

Adirondack Park Terrestrial Invasive Species Steward

Survey & Management Report

2020



Report prepared by:

Adellia Baker
Invasive Species Management Steward



Photo Credit: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

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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 2020 field season, the Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program's (APIPP) Invasive Species Steward (Steward) spent 12 weeks surveying and/or managing terrestrial invasive species at several recreational facilities and access points including:

- 38 New York State administered campgrounds
- 80 recreational access points such as trail heads, parking lots, boat launches, etc.

Of the 38 campgrounds surveyed, 35 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 and Mobile Monitoring System (IPMMS). Reed canary grass was the most commonly mapped species, present at 76% of campgrounds surveyed. Bush honeysuckle and garlic mustard were the also common, found at 63% and 39% of surveyed campgrounds, respectively. When feasible, infestations were managed using mechanical control techniques.

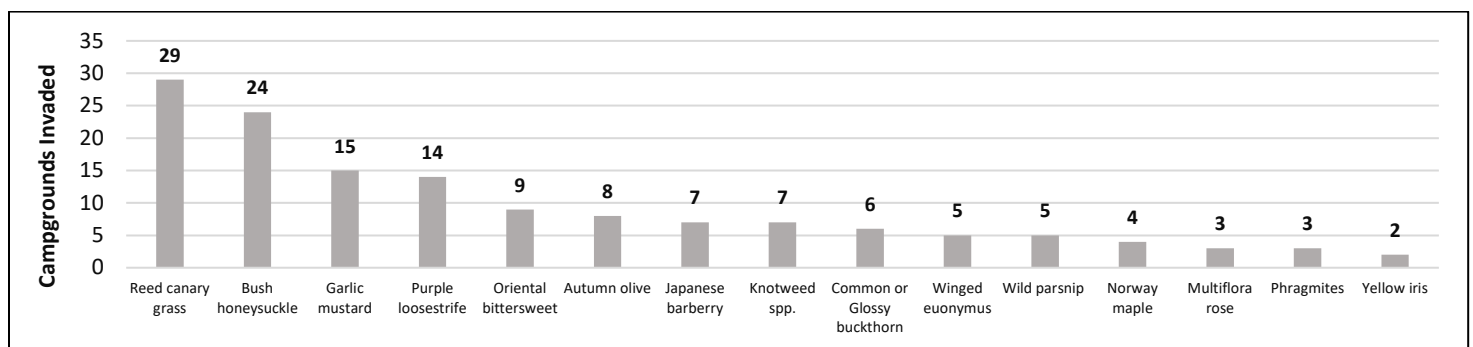


Figure 1. Summary of invasive plant species mapped in 2019 at DEC administered campgrounds.

Three campgrounds were free of all target terrestrial invasive plant species. Nine years of survey and management results indicate there is significant opportunity for successful control and eradication of many species at Adirondack campgrounds. Since the program's inception, garlic mustard abundance at Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) campgrounds has declined by approximately 79%, while purple loosestrife has declined by 78%. 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.

Many campground employees were unaware that their facility was infested by an invasive plant species and were not familiar with invasive plant identification and management practices. To rectify this challenge, it would be beneficial to offer trainings in invasive species identification and management to campground staff at the beginning of the season. Ideally, this would occur at all campgrounds, but is especially important at those currently invaded or located near heavily infested areas. This is also important for campgrounds that are located adjacent to areas of high conservation value such as the Forest Preserve.

Introduction

Overview

Beginning in the summer of 2006, the DEC 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 vegetative growth, seed dispersal, root and stem fragmentation, etc. 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 DEC have identified state campgrounds as priority areas for invasive species surveillance and management.

The DEC 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 for and controlling several infestations at priority campgrounds. From 2012 through the 2018 field season, APIPP in collaboration with the DEC 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 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 DEC. 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 2020 steward brought an exceptional level of plant identification knowledge, which is reflected in this report with several campgrounds having new species infestations identified. Additionally, the beginning of the field season was impacted by the COVID-19 global pandemic as campgrounds remained closed to patrons through June and into July. In the absence of campers, the Steward was potentially able to complete more thorough surveys of those closed campgrounds than in previous years.

Supervision and project oversight for the Steward was provided by the APIPP Program Manager. In previous years, the Steward was assisted by SUNY ESF Interns and several volunteers. However, due to COVID-19 restrictions, the 2020 Steward performed the majority of survey and management work alone, with assistance from a small handful of TNC employees at select facilities while adhering to social distancing guidelines.

The following report summarizes terrestrial invasive species surveillance and management activities performed by the Steward throughout the Adirondack PRISM during the 2020 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 The Nature Conservancy's IPMMS to document the location and extent of terrestrial invasive species infestations located at state campgrounds throughout the PRISM. Data was collected using an iPad and Bluetooth GPS antenna, and 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.

Some species were targeted for management, while others were only surveyed due to logistical constraints or lack of effective control measures. 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 petiolate</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 umbellate</i>	Management target, if isolated
Buckthorn spp.	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> & <i>Frangula alnus</i>	Management target, if isolated
Bush honeysuckles	<i>Lonicera</i> spp.	Management target, if isolated
Japanese barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</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
Winged euonymus	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Management target, if isolated
Common reed grass (<i>Phragmites</i>)	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Survey only
Emerald ash borer	<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>	Survey only
Hemlock wooly adelgid	<i>Adelges tsugae</i>	Survey only
Knotweed spp.	<i>Reynoutria</i> spp.	Survey only
Norway maple	<i>Acer platanooides</i>	Survey only
Reed canary grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Survey only

Garlic mustard - Second-year plants were pulled up by the root and placed in thick contractor garbage bags. For the first time in 2019, first-year rosettes were also hand pulled. Historically, garlic mustard infestations were too extensive to permit management of all life stages in the project time allotted. However, as historic management efforts have decreased the size and density of infestations, removal of the rosette stage should be prioritized.

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 headquarters 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 burning bush, 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 Park 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.

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.

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	
Nicks Lake	Bush honeysuckle	1
	Garlic mustard	1,315
	Reed canary grass	0
	Wild parsnip	1

Alger Island

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

As in previous years, no target invasive species were observed in 2020. This is likely due to the island's isolated location.

Recommendations:

Annual surveys should continue to take place at this facility. Garlic mustard, Japanese barberry, and reed canary grass are present at the boat launch used to access this campground, which could potentially be transported to the island via campers.

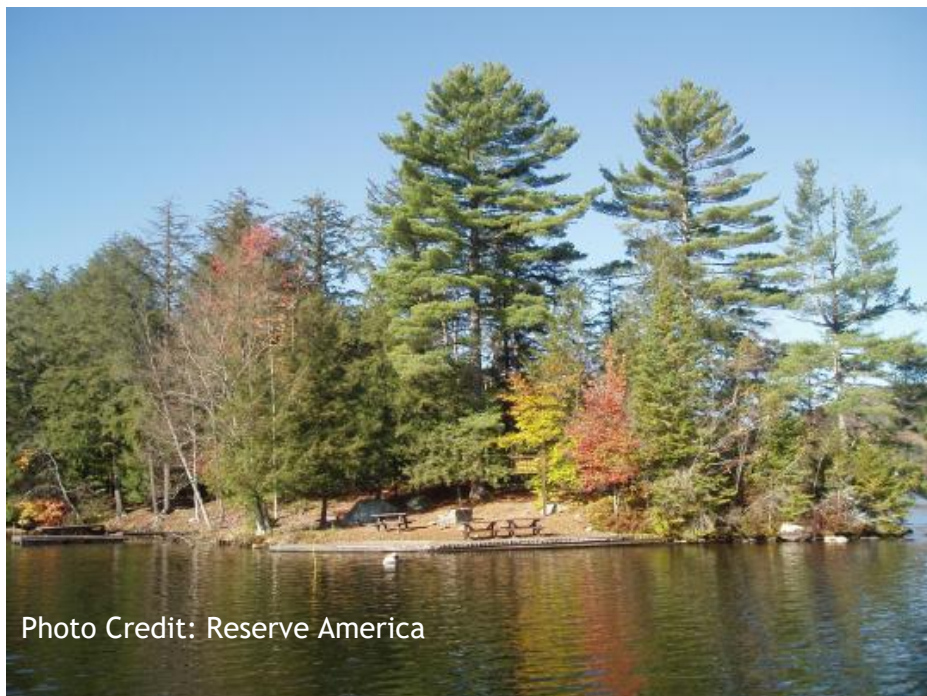


Photo Credit: Reserve America

Nicks Lake

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle is widespread throughout campground. One small plant was removed from site 73.

Garlic mustard was mapped and removed from sites 1, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18, 61, 63, 64, between sites 65 and 68, 70, 72, 76, 82, 84, 104, 110, behind the RV fill station, and near the air quality monitoring station. A total of 1,315 plants were removed from 22 locations (Figure 2). Due to the size and density of the patch near the air quality monitoring station, the area was not completely managed.

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

Wild parsnip was found at this facility for the first time in 2020. A single vegetative plant was removed near the RV fill station.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE	
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION
2,686	1,317
PLANTS REMOVED	

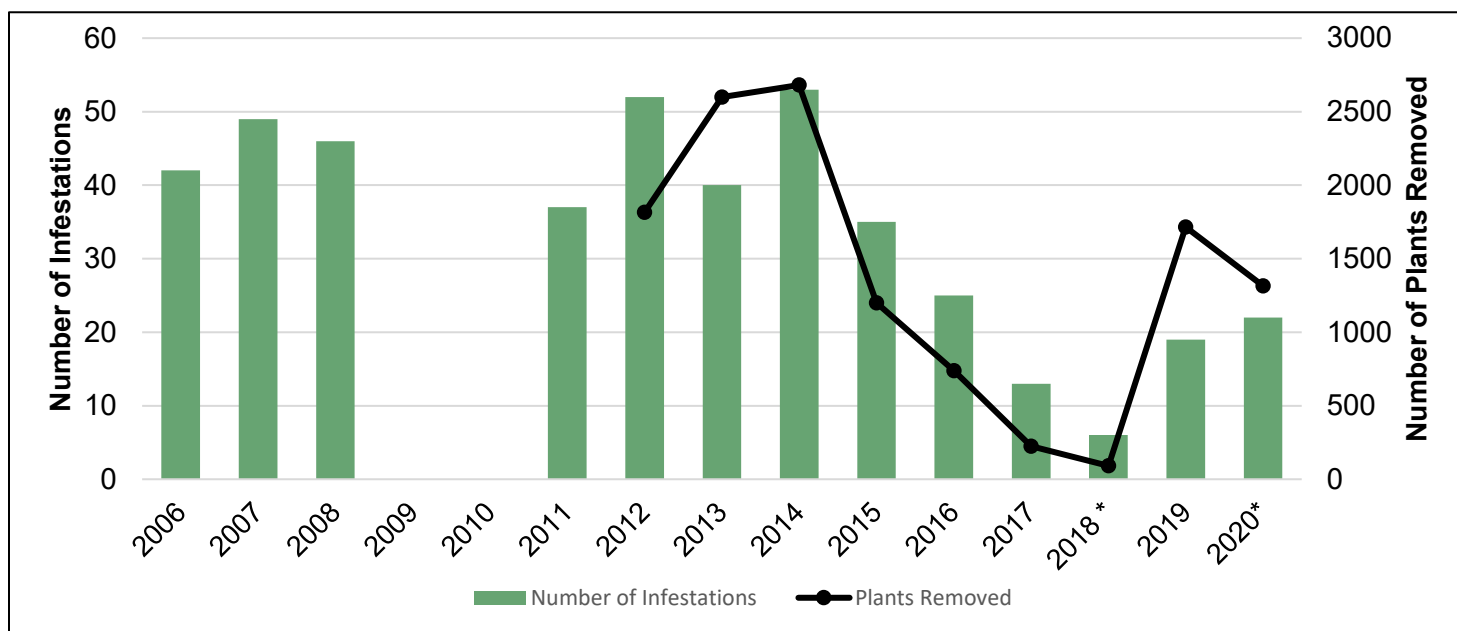


Figure 2. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Nicks Lake Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

Early detection for vegetative and flowering wild parsnip should be a priority for 2021, especially around the RV fill station, to ensure any plants present do not go to seed. Garlic mustard management should remain a priority for this campground following the increase after 2018, as plant presence is still below peak infestation levels. 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.

Indian Lake Working Circle

The Indian Lake Working Circle contains eight campgrounds: Brown Tract Pond, Eighth Lake, Forked Lake, Golden Beach, Indian Lake Islands, Lewey Lake, Limekiln Lake, and Tioga Point. 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	1
	Garlic mustard	20
	Reed canary grass	0
Eighth Lake	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Garlic mustard	148
	Reed canary grass	0
Forked Lake	Bush honeysuckle	0
Golden Beach	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Garlic mustard	1,815
	Reed canary grass	0
	Winged euonymus	0
Indian Lake Islands	Not surveyed in 2020	
Lake Durant	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Garlic mustard	73
	Wild parsnip	41
Lewey Lake	Autumn olive	0
	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Garlic mustard	10
	Purple loosestrife	62
	Reed canary grass	0
Limekiln Lake	Autumn olive	0
	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Garlic mustard	71
	Reed canary grass	0
Tioga Point	Not surveyed in 2020	
Moose River Plains Wild Forest	Not surveyed in 2020	

Brown Tract Pond

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle is widespread throughout the campground. One small plant was removed. Three previously mapped locations were determined this year to be a native species of *Lonicera*.

Garlic mustard was mapped and removed from sites 76, 82, and 48. In total, 20 plants were removed from 3 sites (Figure 3). This marks a significant drop from 2019 when basal rosettes were first included in management. A park employee mentioned they remove garlic mustard from the facility every spring, so this may partially account for the general downward trend.

Reed canary grass was mapped near sites 38 and 40 but was not managed.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION		CURRENT CONDITION
1,103	PLANTS REMOVED	21

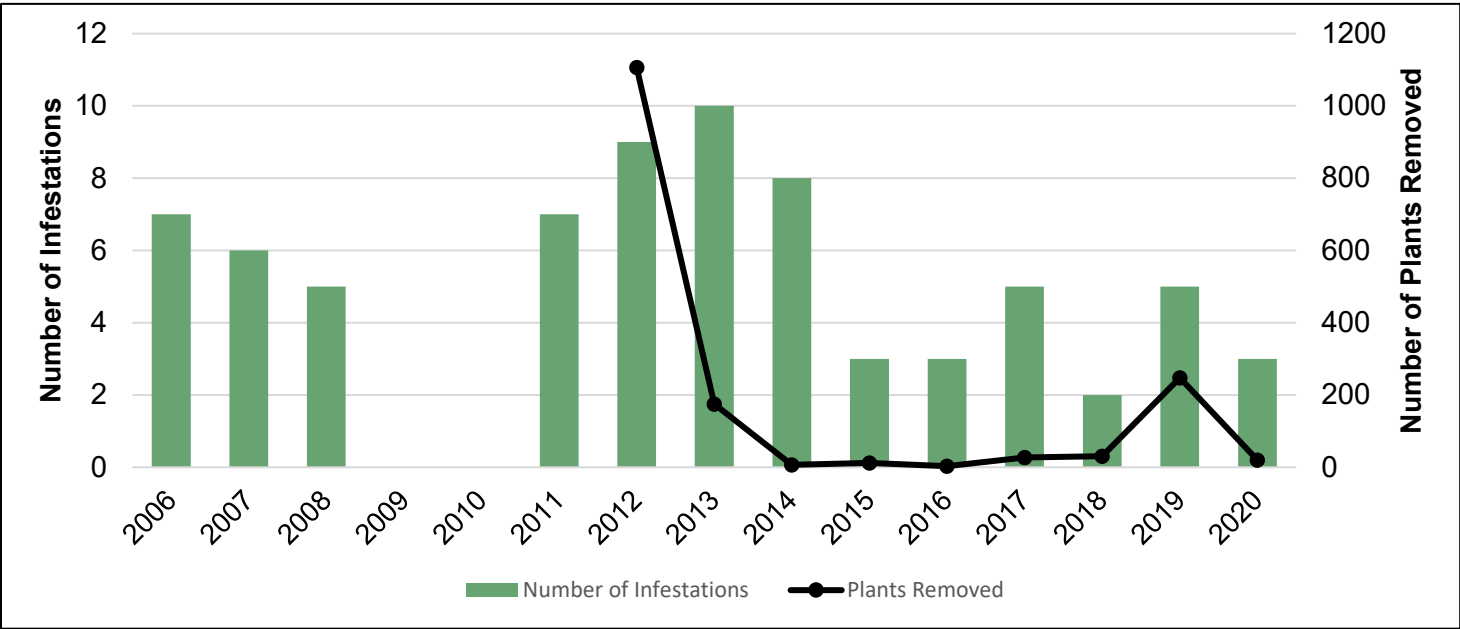


Figure 3. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Brown Tract Pond Campground.

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 is widespread throughout the campground and is not recommended for management at this time.

Eighth Lake

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle was not observed in 2020. This species was mapped last year but was determined this year to be a native *Lonicera* species.

Garlic mustard was mapped and managed in sites 13, 23, 24, 35-37, 62, 65, 97, and 101. In total 148 plants were removed from 10 locations (Figure 4).

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

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION		CURRENT CONDITION
3,450	PLANTS REMOVED	148

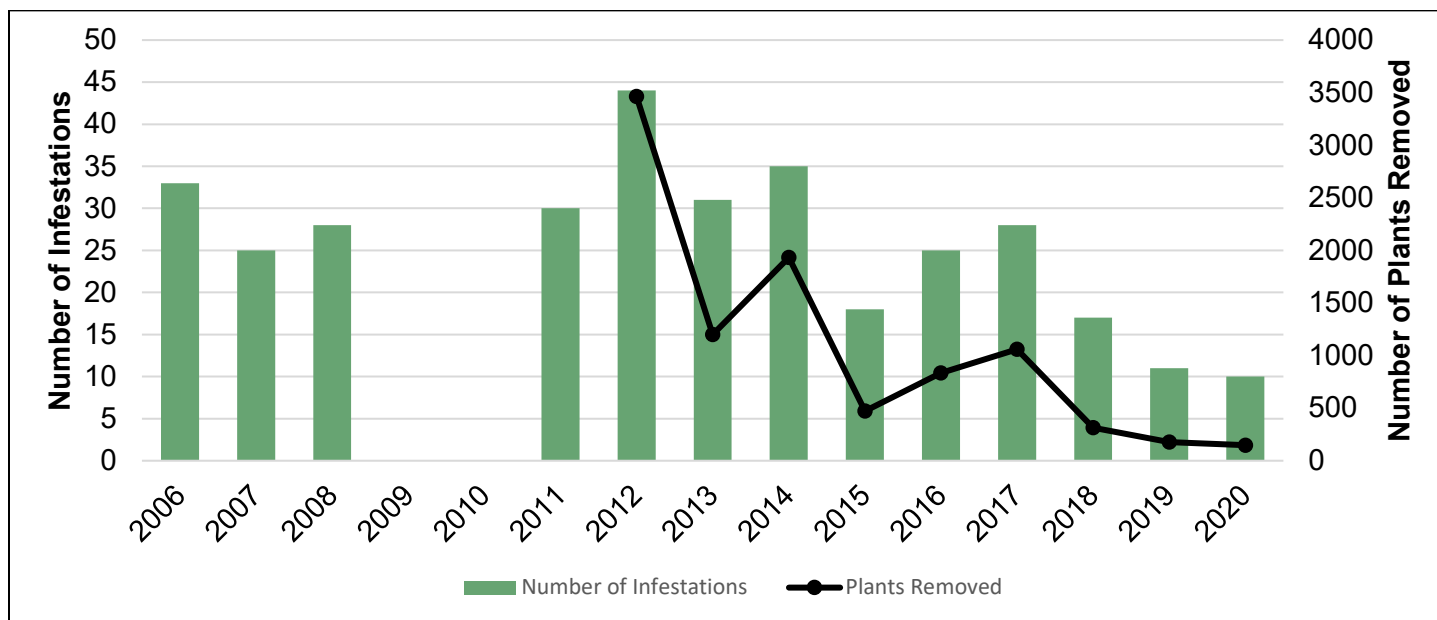


Figure 4. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Eighth Lake Campground.

Recommendations:

Local eradication of garlic mustard is likely at this facility through efforts from both campground and APIPP staff and should remain a priority. Although none was observed this year, bush honeysuckle should continue to be a survey priority with management recommended for any new smaller shrubs which can be pulled by hand. Reed canary grass is well established at this facility and management is not recommended at this time.

APIPP Outreach and Education Coordinator Emily-Bell Dinan assisted with survey and management efforts at this facility in 2020.

Forked Lake

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle was mapped at sites 77, 79, near the boat launch, and surrounding the parking lot and was not managed due to size and density.

Recommendations:

Surveys for new target invasive species should continue at this campground while also monitoring for changes in abundance of bush honeysuckle. Management of bush honeysuckle should be considered if resources are available, however, reintroduction via bird dispersed seed is likely.

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

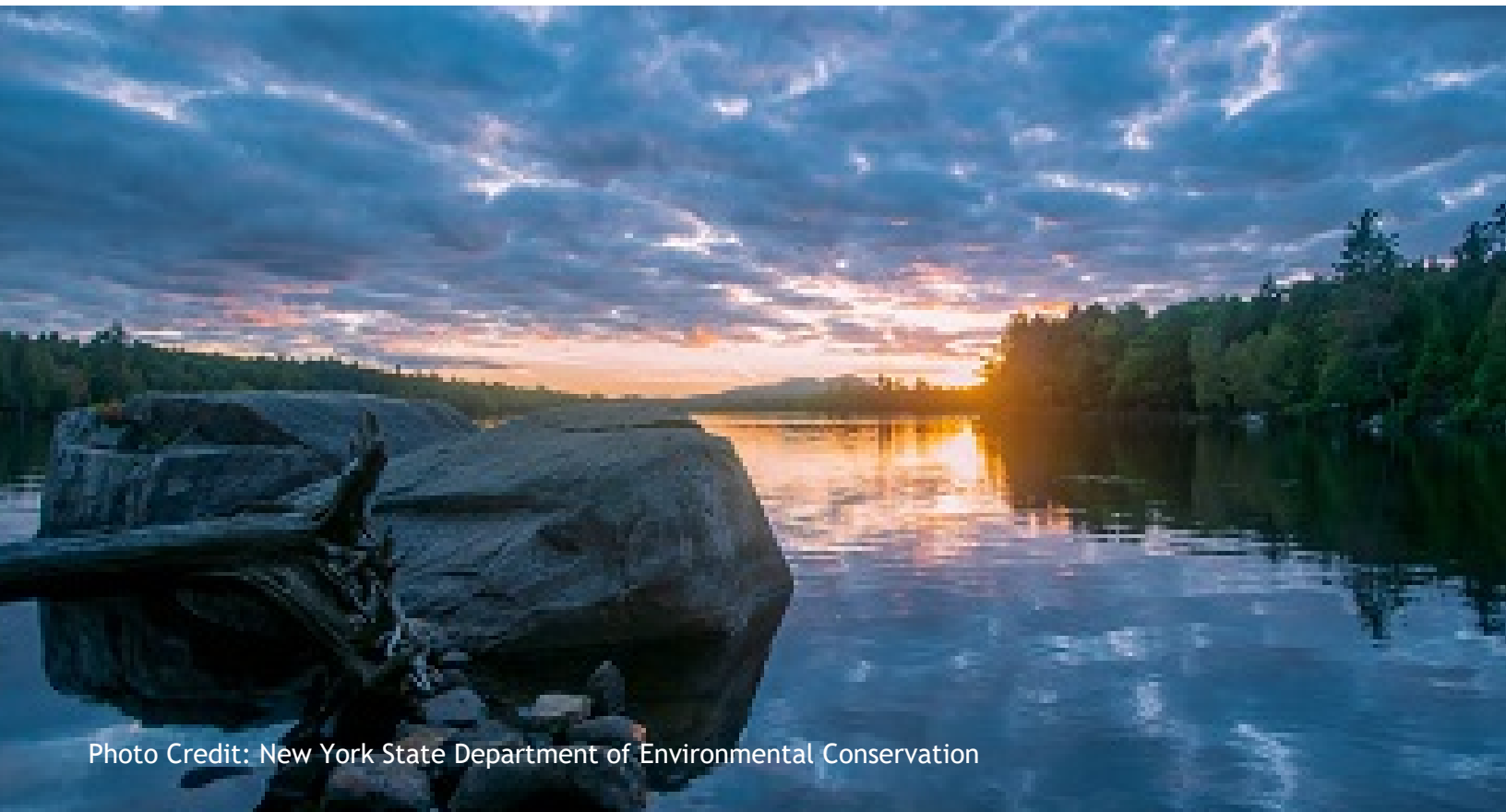


Photo Credit: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

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 4, 18, 20, 22, 35, 37, 39, 41, 47, 49, 52-55, 65, 74, 77, 82-85, 89, 93-95, 102, 108-110, 130, 132, 136, 145, 173, 177, and 180. In total 1,815 plants were removed from 34 locations (Figure 5).

Winged euonymus was not observed in 2020, likely due to the removal of the single plant found in 2019.

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

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION	
9,000	PLANTS REMOVED	1,815

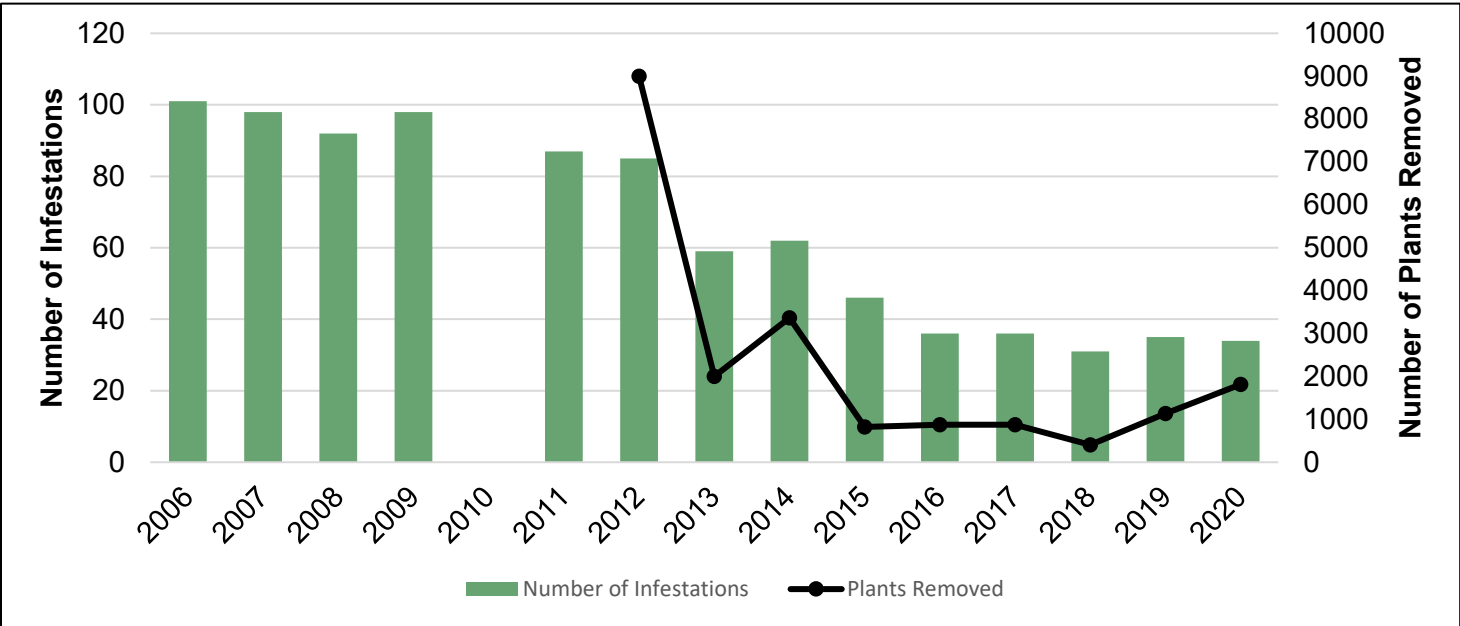


Figure 5. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Golden Beach Campground.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard management should remain the top priority. Despite, the addition of managing basal rosettes, the number of plants removed has increased since 2018. However, this management activity will greatly aid in reducing future infestation levels as fewer remaining plants will go to seed. Winged euonymus should continue to be surveyed for to ensure early management. Bush honeysuckle and reed canary grass are 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 was not surveyed in 2020 due to limited time and resources. The first survey was performed in 2015 with assistance from a student conservation association (SCA) crew. Purple loosestrife was found in a small bay near site 29. If resources are available, a survey should be performed in 2021.

Lake Durant

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 2, 36, and 58. In total 73 plants were removed from 3 locations (Figure 6a).

Wild parsnip was mapped and removed along the road leading to the boat launch. A total of 41 plants were removed (Figure 6b).

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE	
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION
300	PLANTS REMOVED 114



Photo Credit: Reserve America

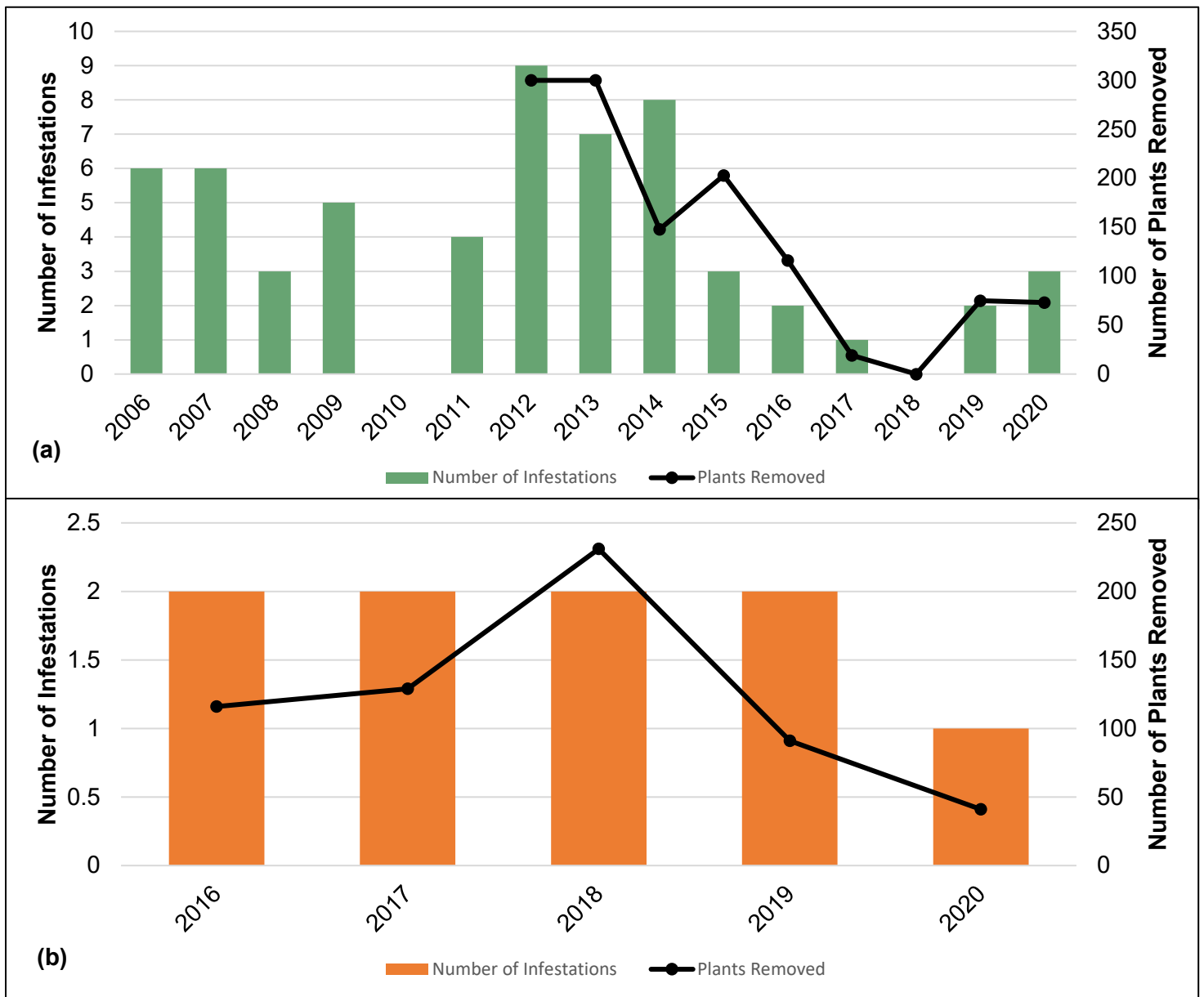


Figure 6 a-b. Garlic mustard (a) and wild parsnip (b) distribution and management progress at Lake Durant Campground.

Recommendations:

Given the apparent reintroduction of garlic mustard after 2018, garlic mustard management should remain a top priority at this facility. The number of wild parsnip plants removed has continued to decrease, likely from a combination of manual removal and mowing. Management of wild parsnip 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 2020. Past reports mention the plant near the assistant caretaker’s cabin had been mowed.

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

Garlic mustard was mapped and removed from sites 36, 101, and 207. A total of 10 plants were removed from 3 locations (Figure 7a).

Purple loosestrife was mapped and removed at sites 13 and 18, with a new infestation found at site 78. In total 62 plants were removed. Biocontrol was present in low numbers near site 18 so not all plants were removed from that site (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	72



Photo Credit: Reserve America

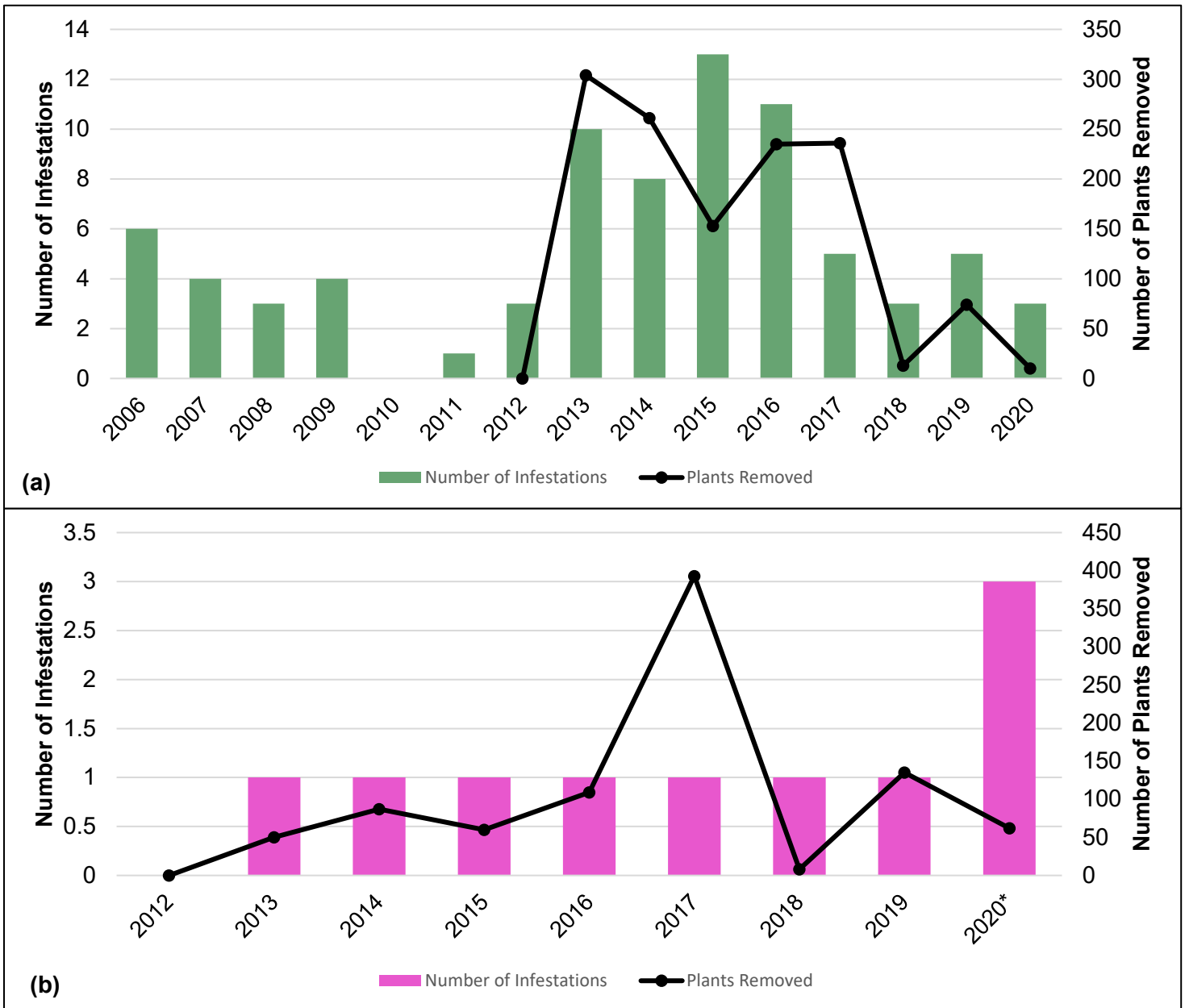


Figure 7 a-b. Garlic mustard (a) and purple loosestrife (b) distribution and management progress at Lewey Lake Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

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 this year, purple loosestrife populations should continue to be monitored and managed when necessary. Areas with heavy biocontrol presence should at least have flowerheads removed, leaving the rest of the plant for habitat. Monitoring for autumn olive should continue although past 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 2020.

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

Garlic mustard was mapped and removed from sites 11, 26, 36, 52, 168, 190, and 192. A total of 71 plants were removed from 7 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	71
PLANTS REMOVED	

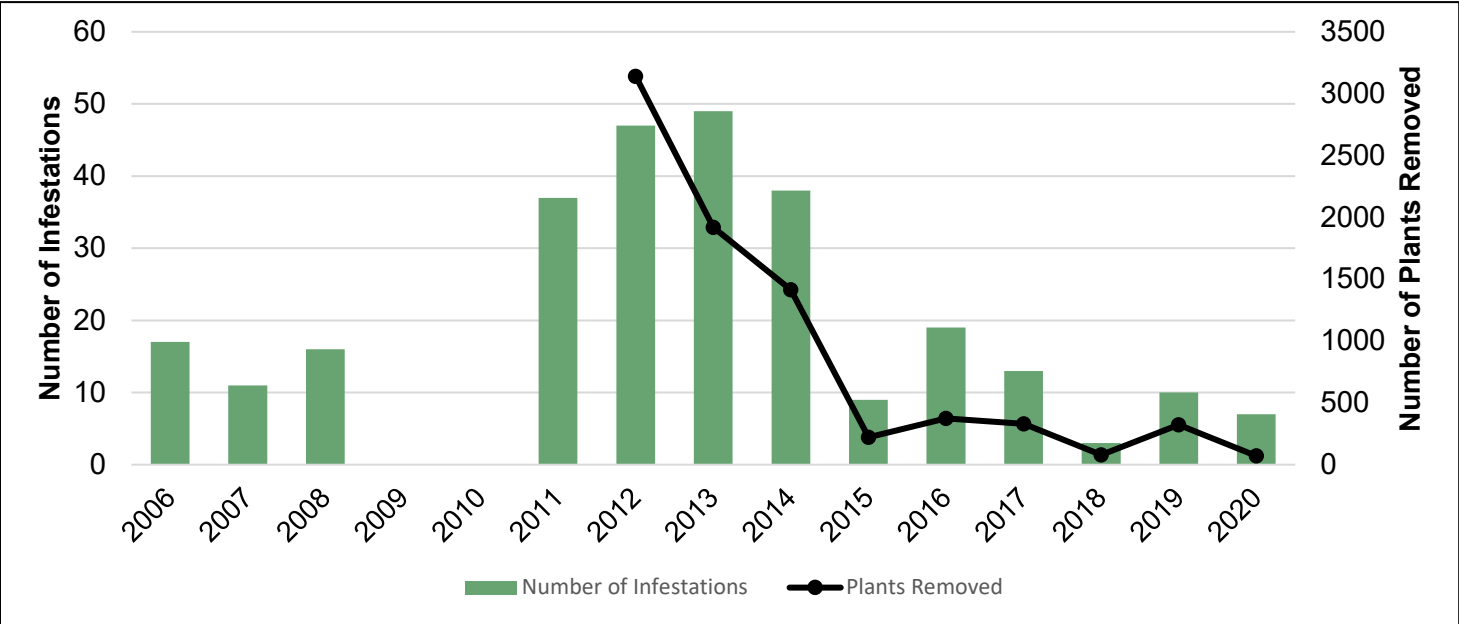


Figure 8. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Limekiln Lake Campground.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard management should continue to be a top priority as the number of plants removed has trended downward 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 was not surveyed for terrestrial invasive species in 2020 due to limited time and resources. The first survey was performed in 2015 and no target invasive species were found. The risk of invasive species introduction is presumed low due to the campground's isolated location. If resources are available, a survey should be performed in 2021.

Moose River Plains - Primitive Campsites

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

This facility was not surveyed for terrestrial invasive species in 2020 due to limited time and resources. However, previous surveys show bush honeysuckle, garlic mustard, purple loosestrife, and wild parsnip are present at the facility. Given that top priority invasive species have previously been observed, this facility should be monitored in 2021 if resources are available.



Photo credit: Reserve America

Northville Working Circle

The Northville Working Circle contains seven campgrounds: Caroga Lake, Little Sand Point, Moffitt Beach, Northampton Beach, Point Comfort, Poplar Point, and Sacandaga. 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	1
	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Common reed grass	0
	Garlic mustard	1
	Japanese barberry	0
	Japanese knotweed	0
	Multiflora rose	0
	Purple loosestrife	5
	Reed canary grass	0
	Yellow iris	20
Little Sand Point	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Garlic mustard	0
	Japanese barberry	0
	Japanese knotweed	0
	Reed canary grass	0
Moffitt Beach	Autumn Olive	0
	Bush honeysuckle	1
	Common reed grass	0
	Garlic mustard	146
	Purple loosestrife	59
	Reed canary grass	0
	Wild parsnip	0
Northampton Beach	Autumn olive	0
	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Common buckthorn	0
	Garlic mustard	0
	Japanese barberry	0
	Norway maple	0
	Oriental bittersweet	0
Point Comfort	None observed in 2020	
Poplar Point	Garlic mustard	3
	Japanese barberry	0
	Japanese knotweed	0
	Oriental bittersweet	0
	Purple loosestrife	0
	Reed canary grass	0

Campground	Invasive Plants Present	Total Plants Removed
Sacandaga	Autumn olive	0
	Bush honeysuckle	2
	Garlic mustard	0
	Japanese knotweed	0
	Reed canary grass	0
Mason Lake Primitive Campsites & Perkins Clearing Tract Conservation Easement	Not surveyed in 2020	

Caroga Lake

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Autumn olive was mapped in 3 locations and 1 plant was removed near the picnic area.

Bush honeysuckle is widespread throughout campground and was not managed.

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

Garlic mustard was mapped in site 17 where 1 plant was removed. A previously mapped large infestation had been recently mowed at the time of this year's survey (Figure 9a).

Japanese barberry was mapped in site 73 and was not managed due to size.

Japanese knotweed was mapped behind sites 155 and 156 and was not managed. This population extends onto adjacent private property.

Multiflora rose was mapped between sites 73 and 81, behind site 85, and near spoils pit. It was not managed due to size and time constraints.

Purple loosestrife was mapped and removed at the mouth of a small inlet near the beach area and behind the spoils pit near site 85. A total of 5 plants were removed but a large portion of plants had evidence of biocontrol and were left to provide habitat (Figure 9b).

Reed canary grass was mapped in sites 104 and 62 and was not managed.

Yellow iris was mapped and removed along the lake shore near the boat launch, near the swimming area, and near the picnic area. A total of 20 plants were removed from 5 locations (Figure 9c).

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

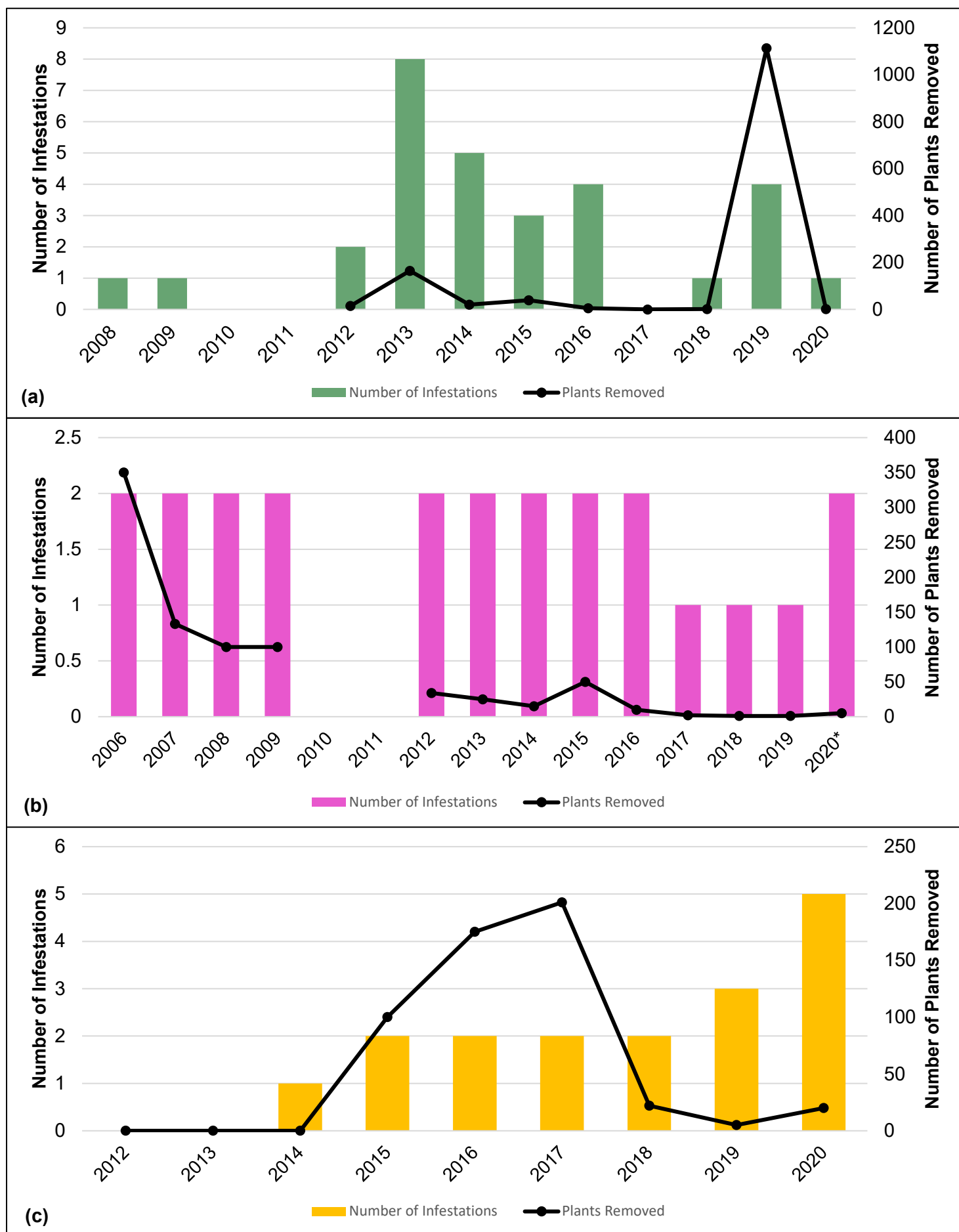


Figure 9 a-c. Garlic mustard (a), purple loosestrife (b) and yellow iris (c) distribution and management progress at Caroga Lake Campground. *indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard management should remain a top priority for this facility in 2021. Although only one plant was removed in 2020, a large patch appeared to have been mowed prior to being surveyed and should be monitored next year for reemergence. Yellow iris should also continue to be a top priority as this year had the highest number of infestations recorded. Purple loosestrife populations should continue to be monitored but the presence of *Galerucella* biocontrol should limit management to removing flowerheads and isolated plants when necessary. *Phragmites* and knotweed spp. should be prioritized for chemical treatment in 2021. The remaining woody species and reed canary grass are not high priority and are not recommended for management at this time.

APIPP Conservation & GIS Analyst Zachary Simek assisted with survey and management efforts at this facility in 2020.



Photo credit: campadk.com/carogalake

Little Sand Point

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

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

Garlic mustard was not observed at this facility for the first time since 2012 (Figure 10).

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

Japanese knotweed was mapped in sites 5 and 6. This infestation has been greatly reduced from previous years due to chemical application.

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	0

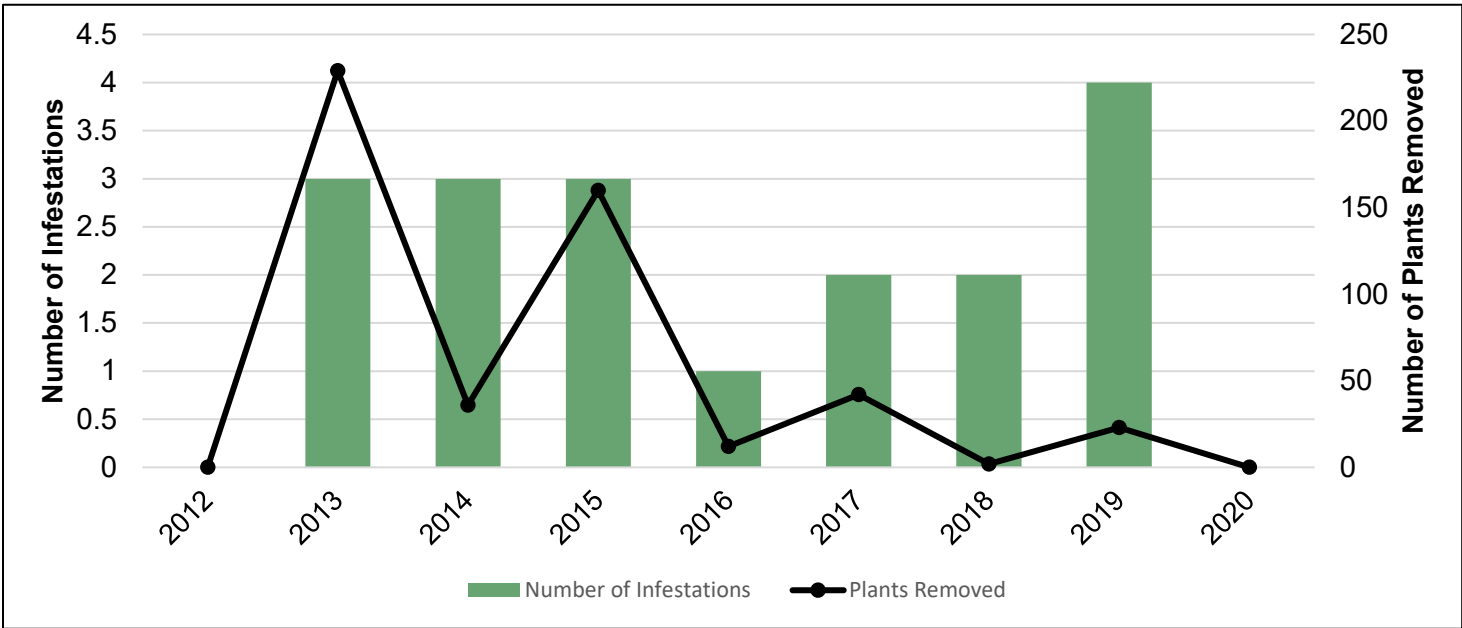


Figure 10. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Little Sand Point Campground.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard surveys should remain a top priority at this facility to ensure any reemerging plants are not overlooked. Previous chemical treatment of knotweed spp. has greatly reduced infestations and should continue to facilitate local eradication. Japanese barberry surveys should continue next year to ensure 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 2020 and was potentially misidentified in previous years.

Bush honeysuckle is found sporadically throughout campground. Only one small plant was removed near site 232 due to time constraints.

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

Garlic mustard was mapped and removed from sites 252A, 258, 259, 226, 209, road between 208-209, 190, 184, 182, and 180. A total of 146 plants were removed from 10 locations (Figure 11a).

Purple loosestrife was mapped and removed along the lakeshore across from site 32, near the waste area, within the waste area, and in a wet area along sites 102-105. A total of 59 plants were removed, while the majority of plants present were not managed due to the presence of biocontrol (Figure 11b).

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

Wild parsnip was last observed and managed in 2018 but was not observed in 2020 (Figure 11c).

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION	
2,112	PLANTS REMOVED	206



Photo credit: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

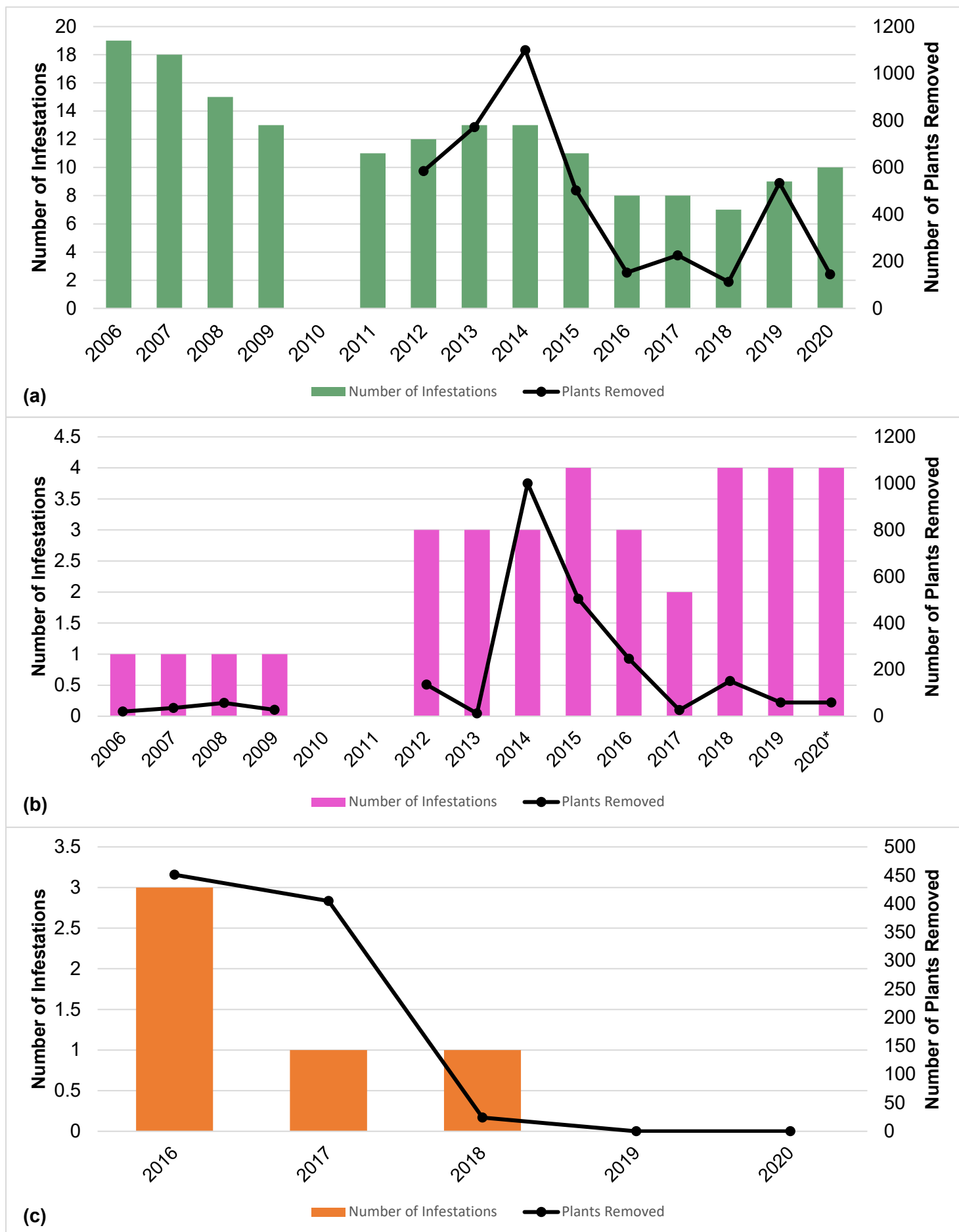


Figure 11 a-c. Garlic mustard (a), purple loosestrife (b), and wild parsnip (C) distribution and management progress at Moffit Beach Campground. *indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard management remains the top priority at this facility as the number of infestations has been increasing since 2018. With the presence of *Galerucella* biocontrol, purple loosestrife monitoring should continue to be a top priority with management limited to removing flowerheads and isolated plants when necessary.



Photo Credit: Reserve America

Northampton Beach

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

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

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 not observed in 2020. A single plant was removed in 2019 (Figure 12).

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	0
PLANTS REMOVED	

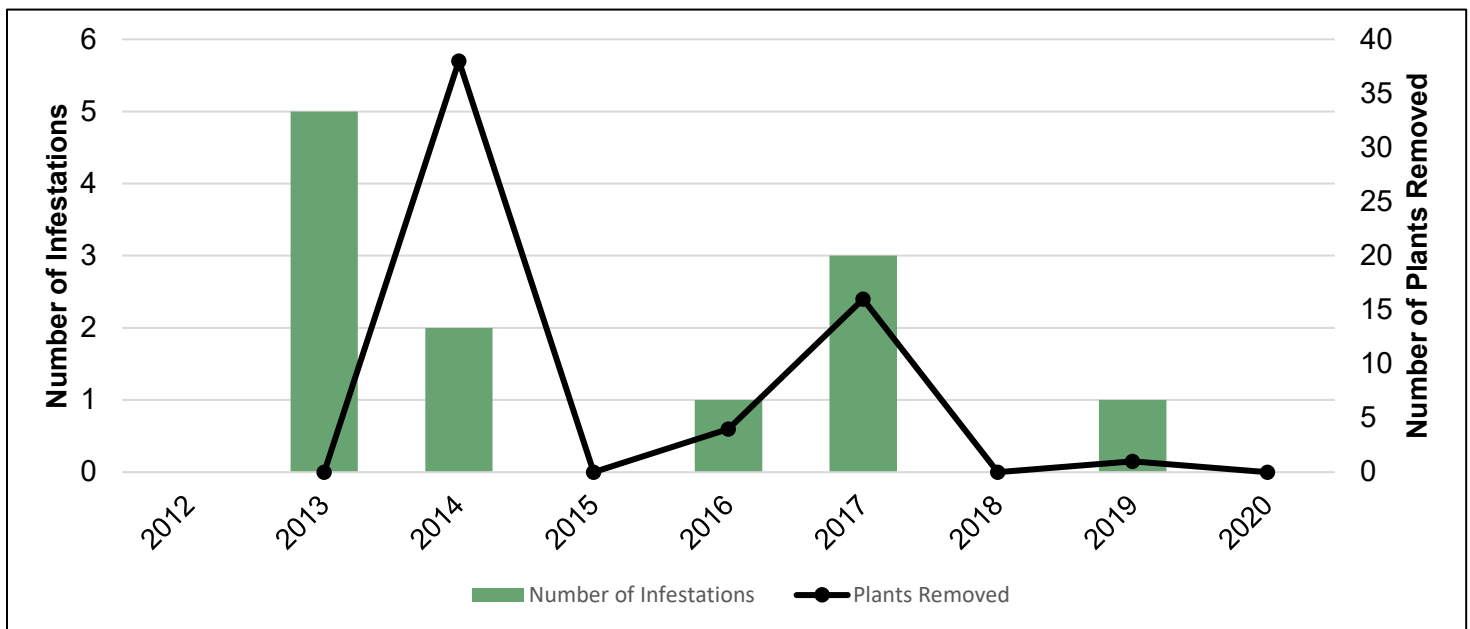


Figure 12. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Northampton Beach Campground.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard surveillance should remain a top priority at this facility as local eradication is likely with sustained efforts. It is recommended that the oriental bittersweet be chemically treated via cut stem. 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:

No target invasive species were observed at this facility in 2020 (Figure 13). Bush honeysuckle and garlic mustard had been mapped historically.

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

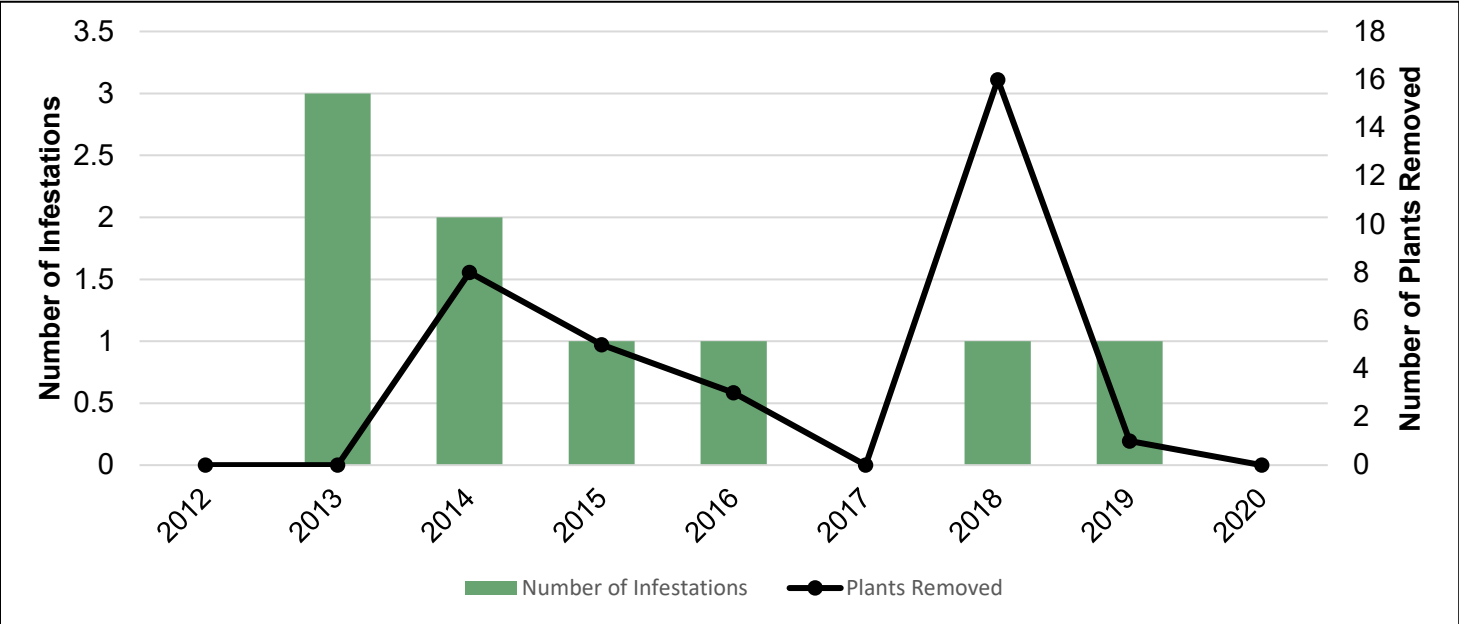


Figure 13. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Point Comfort Campground.

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.

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 had been considered locally eradicated in 2019. This year a total of 3 plants were removed from sites 10 and 17 (Figure 14a).

Japanese barberry was mapped in site 21 and was not managed due to size.

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 2020 for the third consecutive year and is now presumed to be locally eradicated (Figure 14b).

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	3



Photo credit: See/Swim

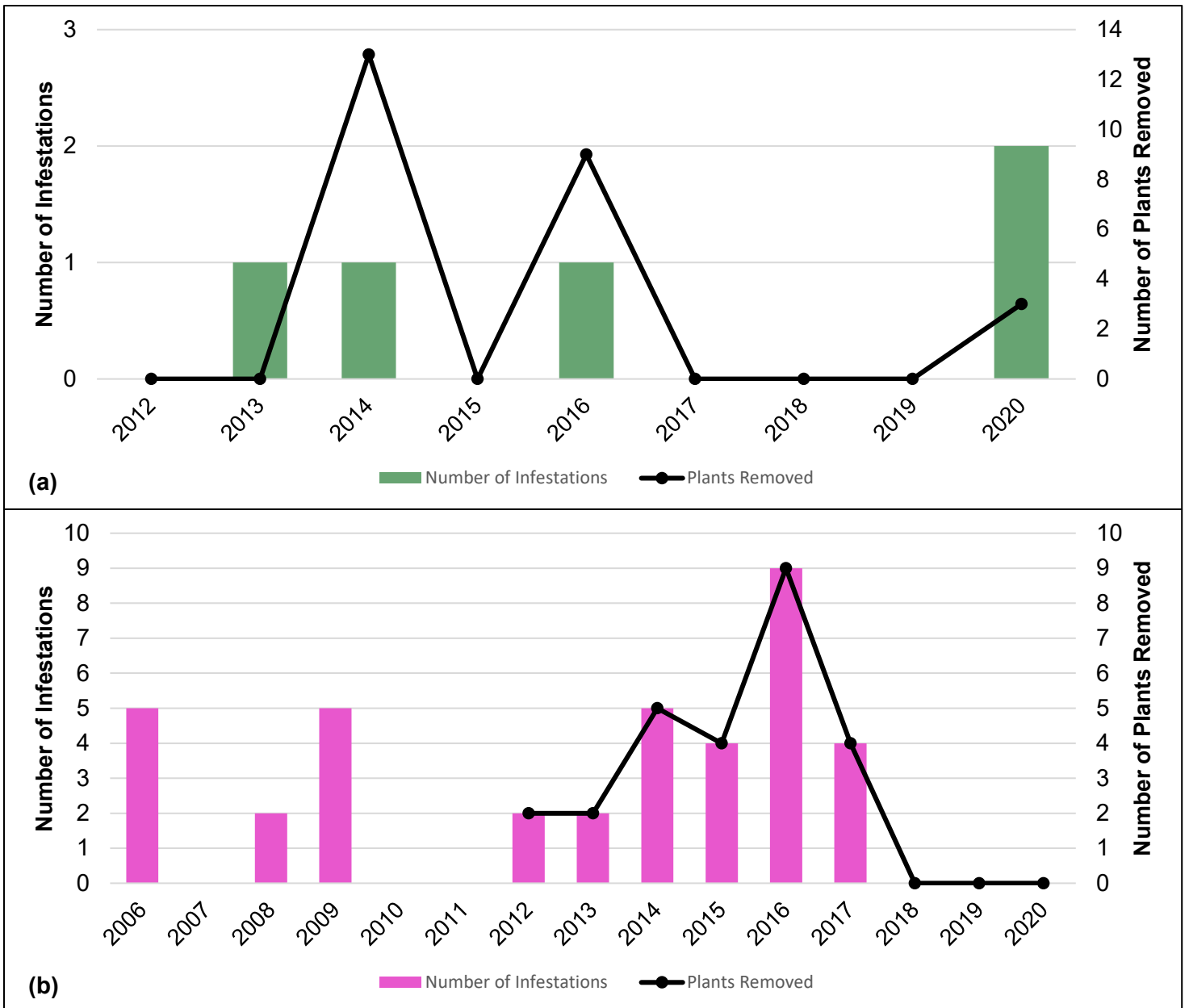


Figure 14 a-b. Garlic mustard (a) and purple loosestrife (b) distribution and management progress at Poplar Point Campground.

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.

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Autumn olive was mapped growing along the road to the trailer dump station and was not managed due to size.

Bush honeysuckle was observed at this facility for the first-time near site 121 and near an assistant caretaker’s cabin with a total of 2 plants removed.

Garlic mustard was last observed in 2013 and is deemed locally eradicated (Figure 15).

Japanese knotweed was mapped at sites 30 and 32. Infestation size was greatly reduced due to previous chemical treatments. A single plant was also found this year in an ornamental garden near a caretaker building.

Reed canary grass is growing along the river at sites 142-143.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE	
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION
1	2
PLANTS REMOVED	

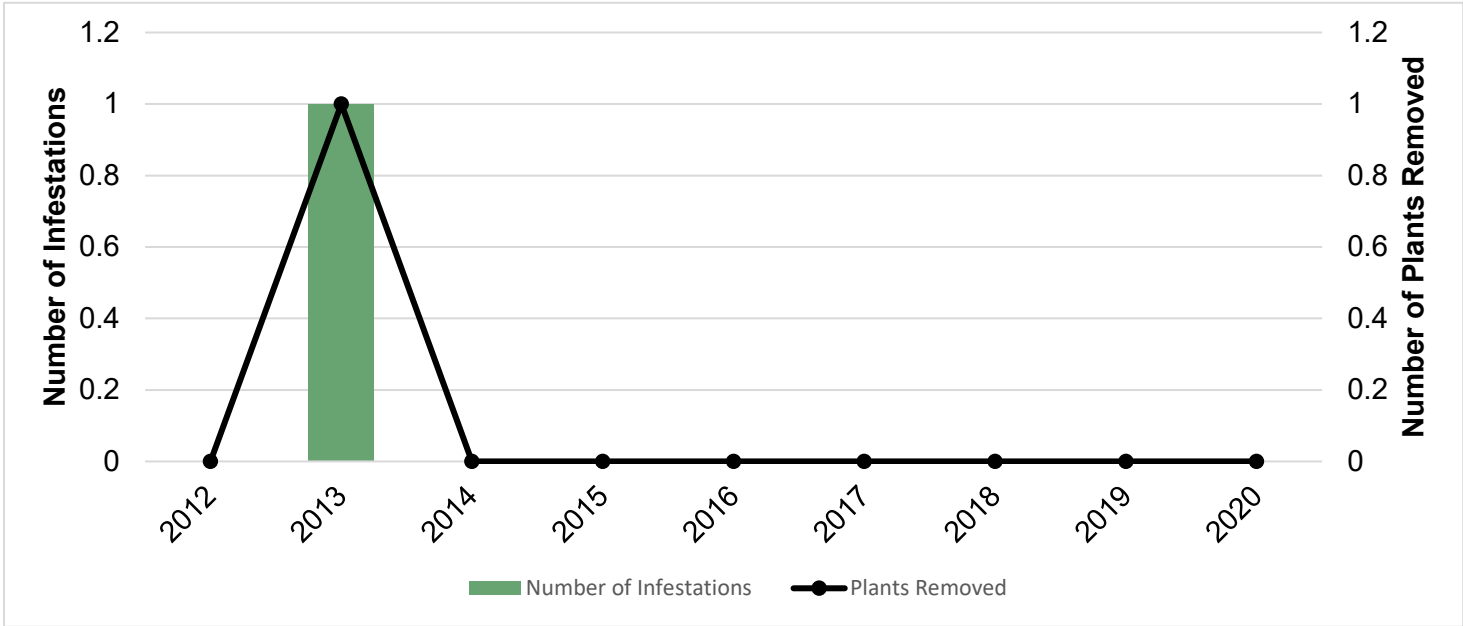


Figure 15. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Sacandaga Campground.

Recommendations:

Although garlic mustard is deemed locally eradicated, survey efforts should continue to quickly address any reemergence. It is recommended that the knotweed species herbicide treatments continue, especially considering a new occurrence was found this year. It is unlikely that the new occurrence is a result of the previous infestation due to distance but is more likely that it was brought in with fill for the ornamental bed or spread via garden equipment. Bush honeysuckle monitoring should continue with management of isolated individuals.

Mason Lake Primitive Campsites & Perkins Clearing Tract Conservation Easement

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

This facility was not surveyed in 2020 due to limited resources.

Recommendations:

This facility should be surveyed in 2021 if resources are available. Garlic mustard, purple loosestrife, and wild parsnip have been mapped previously.



Photo credit: AndyArthur.org

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	824
	Reed canary grass	0



Cranberry Lake

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle was not observed this year.

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

Garlic mustard was mapped and removed from sites 38, 45, 50, 124, 141, 148, and along the road between the peninsula loop and the amphitheater parking. Additionally, a large patch containing 170 plants was managed near site 24, and a new dense patch containing over 400 plants was managed between sites 99 and 100. A total of 824 plants were removed from 9 locations (Figure 16).

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

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION	
3,188	PLANTS REMOVED	824

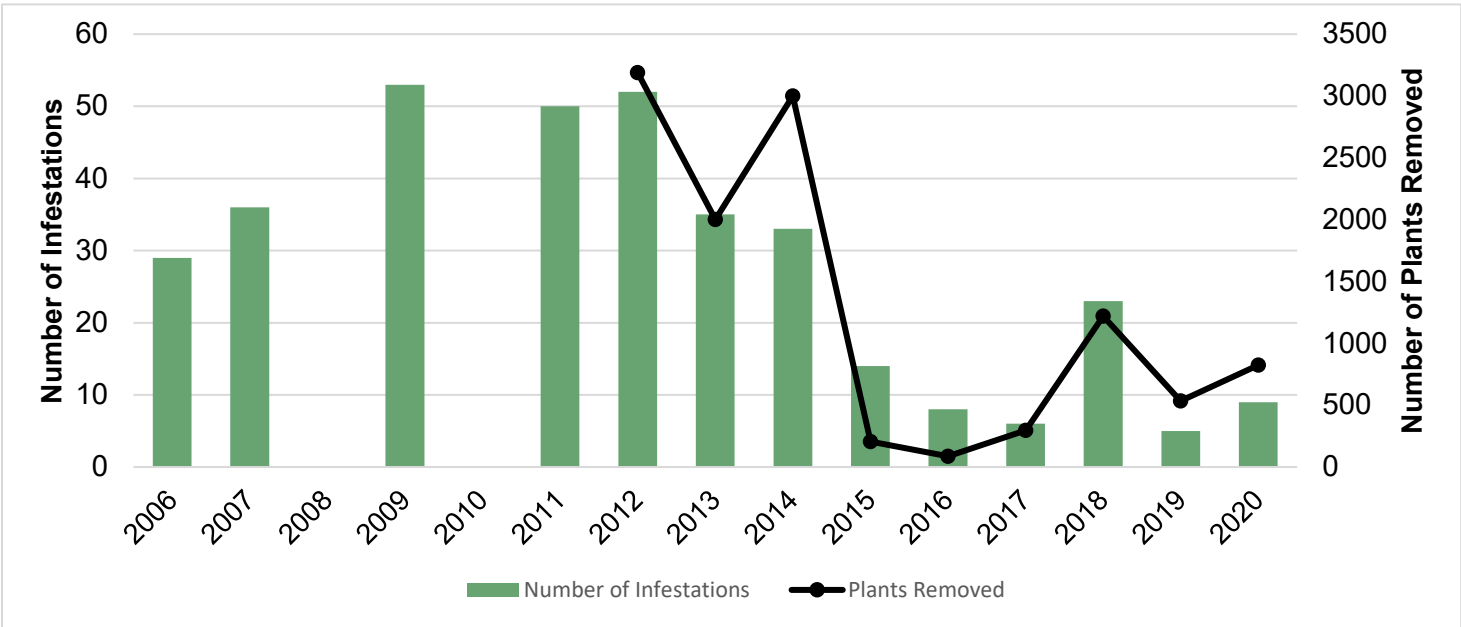


Figure 16. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Cranberry Lake Campground.

Recommendations:

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

Ray Brook Working Circle

The Ray Brook Working Circle contains 17 campgrounds: Ausable Point, Buck Pond, Crown Point, Fish Creek Pond, Lake Eaton, Lake Harris, Lincoln Pond, Meacham Lake, Meadowbrook, Paradox Lake, Poke-O-Moonshine, Putnam Pond, Rollins Pond, Saranac Lake Islands, Sharp Bridge, Taylor Pond, and Wilmington Notch. 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
	Purple loosestrife	33
	Reed canary grass	0
Buck Pond	None observed in 2020	
Crown Point	Autumn olive	0
	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Common buckthorn	0
	Common reed grass	0
	Garlic mustard	0
	Japanese barberry	0
	Oriental bittersweet	0
	Purple loosestrife	36
	Reed canary grass	0
	Wild parsnip	131
	Yellow Iris	0
Fish Creek Pond	Autumn olive	0
	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Norway maple	0
	Purple loosestrife	0
	Reed canary grass	0
Frontier Town	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Purple loosestrife	0
	Reed canary grass	0
Lake Eaton	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Garlic mustard	0
	Reed canary grass	0
Lake Harris	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Purple loosestrife	491
	Reed canary grass	0

Campground	Invasive Plants Present	Total Plants Removed
Lincoln Pond	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Common buckthorn	0
	Garlic mustard	0
	Oriental bittersweet	0
	Purple loosestrife	250
	Reed canary grass	0
Meacham Lake	Garlic mustard	0
	Japanese knotweed	0
	Purple loosestrife	7
	Reed canary grass	0
	Wild parsnip	8
Meadowbrook	Autumn olive	0
	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Garlic mustard	0
	Japanese barberry	0
	Reed canary grass	0
Paradox Lake	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Garlic mustard	450
	Purple loosestrife	1
	Reed canary grass	0
Poke-O-Moonshine	Common buckthorn	0
	Oriental bittersweet	0
	Reed canary grass	0
Putnam Pond	Autumn olive	0
	Garlic mustard	0
	Multiflora rose	0
	Purple loosestrife	0
	Reed canary grass	0
Rollins Pond	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Garlic mustard	0
	Reed canary grass	0
	Winged euonymus	0
Saranac Lake Islands	Not surveyed in 2020	
Sharp Bridge	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Purple loosestrife	45
	Reed canary grass	0
Taylor Pond	Purple loosestrife	59
	Reed canary grass	0
Wilmington Notch	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 the first time at this facility. A few smaller individuals were mapped near the beach area.

Japanese Barberry was mapped in one campsite and was not managed due to size.

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

Purple loosestrife was mapped and removed from 4 sites. A total of 33 plants were removed within the main campground (Figure 17). Plants were not managed in a few areas due to biocontrol presence, and some areas require a canoe or kayak and were not accessed this year.

Reed canary grass was mapped near the campground entrance and around the day use parking area and was not managed.

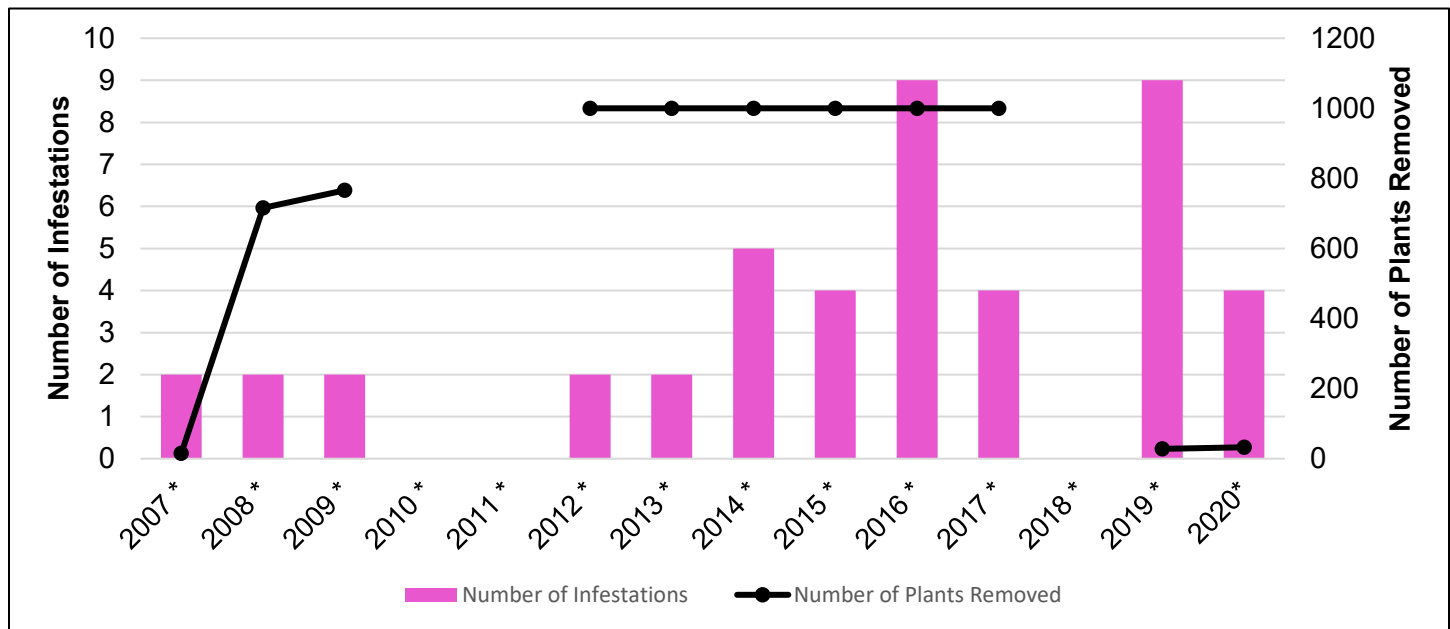


Figure 17. Purple loosestrife distribution at Ausable Point Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

Monitoring of purple loosestrife and levels of *Galerucella* presence should remain a top priority at this facility. Given the historic management data, mechanical treatment of purple loosestrife seems infeasible and it is recommended that an additional release of biocontrol beetles is conducted. Given that the woody shrub species, oriental bittersweet, and reed canary grass are widely distributed, and reintroduction is likely, management is not recommended at this time.

APIPP Conservation & GIS Analyst Zachary Simek assisted with survey and management efforts at this facility in 2020.

Buck Pond

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

No target invasive species were observed at this campground for the ninth consecutive year. Surveys should continue to ensure early detection and rapid response for new infestations.



Photo credit: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Autumn olive was mapped between sites 57 and 58 and was not managed due to size.

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 but it was too late in the season for management as the plants had already begun to senesce (Figure 18a).

Japanese barberry was mapped near the lean-to growing on a cliff but was inaccessible for management.

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

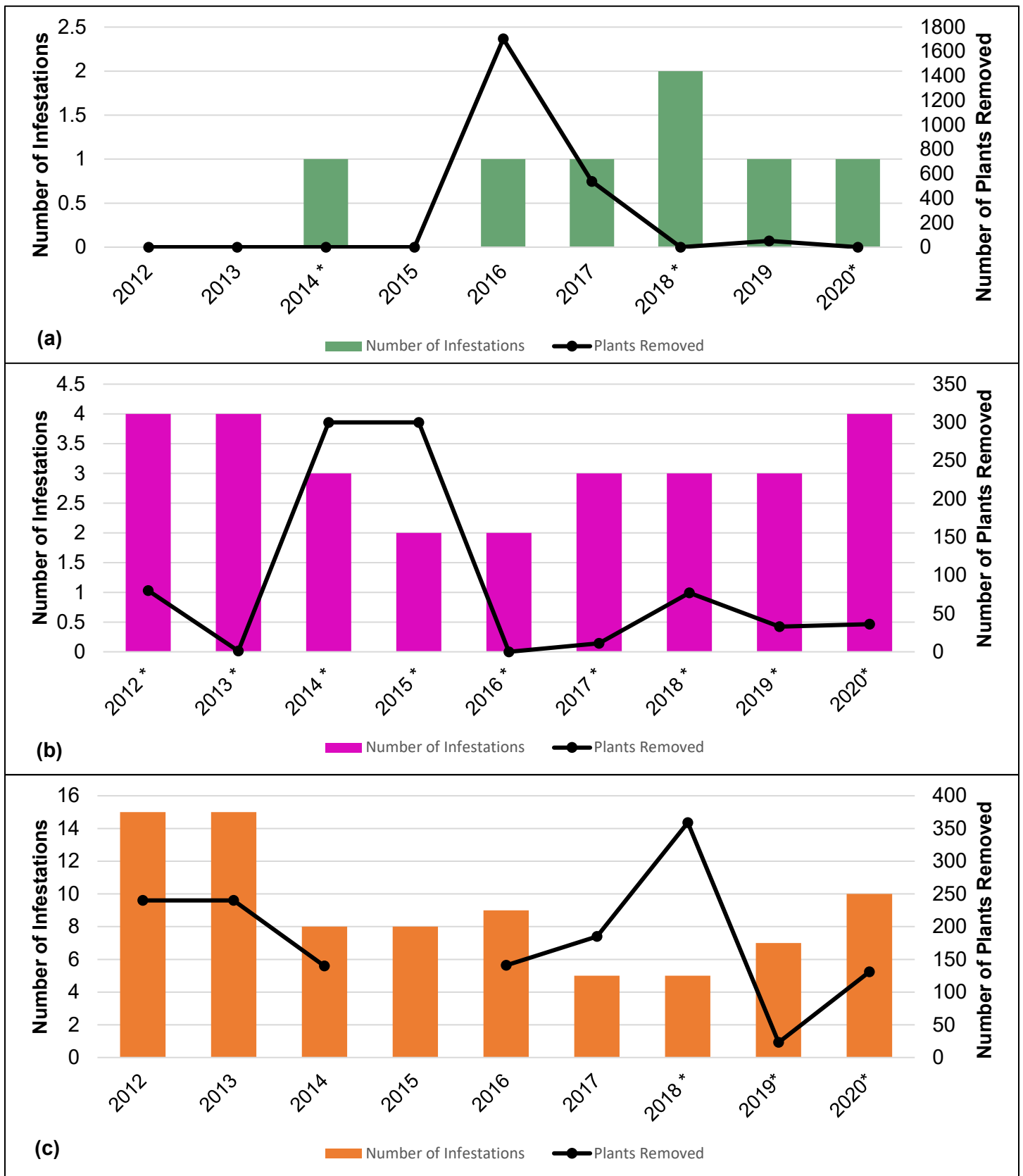
Purple loosestrife was mapped and removed in site 58, near site 10, along the road to the boat launch, and near the boat dock (biocontrol present). A total of 36 plants were removed from 4 sites (Figure 18b).

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

Wild parsnip was mapped and removed from sites 3-6, 9, 10, 15, 18, near the lighthouse, near a pump house, and near the info center. A total of 131 plants were removed from 10 locations (Figure 18c). Not all infestations were managed due to time restrictions.

Yellow iris was not observed this year (Figure 18d).

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION	
1,860	PLANTS REMOVED	167



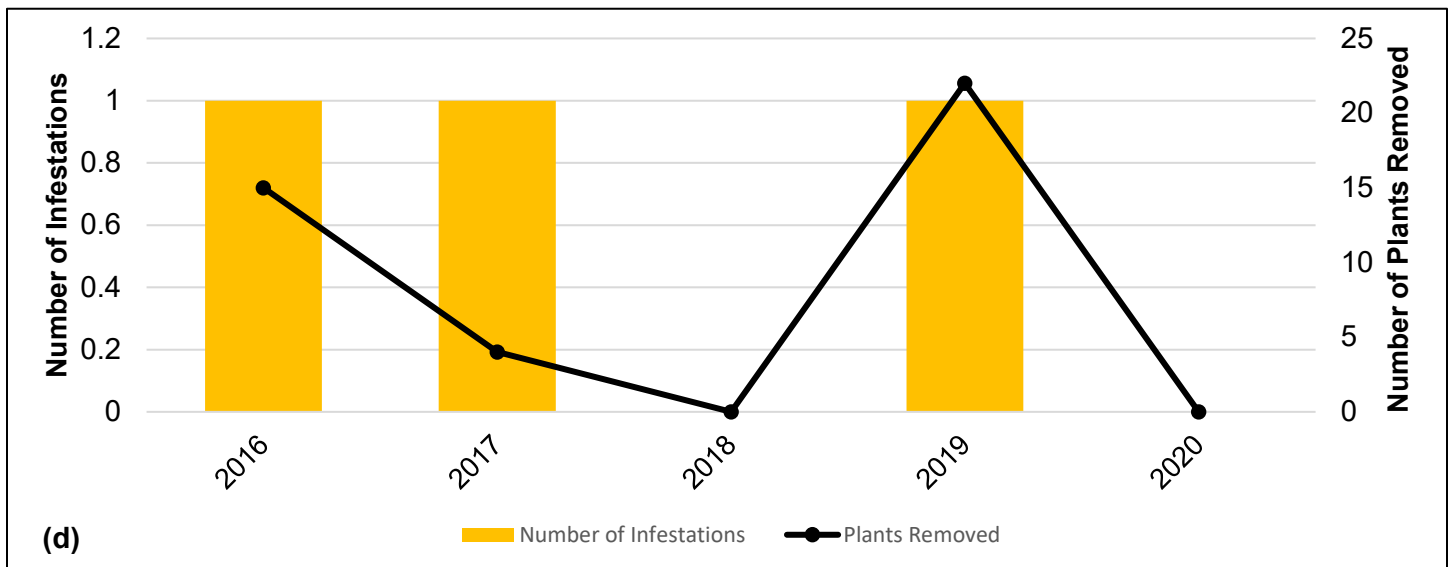


Figure 18 a-d. Garlic mustard (a), purple loosestrife (b), wild parsnip (c) and yellow iris (d) distribution and management progress at Crown Point Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard levels have decreased since 2016 but management efforts should continue to be a priority earlier in the season before plants set seed. Purple loosestrife management should remain a priority in areas without *Galerucella* presence. Wild parsnip management should be the top priority at this facility as 2020 saw a significant increase in the number of plants removed compared to 2019. Yellow iris monitoring along the shore should continue as well. Management of the woody species is not recommended at this time. Mechanical treatment of *Phragmites* is ineffective and should be prioritized for chemical control in 2021.

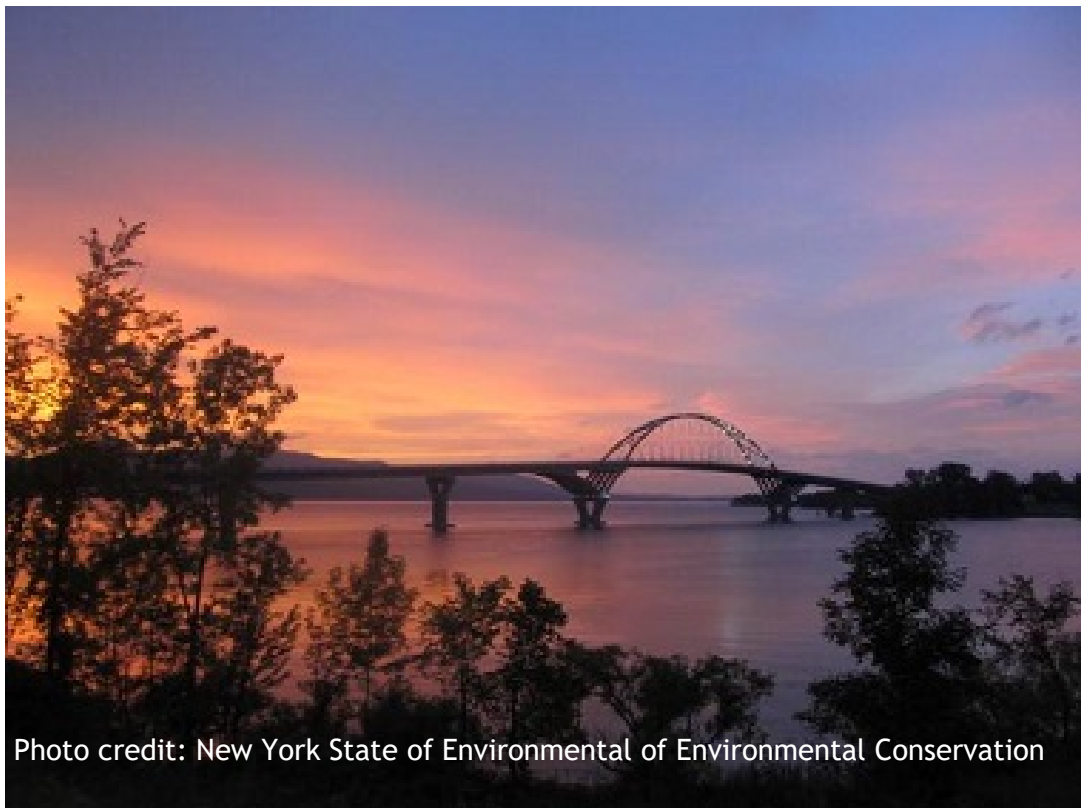


Photo credit: New York State of Environmental of Environmental Conservation

Fish Creek Pond

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Autumn olive had previously been mapped near a recycling center along the road to Rollins Pond but was not observed this year.

Bush honeysuckle was mapped near the boat launch bridge and in site 137 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 2020 (Figure 19).

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

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

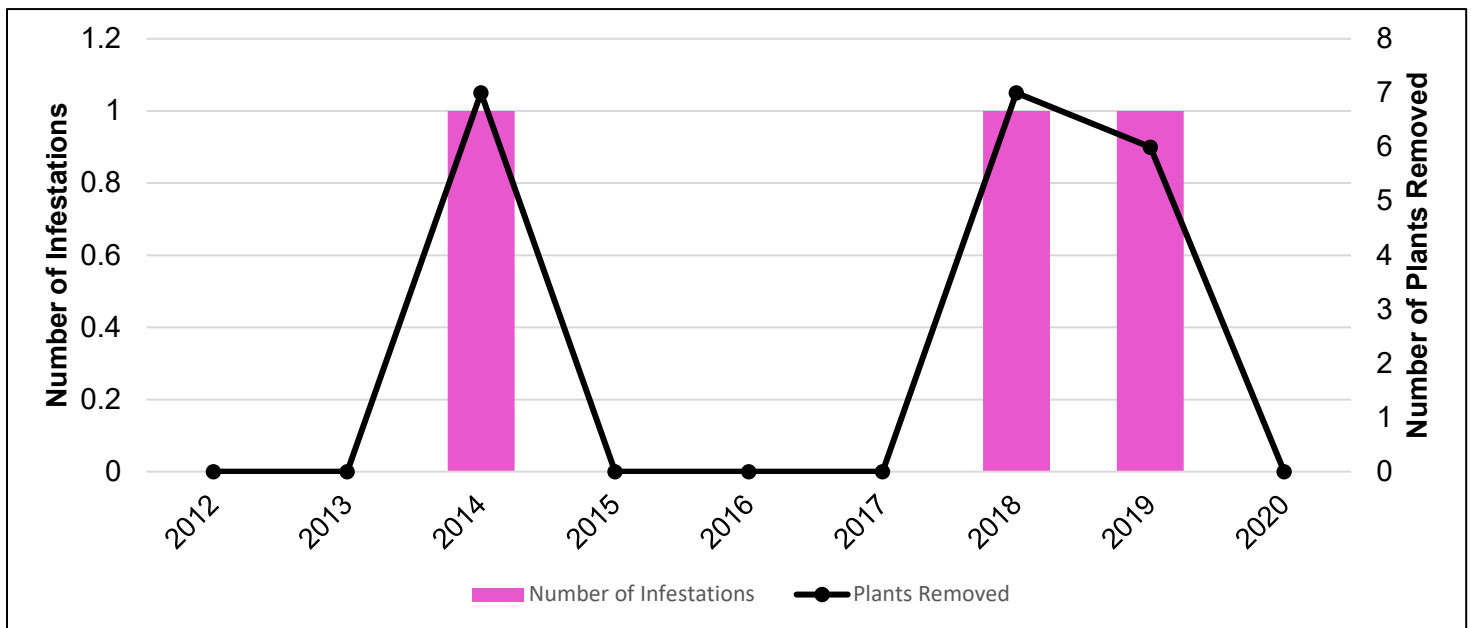


Figure 19. Purple loosestrife distribution and management progress at Fish Creek Pond Campground.

Recommendations:

Purple loosestrife should remain the top survey and management priority at this facility. Local eradication is likely possible with sustained efforts. The woody species should become the focus once purple loosestrife is eradicated, but management is not recommended at this time.

Frontier Town

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle is growing near the bathrooms in the day use area and was not managed due to size.

Purple loosestrife was not observed in 2020 although 3 plants were removed in 2019.

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

Recommendations:

The first survey of this facility took place in 2019 as it had just opened to the public. Purple loosestrife was not observed in 2020 but should remain a top priority to ensure quick management of any reemerging plants. Early detection of new invasive species is important at this facility as construction and increased visitor use serve as likely sources of invasive plant material.



Photo credit: New York State of Environmental of Environmental Conservation

Lake Eaton

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

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

Garlic mustard was not observed for the sixth consecutive year and is presumed to be locally eradicated (Figure 20).

Reed canary grass was observed for the first time this year between sites 78 and 79.

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

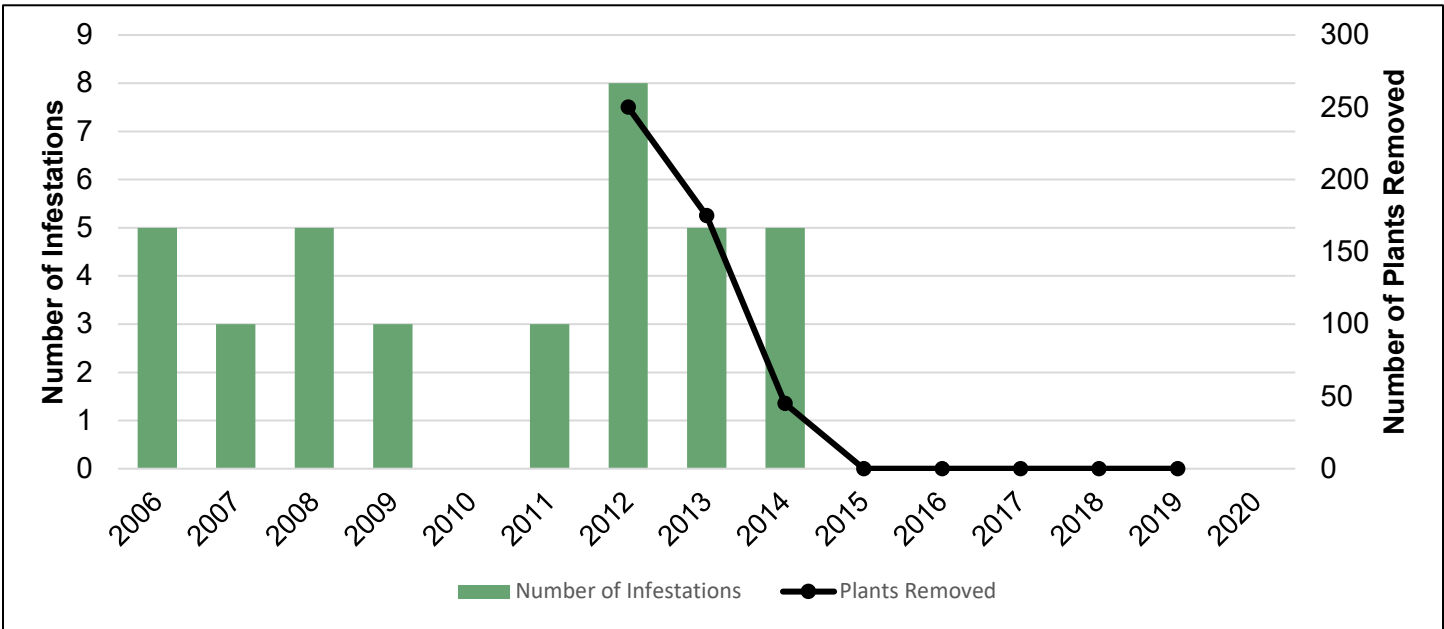


Figure 20. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Lake Eaton Campground.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard surveillance should remain a priority at this campground to ensure quick management of any reemergence. Early detection surveys should continue for new infestations. Management of reed canary grass is not recommended at this time as reintroduction is likely.

Lake Harris

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

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

Purple loosestrife was mapped along the lakeshore between sites 12-20, near a small boat launch. A total of 491 plants were removed from 2 locations (Figure 21).

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	491

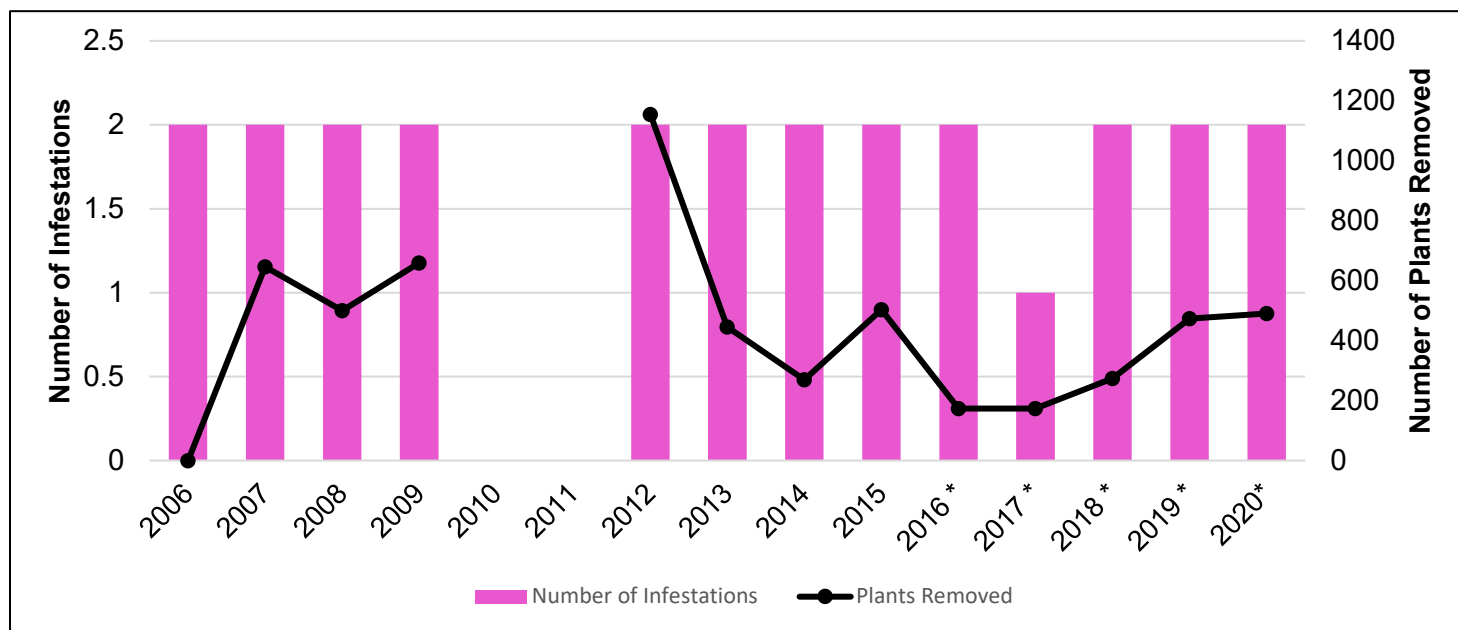


Figure 21. Purple loosestrife distribution and management progress at Lake Harris Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

Purple loosestrife management should remain a top priority at this facility with the consideration for biocontrol release in the future. 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:

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

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

Garlic mustard was not observed for the fourth consecutive year and is considered locally eradicated (Figure 22a).

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

Purple loosestrife was mapped and removed near the canoe/kayak rental area. A total of 250 plants were removed (Figure 22b).

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	250



Photo credit: See/Swim

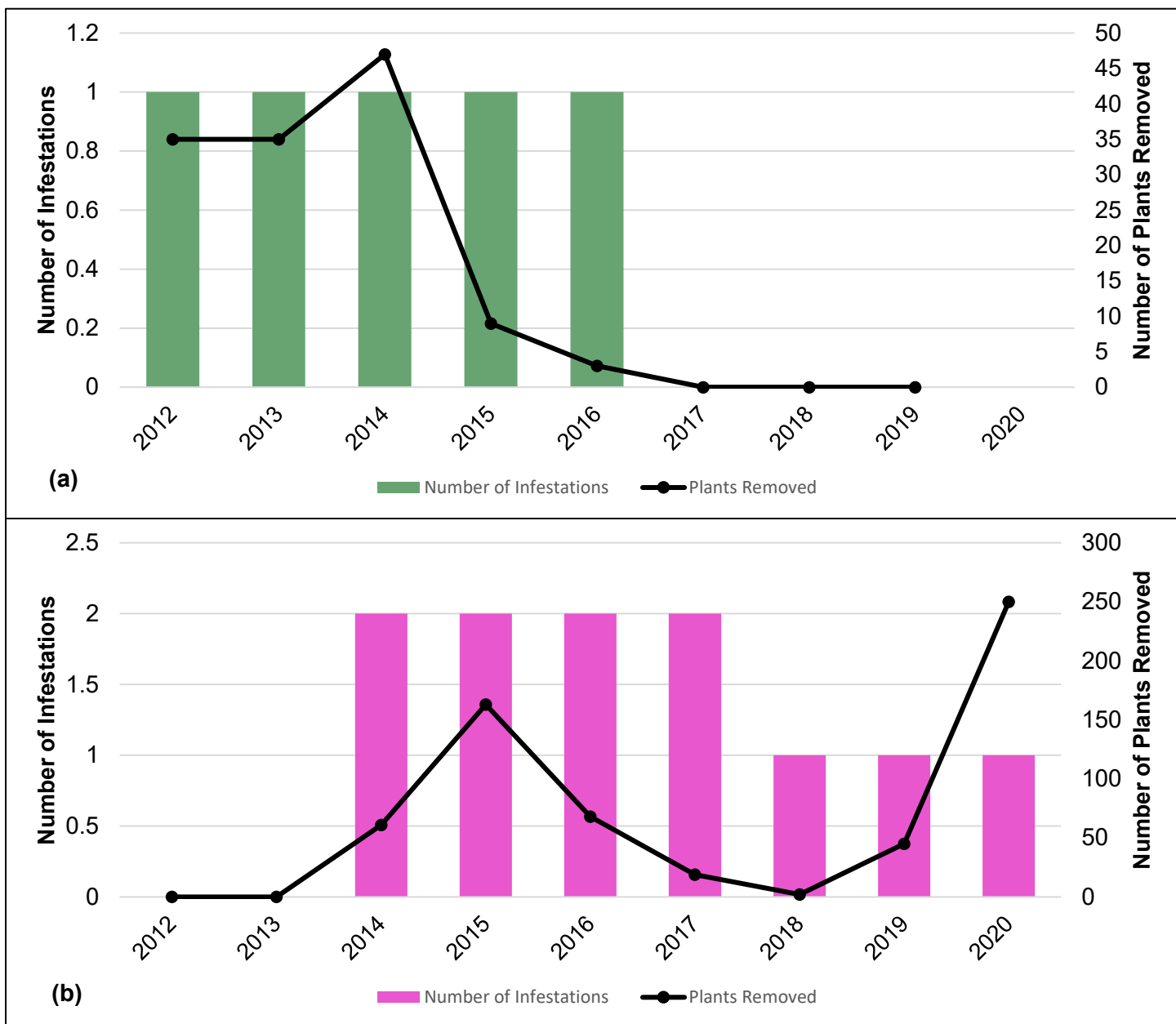


Figure 22 a-b. Garlic mustard (a) and purple loosestrife (b) distribution and management progress at Lincoln Pond Campground.

Recommendations:

As a record number of purple loosestrife plants were removed this year, purple loosestrife should remain the top management priority at this facility. It is recommended that a release of biocontrol beetles is conducted at this facility in the future. Although garlic mustard is now considered locally eradicated, survey measures should continue.

TNC Conservation Associate Noah Campbell assisted with survey and management efforts at this facility in 2020.

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 23a).

Japanese knotweed was mapped behind a sand pile near the parking lot across from the swimming area.

Purple loosestrife was mapped and removed around the main boat launch parking area. A total of 7 plants were removed (Figure 23b).

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

Wild parsnip was mapped and removed around the main boat launch parking area. A total of 8 plants were removed (Figure 23c).

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

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



Photo credit: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

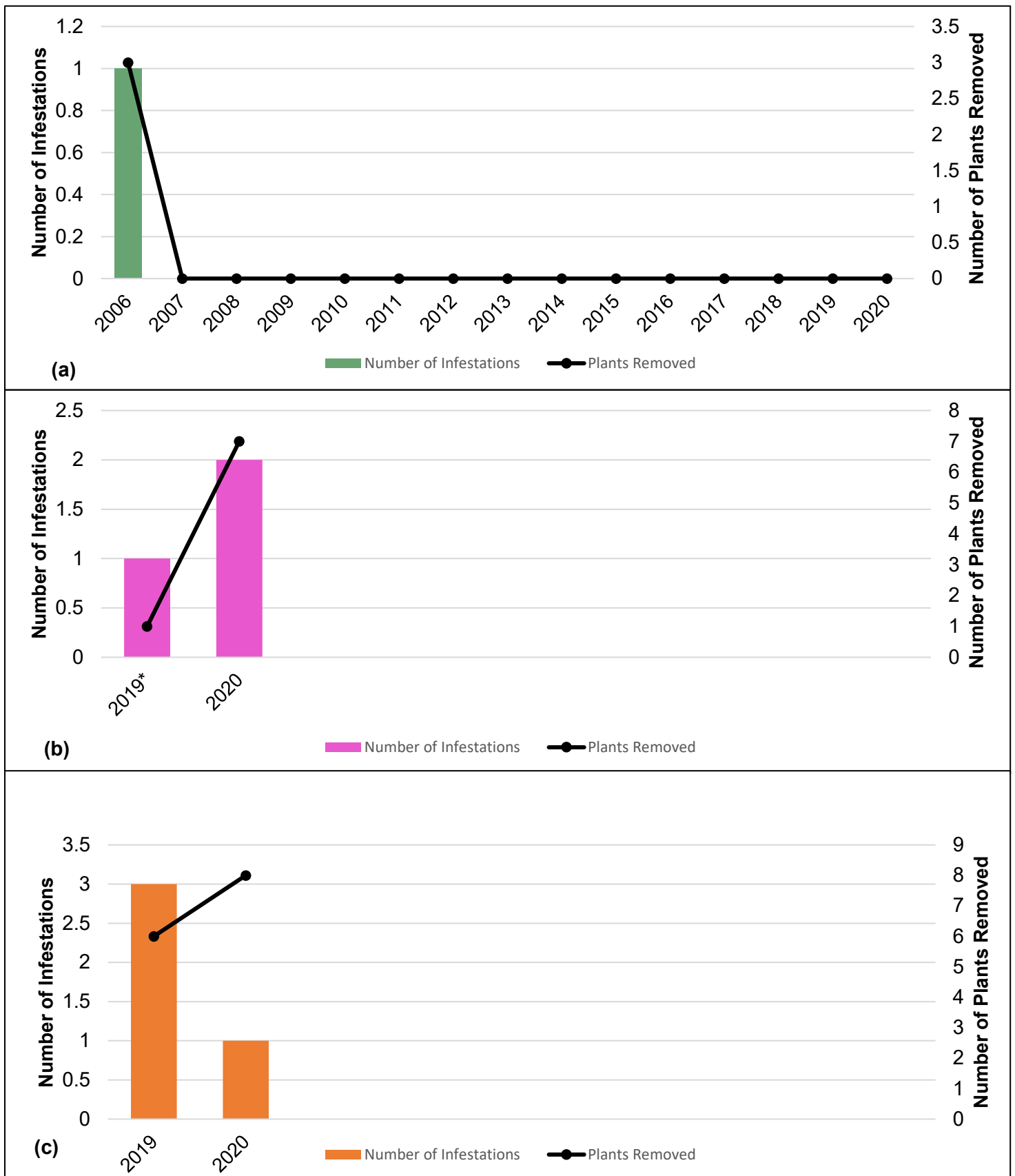


Figure 23 a-c. Garlic mustard (a), purple loosestrife (b), and wild parsnip (c) distribution and management progress at Meacham Lake Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

As garlic mustard reemergence is unlikely, focus should be shifted to prioritize the management of purple loosestrife and wild parsnip which are both likely to be eradicated through sustained efforts. The knotweed infestation should be prioritized for chemical treatment in 2021.



Photo credit: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Meadowbrook

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Autumn olive was mapped for the first time at this facility near the entrance but was too large for removal.

Bush honeysuckle was mapped near the trail to the Scarface Mountain trailhead.

Garlic mustard was not observed for the seventh consecutive year and is considered locally eradicated (Figure 24).

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

Reed canary grass is found sporadically throughout campground, mainly near the trail leading to the Scarface Mountain trailhead.

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

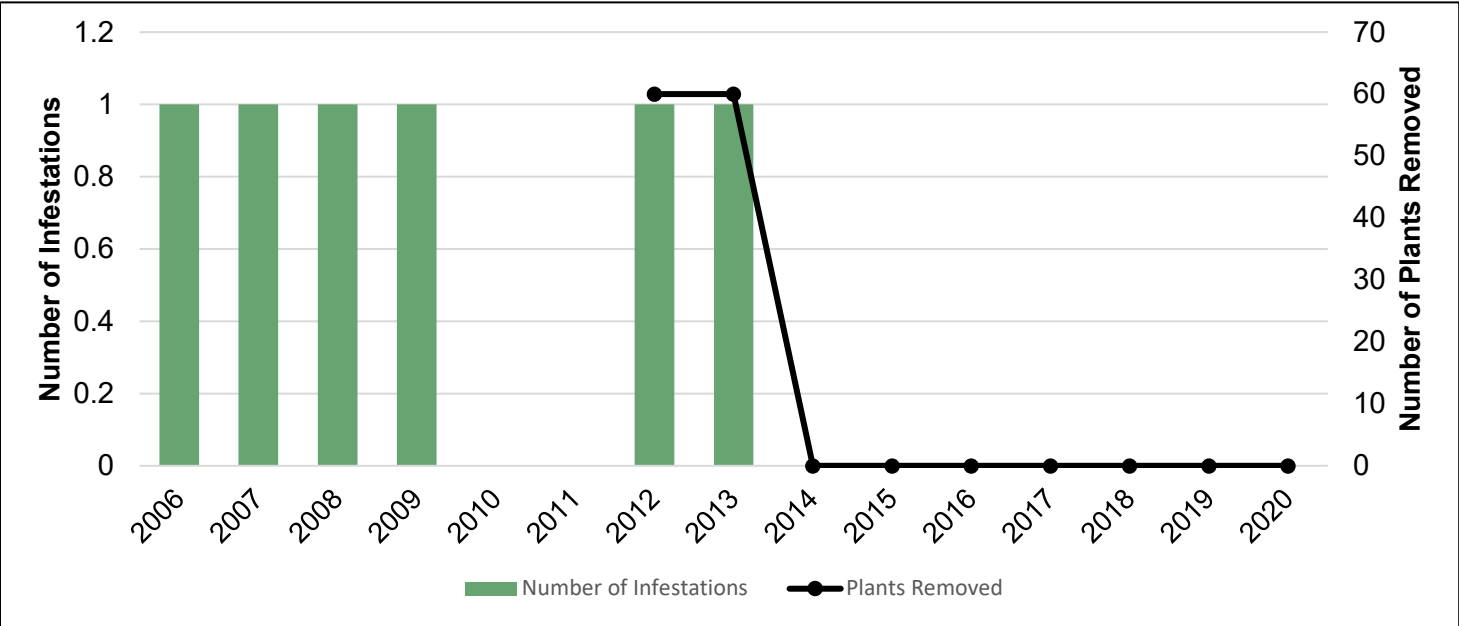


Figure 24. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Meadowbrook Campground.

Recommendations:

Since garlic mustard reemergence is unlikely, efforts can be shifted to managing infestations of bush honeysuckle. Reed canary grass reintroduction is likely and treatment is not recommended at this time.

Paradox Lake

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

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

Garlic mustard a total of 450 plants were mapped and removed this year despite an absence of garlic mustard in 2019, 430 of which were from a newly mapped infestation near the bathroom across from site 47 (Figure 25a).

Purple loosestrife was mapped and 1 plant was removed from the shoreline near the boat launch dock. An infestation in a small bay near the boat launch was mapped but not managed due to low plant density, absence of emerging flower heads, and abundance of biocontrol damage (Figure 25b).

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 451



Photo credit: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation



Figure 25 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 seeming reemergence of garlic mustard, this species should remain a top priority for survey and management. As the purple loosestrife infestations had heavy presence of biocontrol, management efforts should focus on removing flowerheads. 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 is widespread throughout facility and was not managed.

Recommendations:

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



Putnam Pond

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Autumn olive was not observed. Last year’s observation may have been misidentified.

Garlic mustard was not observed in 2020 and is considered locally eradicated (Figure 26a).

Multiflora rose was mapped in one location and was not managed due to size.

Purple loosestrife was not observed in 2020 and is considered locally eradicated (Figure 26b).

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: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

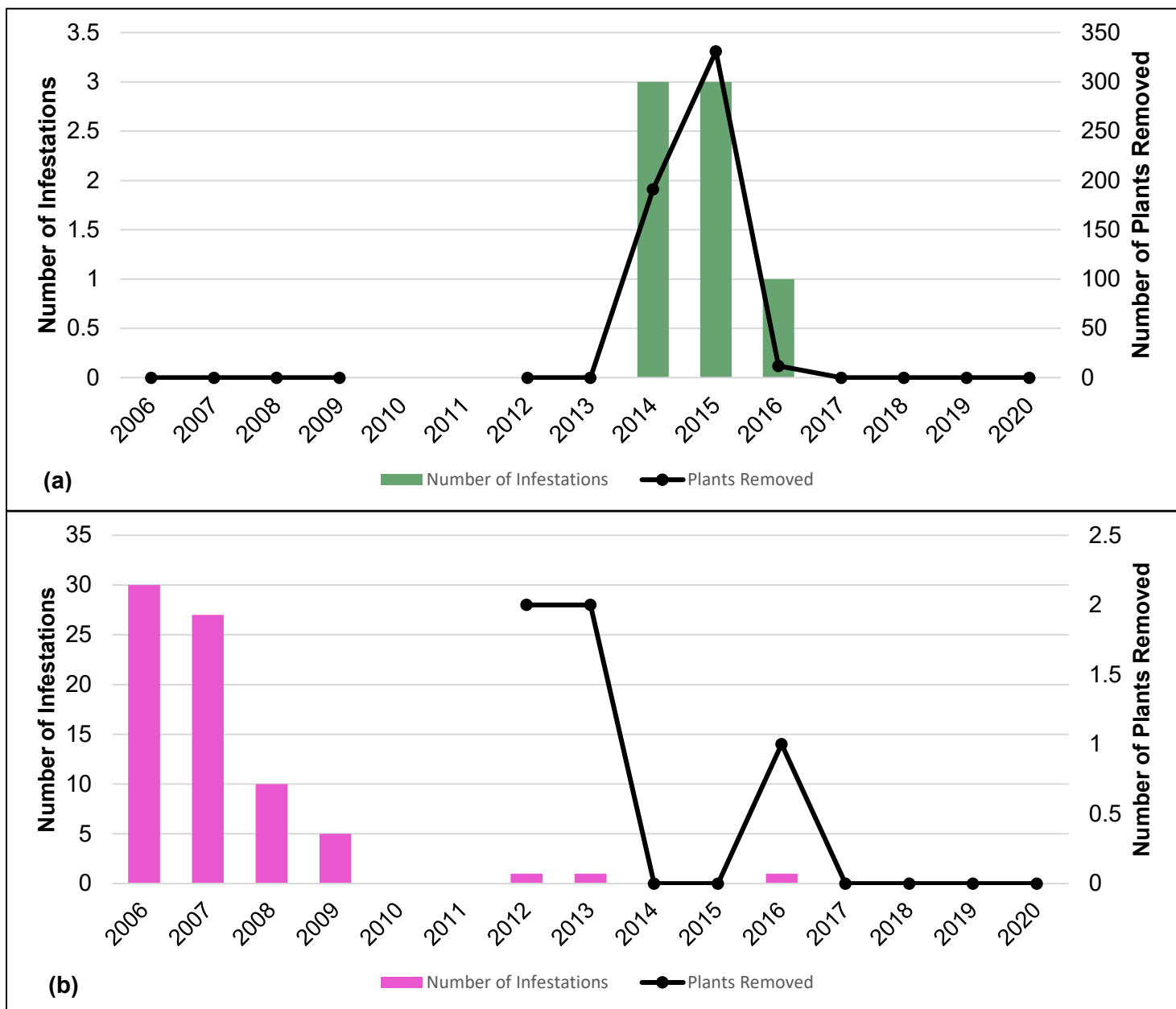


Figure 26 a-b. Garlic mustard (a) and purple loosestrife (b) distribution and management progress at Putnam Pond Campground.

Recommendations:

Surveillance for any reemergence of garlic mustard or purple loosestrife should remain a top priority at this campground. Management of woody species should also be prioritized in 2021.

Rollins Pond

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle is listed as widespread throughout the facility in 2019 but was not observed in 2020. This is assumed to be a misidentification of a native *Lonicera* spp.

Garlic mustard was not observed in 2020 and is considered locally eradicated (Figure 27).

Winged euonymus was newly documented at this facility in site 174 and was not managed.

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

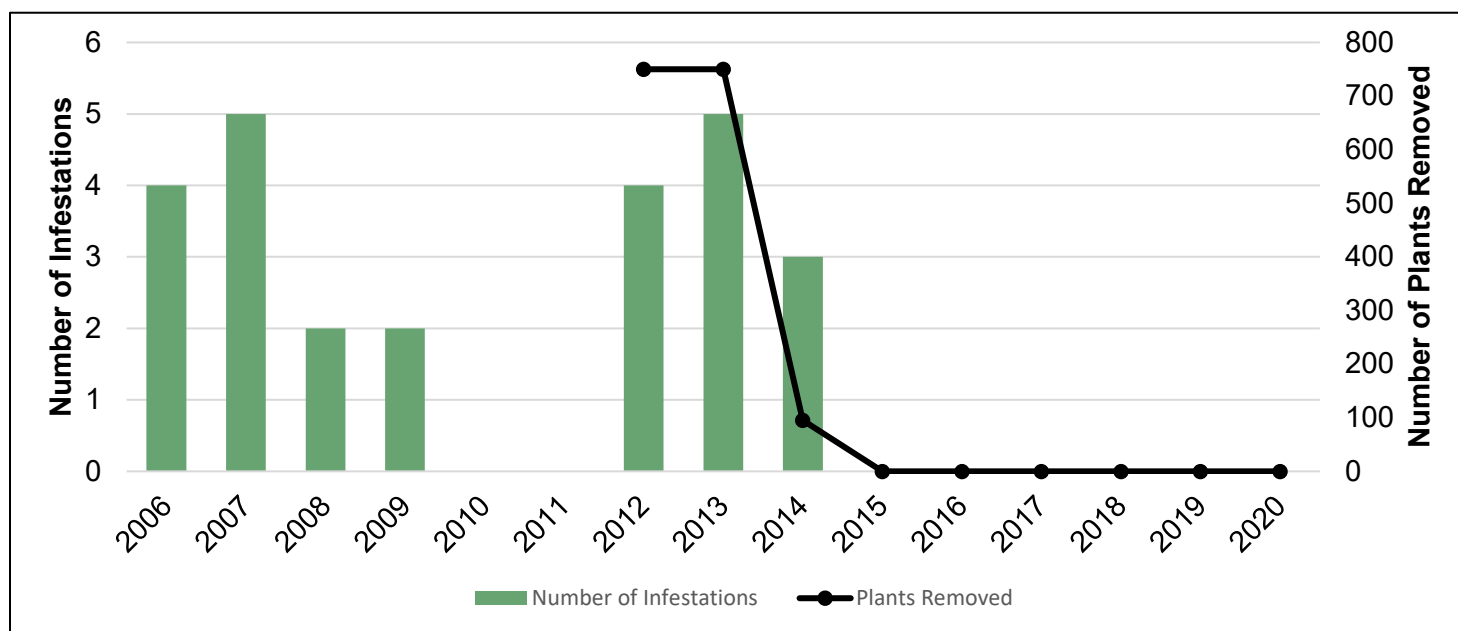


Figure 27. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Rollins Pond Campground.

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. It is recommended that the ornamental beds of winged euonymus be replaced with a native species, if possible.

Saranac Lake Islands

This facility is only accessible by boat and has never been inventoried. If time and resources are available, the campground should be surveyed in 2021.

Sharp Bridge

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle was not observed in 2020. Past observations are assumed to be a misidentification of a native *Lonicera* spp.

Purple loosestrife was mapped and managed along the Schroon River where 45 plants were removed (Figure 28). Management was not complete due to biocontrol presence.

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

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION		CURRENT CONDITION
667	PLANTS REMOVED	45

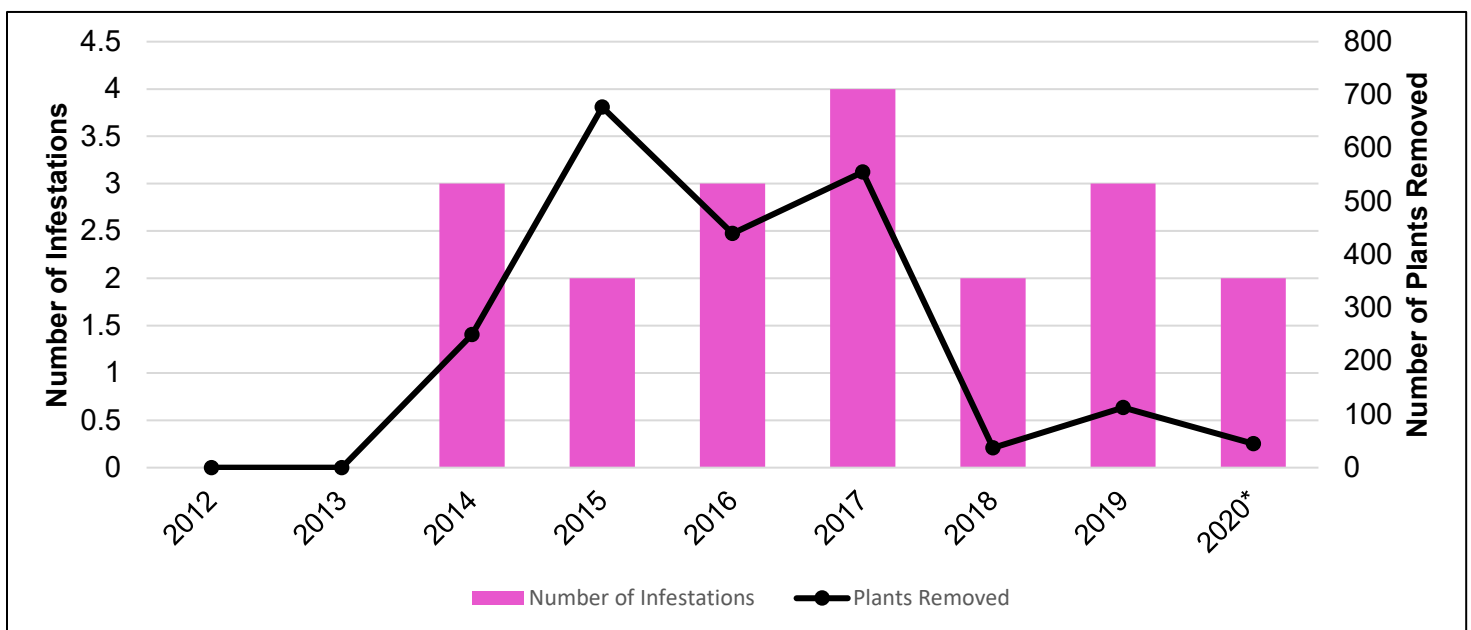


Figure 28. Purple loosestrife distribution and management progress at Sharp Bridge Campground. * indicates years in which management of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

Purple loosestrife management should remain the top priority at this facility, and it is recommended that a release of biocontrol beetles take place in 2021, if possible. Early detection of new invasive species should continue.

TNC Conservation Associate Noah Campbell assisted with survey and management efforts at this facility in 2020.

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 59 plants were removed from 2 locations (Figure 29). A handful of damaged plants were left as habitat for biocontrol.

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

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION	
800	PLANTS REMOVED	59

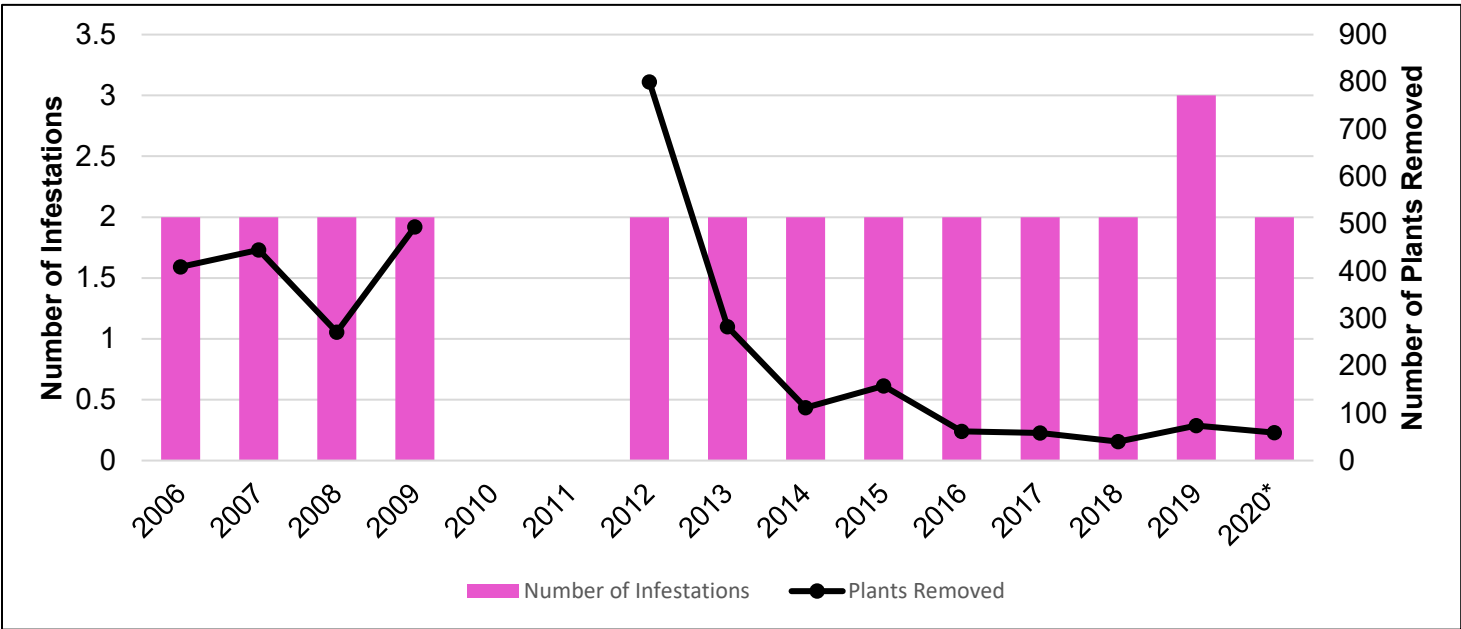


Figure 29. Purple loosestrife distribution and management progress at Taylor Pond Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

With sustained efforts, purple loosestrife can likely be eradicated from this facility and should remain the top management priority. Reed canary grass is likely to be reintroduced and management is not currently recommended.

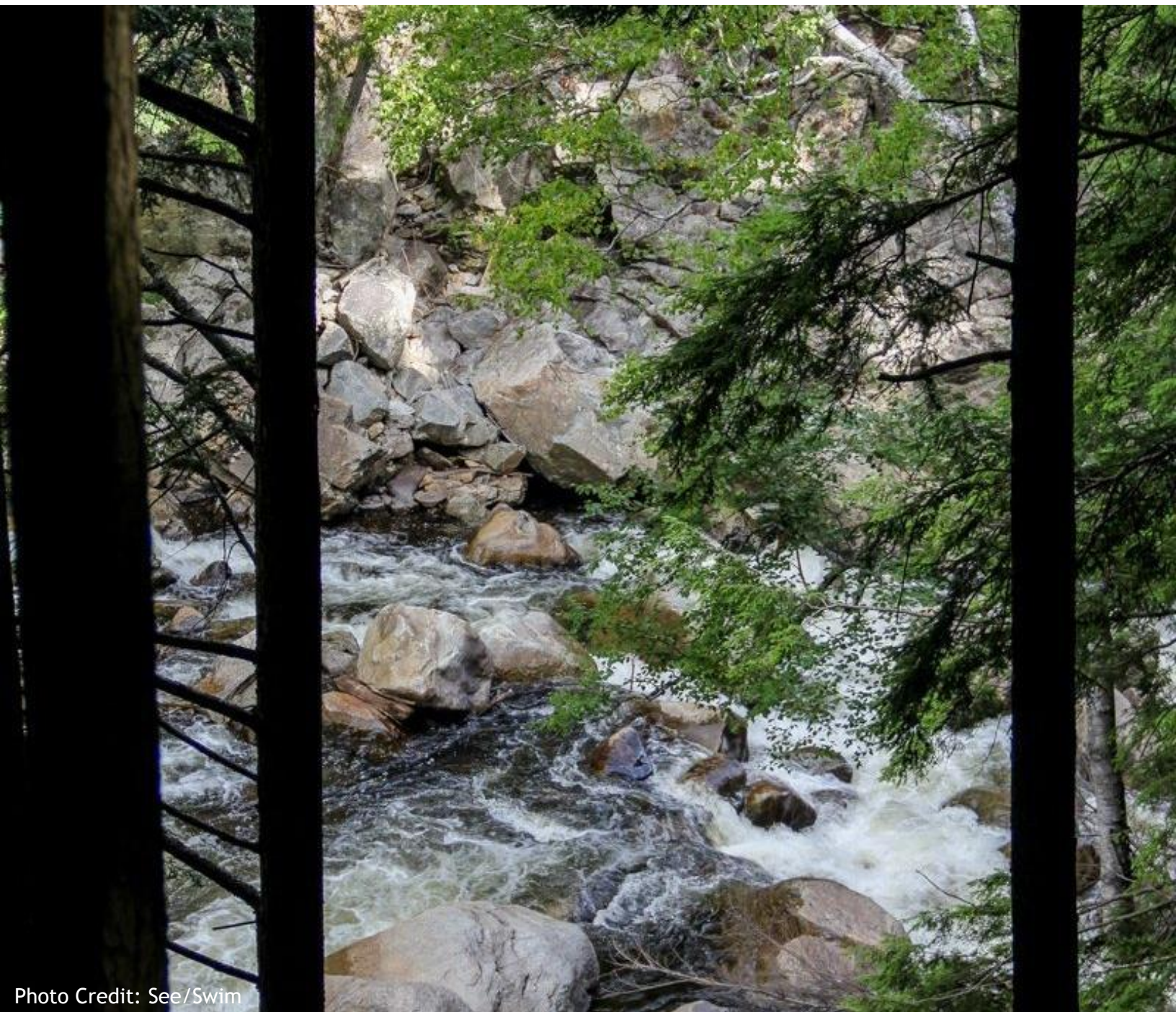
Wilmington Notch

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Reed canary grass is growing on the hillside along Route 86. The infestation is widespread and was not managed.

Recommendations:

This facility should continue to be monitored for new invasive species infestations. Reed canary grass is widespread and likely to be reintroduced. Management is not recommended at this time.



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
	Garlic mustard	0
	Purple loosestrife	9
Hearthstone Point	Autumn olive	0
	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Garlic mustard	389
	Japanese barberry	0
	Japanese knotweed	0
	Multiflora rose	0
	Norway maple	0
	Oriental bittersweet	0
	Winged euonymus	0
Lake George Battleground	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Garlic mustard	6,786
	Japanese barberry	0
	Japanese knotweed	0
	Norway maple	0
	Oriental bittersweet	0
	Winged euonymus	0
Lake George Islands	Not surveyed in 2020	
Luzerne	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Garlic mustard	0
	Oriental bittersweet	0
	Purple loosestrife	0
	Reed canary grass	0
Rogers Rock	Autumn olive	0
	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Common buckthorn	0
	Garlic mustard	2,355
	Japanese barberry	0
	Japanese knotweed	0
	Oriental bittersweet	0
	Reed canary grass	0
	Wild parsnip	0
	Winged euonymus	0
	Yellow iris	7

Campground	Invasive Plants Present	Total Plants Removed
Scaroon Manor	Autumn olive	0
	Bush honeysuckle	0
	Common buckthorn	0
	Garlic mustard	0
	Japanese barberry	0
	Oriental bittersweet	0
	Purple loosestrife	39
	Reed canary grass	0
	Wild parsnip	0
	Winged euonymus	0



Photo Credit: Reserve America

Eagle Point

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle was not present in 2020.

Garlic mustard was not present 2020 (Figure 30).

Purple loosestrife was mapped for the first time at this campground along the beach on both sides of the boat launch. A total of 9 plants were removed.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE	
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION
33	9
PLANTS REMOVED	

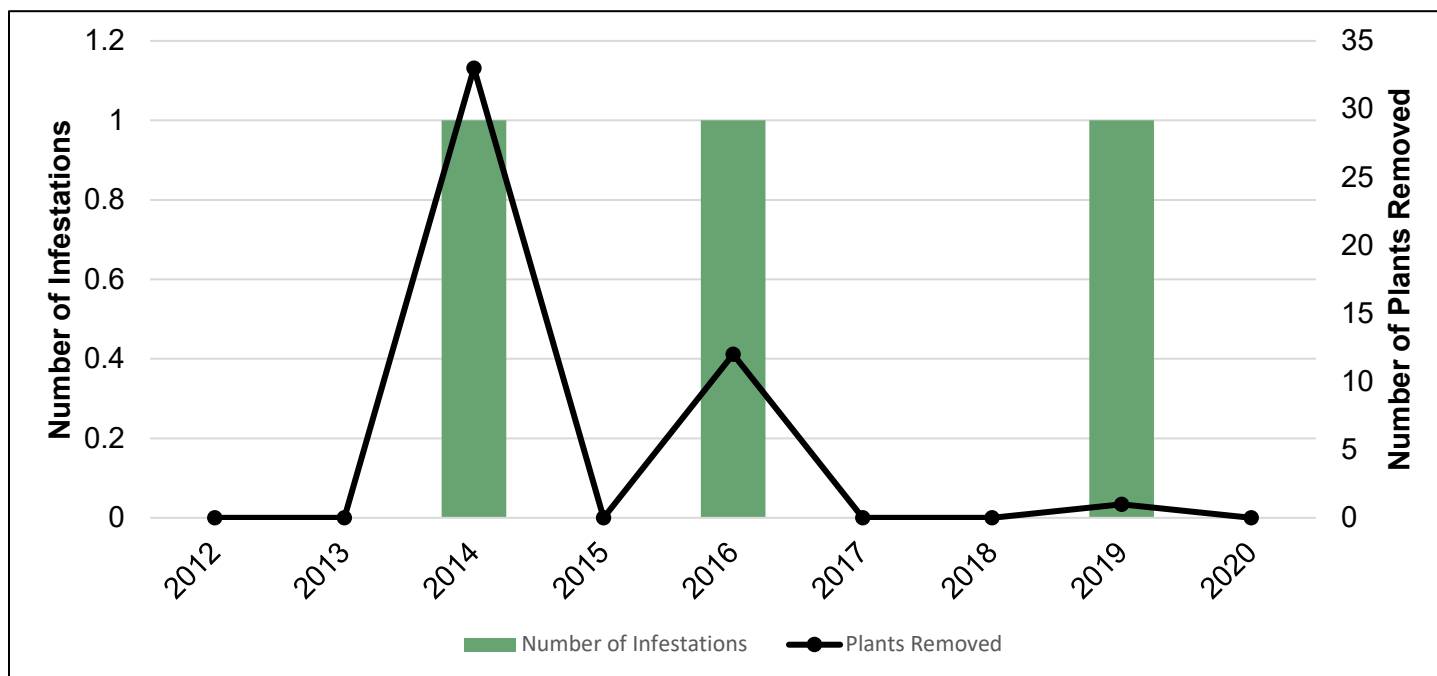


Figure 30. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Eagle Point Campground.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard should remain a survey priority at this campground as eradication is likely with sustained efforts. Purple loosestrife should be a top survey and management priority in 2021 to ensure the infestation found this year has not spread.

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 not observed in 2020.

Garlic mustard was mapped and removed from sites 49, 50, 62, 70, 71, between 73 and 74, 78, just past 78, and near a fire danger sign. A total of 389 plants were removed from 9 locations (Figure 31).

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 site 192 and in the spoils area and was not managed.

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	389

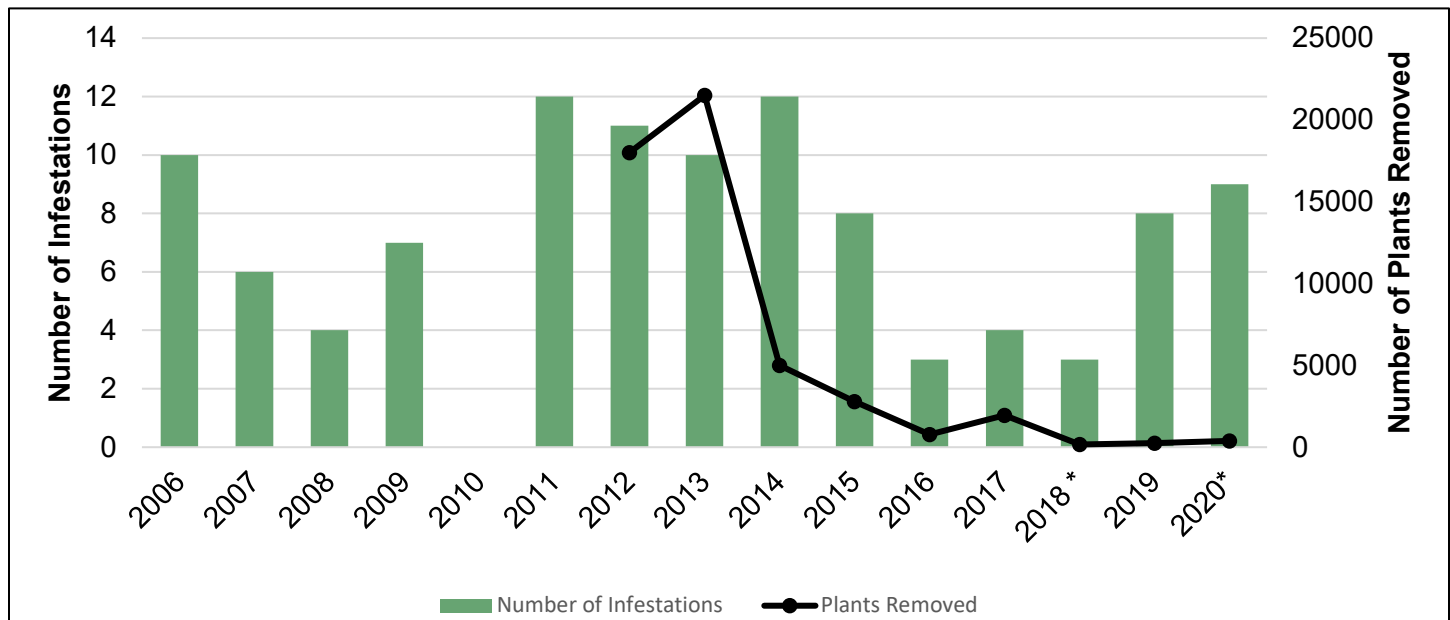


Figure 31. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Hearthstone Point Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard management should remain the top priority at this facility with surveys done earlier in the year to ensure populations are managed before going to seed. The knotweed infestations should be prioritized for chemical treatment in 2021, if possible. 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 2021 if time allows.

Lake George Islands

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

This facility was not visited in 2020. A partial inventory was performed in 2007, documenting purple loosestrife, bush honeysuckle, Japanese barberry, spotted knapweed, and multiflora rose at various campsites. Long Island was found to be infested with all five of these species, while Speaker Heck Island was only found to have bush honeysuckle, purple loosestrife, and spotted knapweed. Diamond Island only had bush honeysuckle. A complete inventory of the islands should be prioritized for 2021 to assess the distribution and abundance of any target species and evaluate management opportunities.



Photo Credit: The Dyr

Lake George Battleground

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

Bush honeysuckle was mapped at site 42 and was not managed due to size.

Garlic mustard was mapped and removed from sites 8, 12, 14, 16, 18-20, 38, 42, 50, behind the shower building, near the recycling center, behind the recycling center, and in the woods behind sites 8-19. A total of 6,786 plants were removed from 15 locations (Figure 32). Of the total plants removed, just over 4,600 were removed from the area behind sites 8-19 with the densest patches found along the property fence. This campground was visited 3 times in late June and once in late July to manage this large patch, but management was not fully completed due to time.

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 present near site 46 and in the woods behind sites 8-16.

Winged euonymus was mapped in site 7 and was not managed due time constraints.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE	
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION
21,500	PLANTS REMOVED 6,786

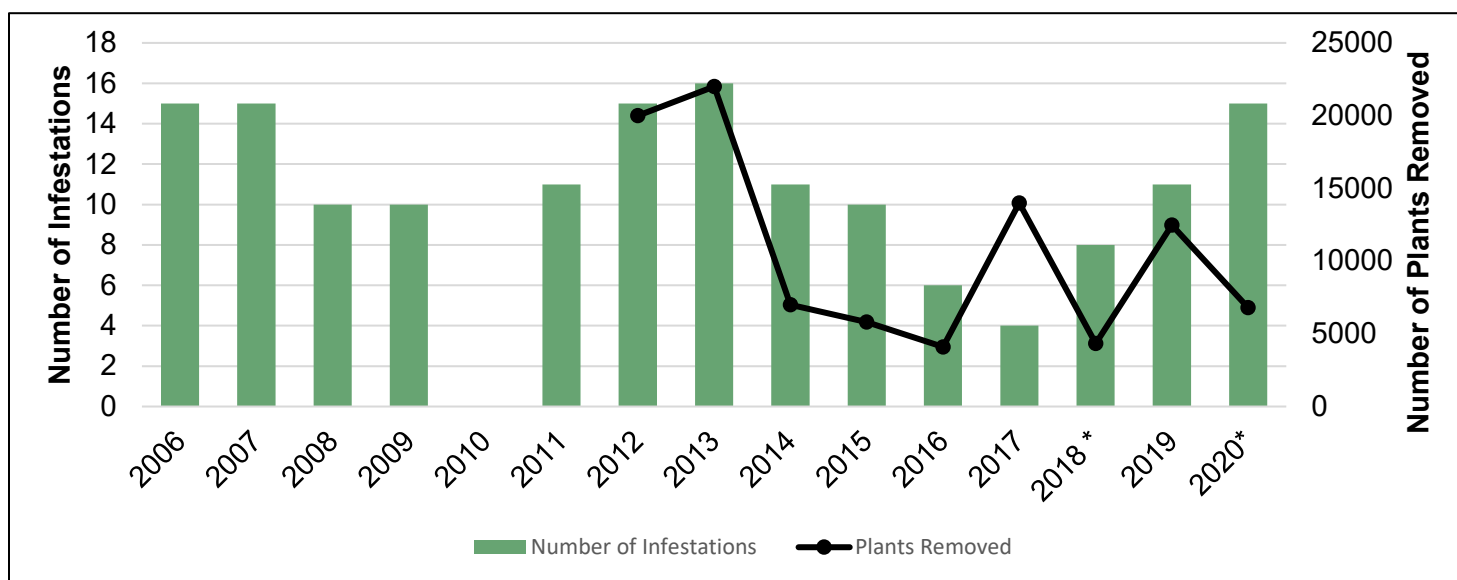


Figure 32. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Lake George Battleground Campground.
* indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard management should remain the top priority at this campground. In past seasons this facility was managed with the help of several volunteers and interns, the lack of which in 2020 made

full management infeasible. The presence and density of garlic mustard extending onto adjacent private property makes eradication unlikely, if not addressed. As a large portion of the garlic mustard present is in the woods behind campsites rather than within them, this area should be prioritized for chemical management in the future. It is recommended that the knotweed spp. is chemically treated, if possible. The woody species are not high priority and management is not recommended at this time.



Photo credit: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Luzerne

Invasive Species Distribution and Management Overview:

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

Garlic mustard was not observed for the first time in 2020 (Figure 33).

Oriental bittersweet was mapped in the horse paddocks and between sites 2 and 15 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. The patch is at the mouth of an inlet leading to the creek that runs through the campground and requires watercraft to access. This area was not managed due to time constraints.

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	0

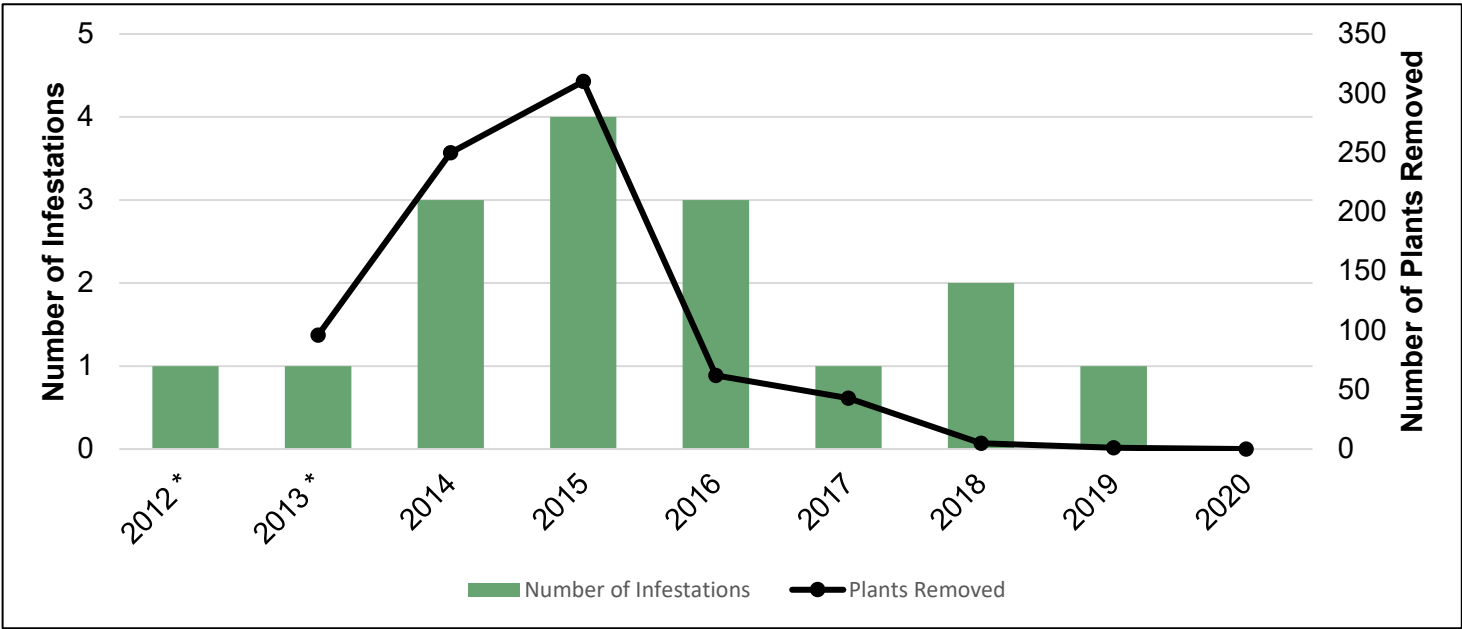


Figure 33. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Luzerne Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard should continue to be a top survey priority to quickly address any reemergence. 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:

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 was not managed due to size.

Garlic mustard was mapped and removed from sites 4-7, across from site 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 21, 23, between sites 26 and 28, 32, 55, 75, 76, 122, 124, 126, 134, 163-165, 166A, 167-169, 170, 171, 182, 220. A total of 2,355 plants were removed from 31 sites (Figure 34).

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

Japanese knotweed was found near bathroom #6.

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 the second consecutive year.

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

Yellow iris was mapped for the first time this year near site 4. A total of 7 plants were removed.

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION		CURRENT CONDITION
1,540	PLANTS REMOVED	2,362

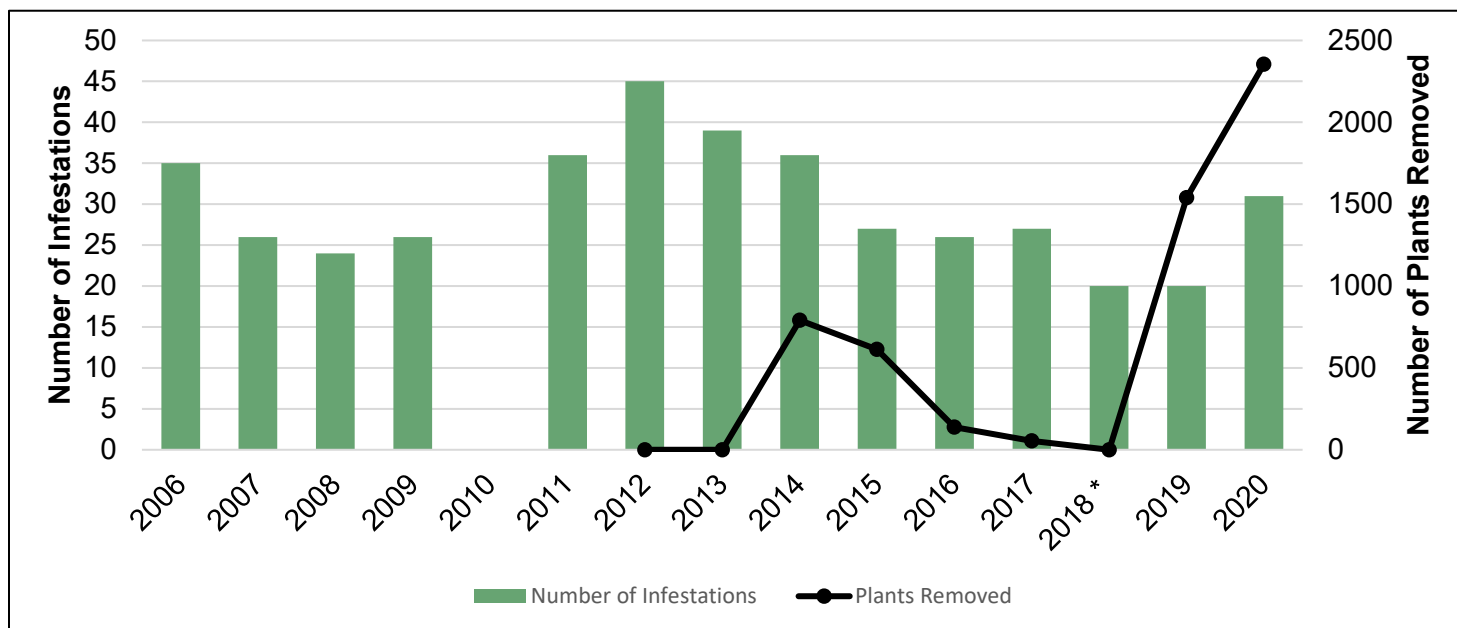


Figure 34. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Rogers Rock Campground. * indicates years in which control of all known infestations was not completed

Recommendations:

As garlic mustard levels have spiked since 2018, 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 following the new infestation of yellow iris. Japanese knotweed should be prioritized for chemical treatment in 2021, if possible. Once garlic mustard levels have gotten under control, the focus can shift to managing the woody species, but management is not currently recommended.

APIPP Terrestrial Invasive Species Project Coordinator Rebecca Bernacki assisted in survey and management efforts at this facility in 2020.



Photo credit: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

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 third consecutive year and is now presumed to be locally eradicated (Figure 35).

Japanese barberry was mapped across from site 9 but was not managed due to size.

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

Purple loosestrife was mapped for the first time at this campground in Camp Cayuga along the entrance trail, along the beach at site C10, and in two spots along the beach at site C11. A total of 39 plants were removed but the facility was not fully managed due to evidence of biocontrol damage.

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

Wild parsnip was mapped for the first time at this campground in Camp Cayuga along the entrance trail but was not managed due to density and time constraints.

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

SUMMARY STATS: PROGRESS TO DATE		
PEAK INFESTATION	CURRENT CONDITION	
791	PLANTS REMOVED	39

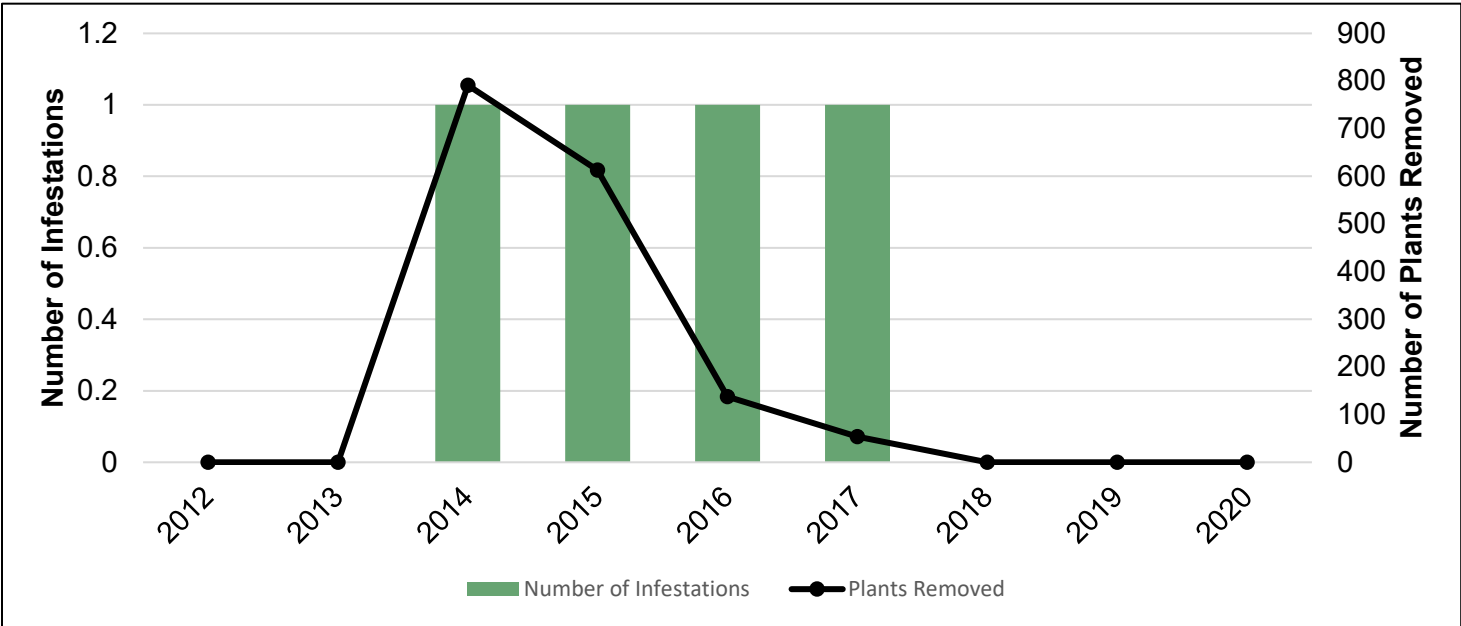


Figure 35. Garlic mustard distribution and management progress at Scaroon Manor Campground.

Recommendations:

Garlic mustard should remain the top survey and management priority for this facility. This species has not been observed for the two previous consecutive years and was deemed locally eradicated in 2020. If garlic mustard is 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. Management efforts must be sustained to maintain suppression.



Photo credit: Reserve America

Conclusion

The Invasive Species Campground Stewards have achieved significant progress in documenting and managing terrestrial invasive species on DEC 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 5,600 acres of priority areas (~600 annually).
- Documented over 1,200 infestations of 17 target terrestrial invasive species.
- Reduced garlic mustard abundance at DEC campgrounds by approximately 79%. In 2020, only 14,403 plants were removed, compared to 68,048 in 2012 (Figure 36).
- Eradicated garlic mustard from seven campgrounds and documented one or two years of absence at four others.
- Reduced purple loosestrife abundance at DEC campgrounds by approximately 78%. In 2020, only 1,096 plants were removed, compared to a peak of 4,956.

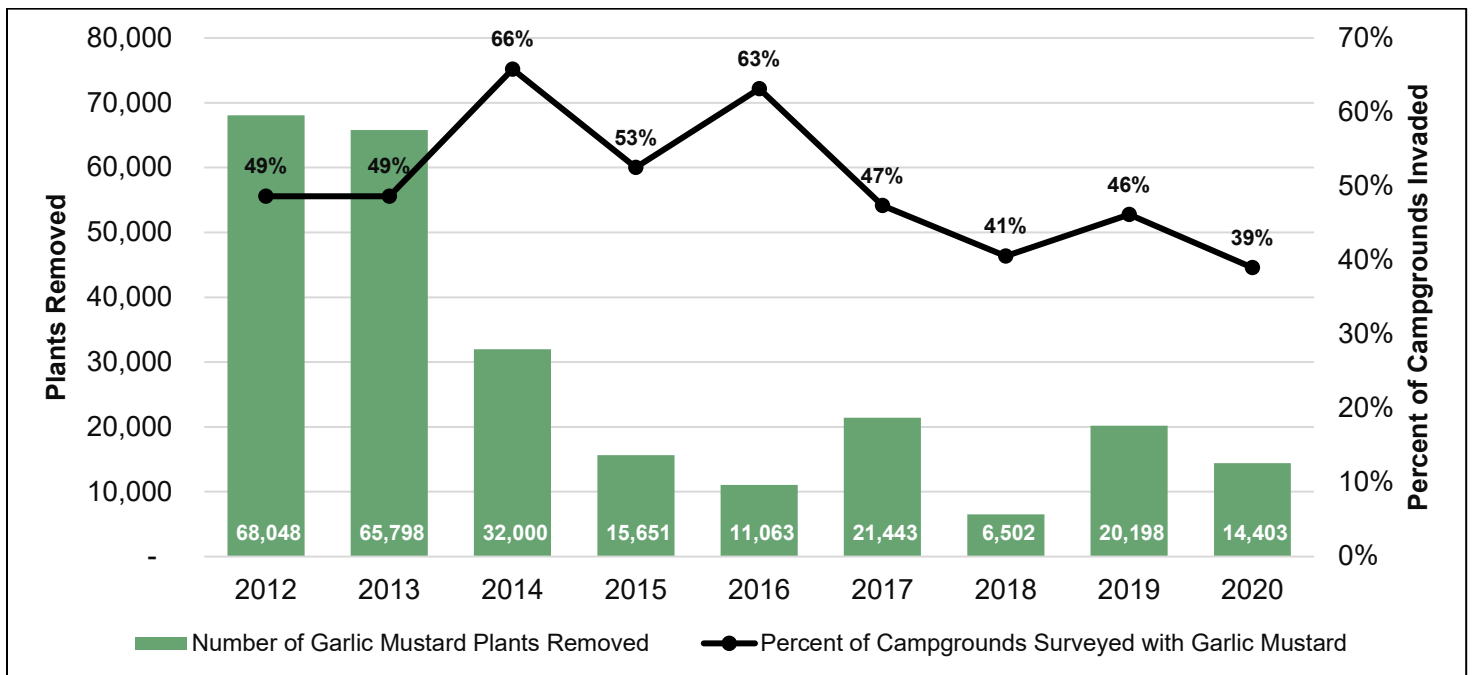


Figure 36. Garlic mustard management progress (2012-2020) at DEC administered campgrounds in the Adirondack PRISM.

Trend analysis suggests that target species distribution and abundance at DEC campgrounds will continue to decline with continued support and advancement of the program. Eleven campgrounds had significantly reduced levels of garlic mustard in 2020 and are candidates for local eradication over the coming years. An additional four campgrounds had extremely low levels of purple loosestrife that 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																

 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																
LAKE DURANT CAMPGROUND																
LEWEY LAKE CAMPGROUND																
LIMEKILN LAKE CAMPGROUND																

 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																
SACANDAGA CAMPGROUND																

 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																

 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																
FRONTIER TOWN CAMPGROUND																
LAKE EATON CAMPGROUND																
LAKE HARRIS CAMPGROUND																
LINCOLN POND CAMPGROUND																
MEACHAM LAKE CAMPGROUND																
MEADOWBROOK CAMPGROUND																
PARADOX LAKE CAMPGROUND																
PUTNAM POND CAMPGROUND																
ROLLINS POND CAMPGROUND																
SHARP BRIDGE CAMPGROUND																
TAYLOR POND CAMPGROUND																
WILMINGTON NOTCH CAMPGROUND																

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																
LUZERNE CAMPGROUND																
ROGERS ROCK CAMPGROUND																
SCAROON MANOR CAMPGROUND																

indicates species presence

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
ASRC TRAIL PARKING																
BEAR MOUNTAIN TRAIL PARKING LOT																
BLACK MOUNTAIN ROAD PARKING																
BLUE MOUNTAIN TRAILHEAD																
BOUNDARY LINE TRAIL PARKING AREA																
BUCK POND BOAT LAUNCH PARKING																
BURNT HILL PARKING LOT																
CAMP SANTANONI PARKING LOT																
CASCADE POND TRAIL PARKING LOT																
CHAPEL POND PARKING LOT																
CLEAR POND PARKING LOT																
CLINTONVILLE PINE BARRENS																
COOPER KILL POND TRAIL- BONNIEVIEW ROAD																
COOPER KILL POND TRAIL- GILLESPIE DRIVE																
COPPERAS POND PARKING																
CORLEAR BAY BOAT LAUNCH PARKING																
CRANBERRY LAKE CAMPGROUND MAINTENANCE PARKING LOT																
CRANBERRY LAKE CAMPGROUND PARKING LOT																
CROWFOOT POND TRAIL PARKING																
DEBAR MTN. PARKING LOT																
DEBAR POND FAS PAKING LOT																
DEER RIVER FLOW PARKING LOT																
EAST TRAIL TO GIANT MTN. PARKING LOT																
ELEPHANT HEAD TRAIL PARKING AREA																
FLOODWOOD ROAD, GORDON POND PARKING																
FOLLENSBY CLEAR (NORTH) FISHING ACCESS 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
FOLLENSBY CLEAR (SOUTH) WATER ACCESS PARKING																
FRANKLIN FALLS ROAD PARKING LOT																
HEADQUARTERS PARKING LOT																
KING PHILLIPS SPRING PARKING LOT																
LAKE CLEAR OUTLET WATER ACCESS PARKING																
LAKE DURANT CAMPGROUND PARKING LOT																
LINDSAY BROOK TRAIL PARKING																
LINDSAY BROOK TRAIL PARKING NEAR SHARP BRIDGE CAMPGROUND																
LITTLE CLEAR POND PARKING LOT																
LITTLE GREEN POND PARKING LOT																
LONG LAKE BOAT LAUNCH PARKING																
LUZERNE CAMPGROUND DAY USE PARKING LOT																
MASON LAKE																
MEADOW POND TRAIL PARKING																
MOOSE POND FISHING ACCESS PARKING																
NORTHVILLE PLACID TRAIL ROUTE 28N PARKING LOT																
NORTHWEST BAY BOAT LAUNCH PARKING																
PANTHER MOUNTAIN TRAIL PARKING																
PARKING AREA FOR BLUE MOUNTIAN AND TIRRELL POND																
PAULINE MURDOCK PARKING																
PERU DOCK BOAT LAUNCH PARKING																
PLANK ROAD PARKING LOT																
POKE-O-MOONSHINE FIRE CAMPGROUND																
POKE-O-MOONSHINE FIRE TOWER PARKING																
POKE-O-MOONSHINE FIRE TOWER TRAILHEAD PARKING AREA																
POLLIWOG POND WATER ACCESS 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
POPLAR POINT CAMPGROUND																
PORT HENRY BOAT LAUNCH PARKING																
QUARRY TRAIL																
RIDGE ROAD PARKING LOT																
ROCK RIVER TRAIL PARKING LOT																
ROOSEVELT TRUCK TRAIL PARKING																
ROUND LAKE																
ROUTE 374 PARKING LOT																
ROUTE 374 PARKING LOT SPRING																
SABATTIS PARKING LOT																
SABATTIS ROAD HORSE PARKING																
SHOULDER PARKING FOR CATAMOUNT TRAIL HEAD																
SILVER LAKE MTN. PARKING LOT																
SNOWY MOUNTAIN TRAIL PARKING																
SOUTH POND WATER ACCESS PARKING																
STONY POND ROAD																
TAYLOR POND LOOP PARKING LOT																
UNION FALLS INFORMAL BOAT LAUNCH																
UNION FALLS ROAD PARKING LOT																
UPPER SARANAC LAKE BOAT LAUNCH PARKING																
UPPER WORKS TRAIL PARKING																
VANDERWHACKER WOODS																
WHITEFACE MTN. SKI CENTER PARKING																
WILLSBORO BAY BOAT LAUNCH PARKING																
WILMINGTON FLUME EAST																
WILMINGTON FLUME WEST																
WILSON POND																

	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
YOUNGS ROAD																

indicates species presence