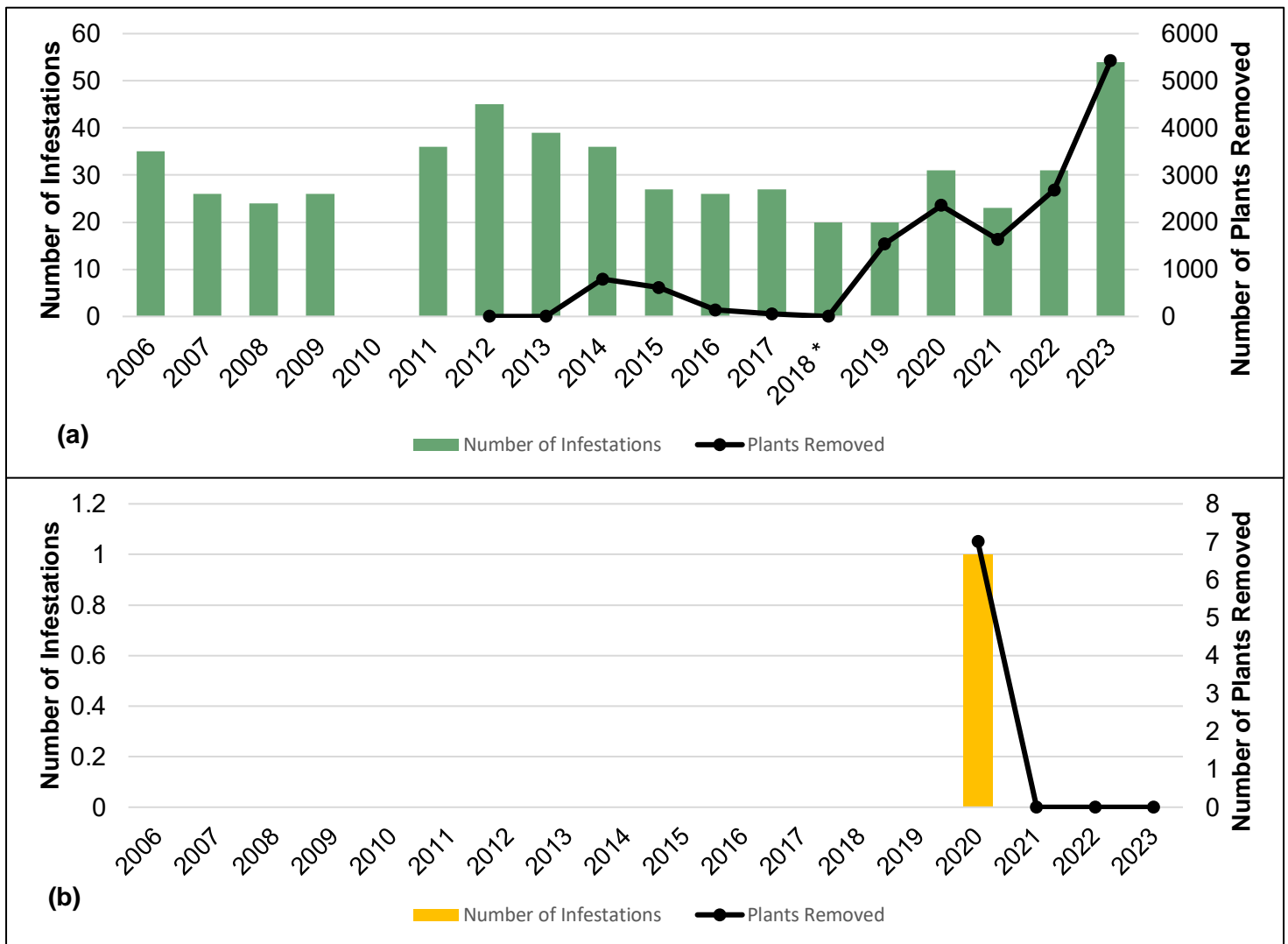


Figure 37 a-b. Garlic mustard (a) and yellow iris (b) distribution and management progress at Rogers Rock Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed

Recommendations:

As garlic mustard levels spiked from 2022 to 2023, it remains the top priority at this facility. Management should be done early in the season to ensure garlic mustard does not go to seed. The shoreline should continue to be surveyed for reoccurrences of yellow iris. Knotweed should be prioritized for chemical treatment. Once garlic mustard levels have been reduced to a satisfactory level, the focus can shift to managing the woody species, but management is not currently recommended.

Scaroon Manor

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Autumn olive was mapped in site C12 in the Camp Cayuga primitive campsite area but was absent from the main campground.

Bush honeysuckle is widespread throughout the entire campground and was not managed.

Common buckthorn is growing sporadically throughout the main campground and was not managed due to size.

Garlic mustard was not observed for the fifth consecutive year and is presumed to be locally eradicated (Figure 38).

Japanese barberry was mapped across from site g but was not managed due to size.

Oriental bittersweet is widespread throughout the facility and was not managed.

Purple loosestrife was mapped at this campground in Camp Cayuga in 2022 along the entrance trail, along the beach at site C10, and in one spot along the beach at site C11. The purple loosestrife observed along the entrance trail was not fully managed due to biocontrol presence, but flower heads were removed. The plants located along the shore of the primitive sites could not be accessed due to high water levels.

Reed canary grass is growing sporadically throughout the entire campground and was not managed.

Wild parsnip was not observed in 2022 and 2023 and may have been previously misidentified.

Winged euonymus is widespread throughout the main campground and was not managed.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION	
791	PLANTS REMOVED	0

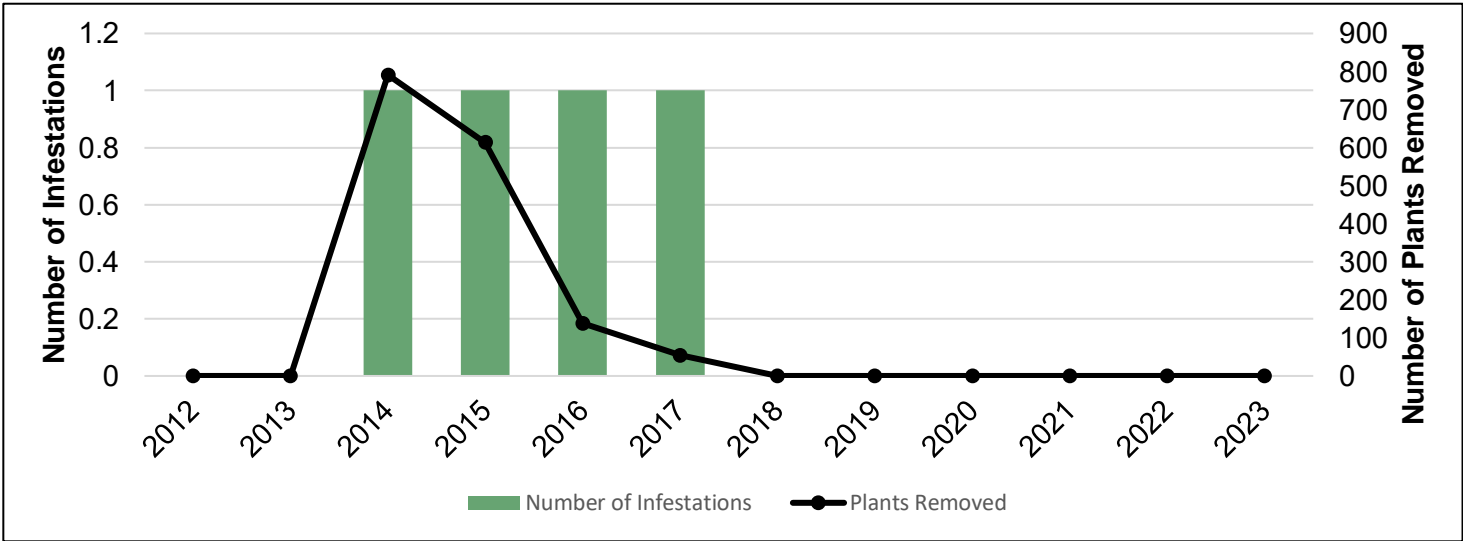


Figure 38. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Scaroon Manor Campground.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard reemergence should remain the top survey priority for this facility as this species has not been observed since 2017. With garlic mustard considered eradicated, management efforts can shift to address less abundant woody species, such as Japanese barberry and winged euonymus. However, since these species can spread long distances via bird dispersed seed, reintroduction is likely. Purple loosestrife removal at Camp Cayuga should be a priority in 2024.



Photo credit: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Conclusion

The invasive species campground stewards have achieved significant progress in documenting and managing terrestrial invasive species on NYSDEC administered lands throughout the Adirondack PRISM. The additional seasonal management capacity provided through this position has greatly increased APIPP's ability to reduce and/or eliminate priority invasive plant infestations and limit spread potential by land-based outdoor recreation. Since 2012, stewards have:

- Surveyed approximately 7,400 acres of priority areas (~600 annually).
- Documented over 1,650 infestations of 19 target terrestrial invasive species.
- Reduced garlic mustard abundance at NYSDEC campgrounds by approximately 86%. In 2023, only 9,443 plants were removed, compared to 68,048 in 2012 (Figure 39).
- Eradicated garlic mustard from seven campgrounds and documented one or two years of absence at three others.
- Reduced purple loosestrife abundance at NYSDEC campgrounds by approximately 99%. In 2023, only 26 plants were removed, compared to a peak of 4,956.

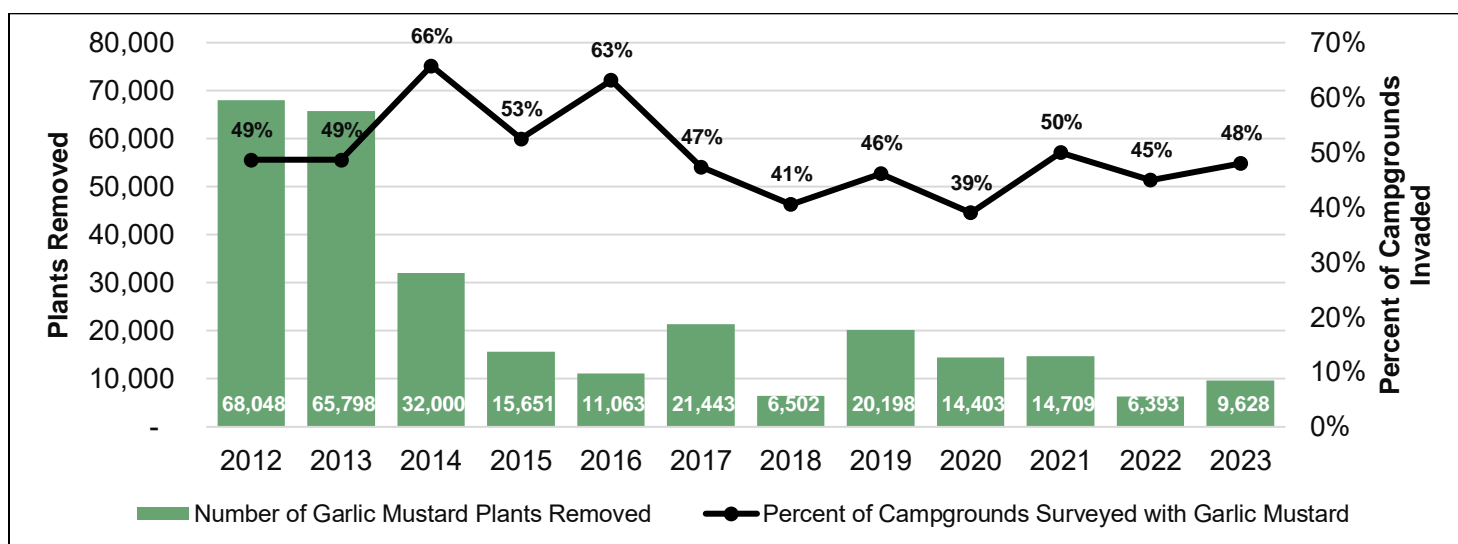


Figure 39. Garlic mustard management progress (2012-2023) at NYSDEC administered campgrounds in the Adirondack PRISM.

Trend analysis suggests that target species distribution and abundance at NYSDEC campgrounds will continue to decline with continued support and advancement of the program. Four campgrounds had significantly reduced levels of garlic mustard in 2023 and are candidates for local eradication over the coming years. An additional six campgrounds had extremely low levels of purple loosestrife, which are expected to be locally eradicated over the coming years. Finally, many remaining purple loosestrife plants showed evidence of damage from the biocontrols *Galerucella* spp. or *Nanophyes marmoratus*. These plants were often not removed to help facilitate the spread of these vital biocontrols.

Appendix

Appendix Table 1. Invasive Species Distribution Across the Herkimer Working Circle.

	Autumn olive	Bush honeysuckle	Common or glossy buckthorn	Common reed grass	Garlic mustard	Japanese barberry	Japanese knotweed	Multiflora rose	Norway maple	Oriental bittersweet	Purple loosestrife	Reed canary grass	Wild parsnip	Winged euonymus	Yellow iris	NONE
ALGER ISLAND CAMPGROUND																
NICKS LAKE CAMPGROUND																
Total	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1

indicates species presence

Appendix Table 2. Invasive Species Distribution Across the Indian Lake Working Circle.

	Autumn olive	Bush honeysuckle	Common or glossy buckthorn	Common reed grass	Garlic mustard	Japanese barberry	Japanese knotweed	Multiflora rose	Norway maple	Oriental bittersweet	Purple loosestrife	Reed canary grass	Wild parsnip	Winged euonymus	Yellow iris	NONE
BROWN TRACT POND CAMPGROUND																
EIGHTH LAKE CAMPGROUND																
FORKED LAKE CAMPGROUND																
GOLDEN BEACH CAMPGROUND																
INDIAN LAKE ISLANDS																
LAKE DURANT CAMPGROUND																
LEWEY LAKE CAMPGROUND																
LIMEKILN LAKE CAMPGROUND																
TIOGA POINT CAMPGROUND																
MOOSE RIVER PLAINS WILD FOREST																
Total	1	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	0	0	0	0

indicates species presence

Appendix Table 3. Invasive Species Distribution Across the Northville Working Circle.

	Autumn olive	Bush honeysuckle	Common or glossy buckthorn	Common reed grass	Garlic mustard	Japanese barberry	Japanese knotweed	Multiflora rose	Norway maple	Oriental bittersweet	Purple loosestrife	Reed canary grass	Wild parsnip	Winged euonymus	Yellow iris	NONE
CAROGA LAKE CAMPGROUND																
LITTLE SAND POINT CAMPGROUND																
MOFFITT BEACH CAMPGROUND																
NORTHAMPTON BEACH CAMPGROUND																
POINT COMFORT CAMPGROUND																
POPLAR POINT CAMPGROUND																
SACANDAGA CAMPGROUND																
MASON LAKE PRIMITIVE CAMPSITES & CLEARING TRACT CONSERVATION EASEMENT																
Total	3	5	3	3	5	2	3	1	2	2	3	5	1	0	0	0

indicates species presence

Appendix Table 4. Invasive Species Distribution Across the Potsdam Working Circle.

	Autumn olive	Bush honeysuckle	Common or glossy buckthorn	Common reed grass	Garlic mustard	Japanese barberry	Japanese knotweed	Multiflora rose	Norway maple	Oriental bittersweet	Purple loosestrife	Reed canary grass	Wild parsnip	Winged euonymus	Yellow iris	NONE
CRANBERRY LAKE CAMPGROUND																
Total	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

indicates species presence

Appendix Table 5. Invasive Species Distribution Across the Ray Brook Working Circle.

	Autumn olive	Bush honeysuckle	Common or glossy buckthorn	Common reed grass	Garlic mustard	Japanese barberry	Japanese knotweed	Multiflora rose	Norway maple	Oriental bittersweet	Purple loosestrife	Reed canary grass	Wild parsnip	Winged euonymus	Yellow iris	NONE
AUSABLE POINT CAMPGROUND																
BUCK POND CAMPGROUND																
CROWN POINT CAMPGROUND																
FISH CREEK POND CAMPGROUND																
FLOODWOOD ROAD PRIMITIVE CAMPSITES																
FRONTIER TOWN CAMPGROUND																
LAKE EATON CAMPGROUND																
LAKE HARRIS CAMPGROUND																
LINCOLN POND CAMPGROUND																
MEACHAM LAKE CAMPGROUND																
MEADOWBROOK CAMPGROUND																
PARADOX LAKE CAMPGROUND																
POKE-O-MOONSHINE CAMPGROUND																
PUTNAM POND CAMPGROUND																
ROLLINS POND CAMPGROUND																
SHARP BRIDGE CAMPGROUND																
SARANAC LAKE ISLANDS																
TAYLOR POND CAMPGROUND																
WILMINGTON NOTCH CAMPGROUND																
Total	1	13	3	1	3	2	1	2	1	4	6	11	2	1	0	1

indicates species presence

Appendix Table 6. Invasive Species Distribution Across the Warrensburg Working Circle.

	Autumn olive	Bush honeysuckle	Common or glossy buckthorn	Common reed grass	Garlic mustard	Japanese barberry	Japanese knotweed	Multiflora rose	Norway maple	Oriental bittersweet	Purple loosestrife	Reed canary grass	Wild parsnip	Winged euonymus	Yellow iris	NONE
EAGLE POINT CAMPGROUND																
HEARTHSTONE POINT CAMPGROUND																
LAKE GEORGE BATTLEGROUND CAMPGROUND																
LAKE GEORGE ISLANDS*																
LUZERNE CAMPGROUND																
ROGERS ROCK CAMPGROUND																
SCAROON MANOR CAMPGROUND																
Total	3	7	2	1	4	5	3	2	2	6	3	3	0	4	1	0

indicates species presence

* - indicates campground not surveyed in 2023; historic data used to complete table

Appendix Table 7. Invasive Species Distribution Across Recreational Access Points Such as Trail Heads, Parking Lots, and Boat Launches.

	Autumn olive	Bush honeysuckle	Common or glossy buckthorn	Common reed grass	Garlic mustard	Japanese barberry	Japanese knotweed	Multiflora rose	Norway maple	Oriental bittersweet	Purple loosestrife	Reed canary grass	Wild parsnip	Winged euonymus	Yellow iris	NONE
AMR PARKING LOT																
ANDREW BROOK PARKING AREA																
AUGER FALLS PARKING																
AUSABLE BRIDGE #1 RIVER ACCESS PARKING																
AUSABLE BRIDGE #2 TRAIL PARKING																
ASRC TRAIL PARKING																
BAKER MOUNTAIN TRAILHEAD																
BATEMAN ROAD PARKING																
BARTON MINES ROAD TRAILHEAD																
BEAR MOUNTAIN TRAIL PARKING LOT																
BELFRY MNT. TRAIL PARKING																
BERRYMILL FLOW TRAIL PARKING																
BOG RIVER FALLS PARKING AREA																
BRANT LAKE BOAT LAUNCH																
BUCK MT./SHELVING ROCK ROAD PARKING AREA																
BUCK POND BOAT LAUNCH PARKING																
BURNT HILL PARKING LOT																
CADYVILLE UNIT PARKING																
CAMPSITE PARKING																
CASCADES TRAIL PARKING LOT																
CHAIN LAKES PARKING LOT																
CHAPEL POND PARKING LOT																
CHATIEMAC LAKE PARKING																
CHERRY PATCH POND TRAIL PARKING																
CLAY MEADOWS OVERFLOW PARKING																
CLAY MEADOWS PARKING AREA																

	Autumn olive	Bush honeysuckle	Common or glossy buckthorn	Common reed grass	Garlic mustard	Japanese barberry	Japanese knotweed	Multiflora rose	Norway maple	Oriental bittersweet	Purple loosestrife	Reed canary grass	Wild parsnip	Winged euonymus	Yellow iris	NONE
CLEAR POND PARKING LOT																
COD POND PARKING																
CONNERY POND PARKING LOT																
CONNERY POND #3 TRAIL PARKING																
CONNERY RANGE MISC PARKING																
COOPER KILL POND TRAIL- BONNIEVIEW ROAD																
COOPER KILL POND TRAIL- GILLESPIE DRIVE																
COPPER ROCK FALLS PARKING AREA																
COUNTY ROUTE 55 PARKING LOT																
CRANBERRY LAKE CAMPGROUND PARKING LOT																
CRANBERRY LAKE CAMPGROUND MAINTENANCE PARKING LOT																
CRANE MOUNTAIN TRAILHEAD																
DEBAR MTN. PARKING LOT																
DEER LEAP TRAILHEAD																
DEER POND FLOW PARKING LOT																
EAST BRANCH GORGE TRAIL PARK BOUNDARY SIGN																
EAST MILL FLOW TRAIL PARKING																
EAST PINE POND FISHING ACCESS PARKING																
EAST TRAIL TO GIANT MTN. PARKING LOT																
EAST BRANCH SACANDAGA PARKING																
ELEPHANT HEAD TRAIL PARKING AREA																
FIRST BROOK PARKING AREA																
FLOODWOOD CROSSING PARKING LOT																
FLOODWOOD MOUNTAIN TRAIL PARKING																
FLOODWOOD RESERVATION TRAIL PARKING																
FLOODWOOD ROAD GORDON POND PARKING																

	Autumn olive	Bush honeysuckle	Common or glossy buckthorn	Common reed grass	Garlic mustard	Japanese barberry	Japanese knotweed	Multiflora rose	Norway maple	Oriental bittersweet	Purple loosestrife	Reed canary grass	Wild parsnip	Winged euonymus	Yellow iris	NONE
FOURTH LAKE PARKING LOT																
FRANKLIN FALLS POND FISHING ACCESS PARKING																
GARNET LAKE PARKING																
GEORGIA CREEK PARKING LOT																
GILBERT TRACT PARKING AREA																
GRIFFIN GORGE PARKING LOT AT ROUTE 8																
HAGUE BROOK PARKING AREA																
HARRISSBURG LAKE ROAD PARKING																
HAYS BROOK TRAIL PARKING LOT																
HOFFMAN NOTCH BROOK TRAIL PARKING																
INDIAN RIVER PUT IN PARKING AREA																
INMAN POND TRAILHEAD PARKING																
JABE POND TRAILHEAD																
JACK RABBIT TRAIL PULLOFF																
KIBBY POND TRAILHEAD																
KING PHILLIPS SPRING PARKING LOT																
LAKE CLEAR BEACH PARKING																
LAKE CLEAR OUTLET WATER ACCESS																
LAKE DURANT PARKING LOT																
LAKE FLOWER BOAT LAUNCH PARKING																
LINDSAY BROOK NORTH TRAIL PARKING																
LOCH MULLER RD. TRAILHEAD																
LONG POND PARKING LOT																
LOST POND/STONY POND TRAIL PARKING																
LOWER SHELIVING ROCK PARKING																
MASON LAKE																
MCDERMITT ROAD PARKING																

	Autumn olive	Bush honeysuckle	Common or glossy buckthorn	Common reed grass	Garlic mustard	Japanese barberry	Japanese knotweed	Multiflora rose	Norway maple	Oriental bittersweet	Purple loosestrife	Reed canary grass	Wild parsnip	Winged euonymus	Yellow iris	NONE
MONUMENT FALLS PULLOFF																
MOUNTAIN LANE TRAIL PARKING																
MIDDLE POND TRAIL PARKING																
MT. ARAB PARKING AREA																
MUD POND TRAIL PARKING																
NEWBRIDGE PARKING AREA																
NORTH BRANCH BOUQUET RIVER PARKING LOT																
NORTH CONNERY POND PARKING LOT																
NORTHVILLE PLACID TRAIL & WOODS LAKE TRAIL PARKING BLUE MNT. SECTION																
NORTHWEST BAY PARKING																
OLD FARM ROAD TRAILHEAD																
OSGOOD BOAT LAUNCHING PARKING LOT																
PALMER POND TRAILHEAD																
PANTHER MTN. PAVED PARKING LOT																
PARKING AREA																
PERU DOCK BOAT LAUNCH PARKING																
POKE-O-MOONSHINE FIRE TOWER PARKING																
POLE HILL POND PARKING AREA																
POLLIWOG PONDWATER ACCESS PARKING																
PORT HENRY BOAT LAUNCH PARKING																
QUARRY TRAIL																
RAINBOW LAKE TO JONES CANOE CARRY PARKING LOT																
RAYMOND BROOK SKI TRAIL- complete																
RIDGE ROAD PARKING LOT																
ROARING BROOK FALLS PARKING LOT																
ROCK POND TRAILHEAD																

	Autumn olive	Bush honeysuckle	Common or glossy buckthorn	Common reed grass	Garlic mustard	Japanese barberry	Japanese knotweed	Multiflora rose	Norway maple	Oriental bittersweet	Purple loosestrife	Reed canary grass	Wild parsnip	Winged euonymus	Yellow iris	NONE
ROCK RIVER TRAIL PARKING																
ROOSEVELT TRUCK TRAIL PARKING																
ROOSTER COMB PARKING LOT																
ROUND POND PARKING LOT																
ROUTE 86, OLD LOGGERS RD. TRAIL PARKING																
ROUTE 374 PARKING LOT																
SAGAMORE ROAD PARKING																
SAWYER MOUNTAIN TRAILHEAD																
SCAREFACE MNT. TRAILHEAD																
SECOND POND BOAT LAUNCH PARKING																
SHANTY FALLS PARKING LOT																
SHELVING ROCK ROAD PARKING LOT																
SHOULDER PARKING LOT																
SHOULDER PARKING FOR CATAMOUNT TRAIL HEAD																
SILVER LAKE MNT. PARKING LOT																
SLY POND ROAD PARKING LOT																
SNOWY MOUNTAIN TRAIL PARKING																
SOUTH BRANCH BOUQUET RIVER PARKING LOT																
SOUTH POND ACCESS PARKING AREA																
SPRUCE MNT. ROAD PARKING AREA																
SQUIRE POND PARKING LOT																
STATE 73 PARKING LOT																
STONY CREEK HUNTING ACCESS TRAIL PARKING																
ST. REGIS TRAIL HEAD PARKING																
TAYLOR POND LOOP PARKING LOT																
TOOLEY POND CAMPSITE PARKING AREA																
TOOLEY POND MTN PARKING AREA NORTH																

	Autumn olive	Bush honeysuckle	Common or glossy buckthorn	Common reed grass	Garlic mustard	Japanese barberry	Japanese knotweed	Multiflora rose	Norway maple	Oriental bittersweet	Purple loosestrife	Reed canary grass	Wild parsnip	Winged euonymus	Yellow iris	NONE
TOOLEY POND PARKING AREA																
TRAIL PARKING LOT																
TUBMILL MARSH/ SHORT SWING TRAIL PARKING																
UNION FALLS INFORMAL BOAT LAUNCH																
UPPER HOGTOWN PARKING																
UPPER WORKS TRAIL PARKING																
WAKELY DAM																
WAKELY MOUNTAIN TRAILHEAD PARKING LOT																
WAKELY POND ACCESSIBLE LAUNCH																
WAKELY POND ACCESSIBLE FISHING DOCK																
WALKER BROOK PARKING LOT																
WATCH HILL PARKING AREA																
WICKHAM MARSH TRAIL PARKING																
WILMINGTON FLUME WEST																
ZANDER SCOTT																

 indicates species presence