

The Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program



INVASIVE SPECIES
MANAGEMENT
ADIRONDACKS

May 13, 2022

What is the Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program (APIPP)?

The Adirondack PRISM is one of New York's eight PRISMs



APIPP's mission is to protect the Adirondack region from the negative impacts of invasive species

Four founding partners formed APIPP in 2003; APIPP is hosted by The Nature Conservancy



Funding is provided, in part, by the Environmental Protection Fund as administered by NYSDEC

Meet the APIPP Team

Becca Bernacki
Terrestrial IS Coordinator



Brian Greene
Aquatic IS Coordinator



Shaun Kittle
Communications Coordinator



Tammara Van Ryn
Program Manager



Zack Simek
Conservation and GIS Analyst



Adellia Baker
Temporary IS Assistant



...and Starting May 16

Megan Grega
*Seasonal Forest Pest
Research Assistant*

Becca Tamagna
*Seasonal Invasive Species
Management Steward*

Terrestrial IS Program Goals



Prevent new introductions



Rapidly detect & eradicate new infestations



Manage existing priority infestations to mitigate impacts



Terrestrial Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) Crew



- Crew of 4 from Invasive Plant Control, Inc.
- 14 Weeks
- In 2021, assessed 1,700+ sites
- In 2021, treated over 500 sites

APIPP annually treats approximately 350 sites on DOT rights-of-way and approximately 125 sites (totaling roughly 11 acres) on Forest Preserve



Invasive Species Management Stewards 2021



- Surveyed :
 - 38 NYSDEC campgrounds
 - Over 135 recreational access points
- Removed over 15,000 plants
- Inspected emerald ash borer traps
- Surveyed grids for spotted lanternfly and tree-of-heaven
- And much more!



Knotweed Management Partnership 2021

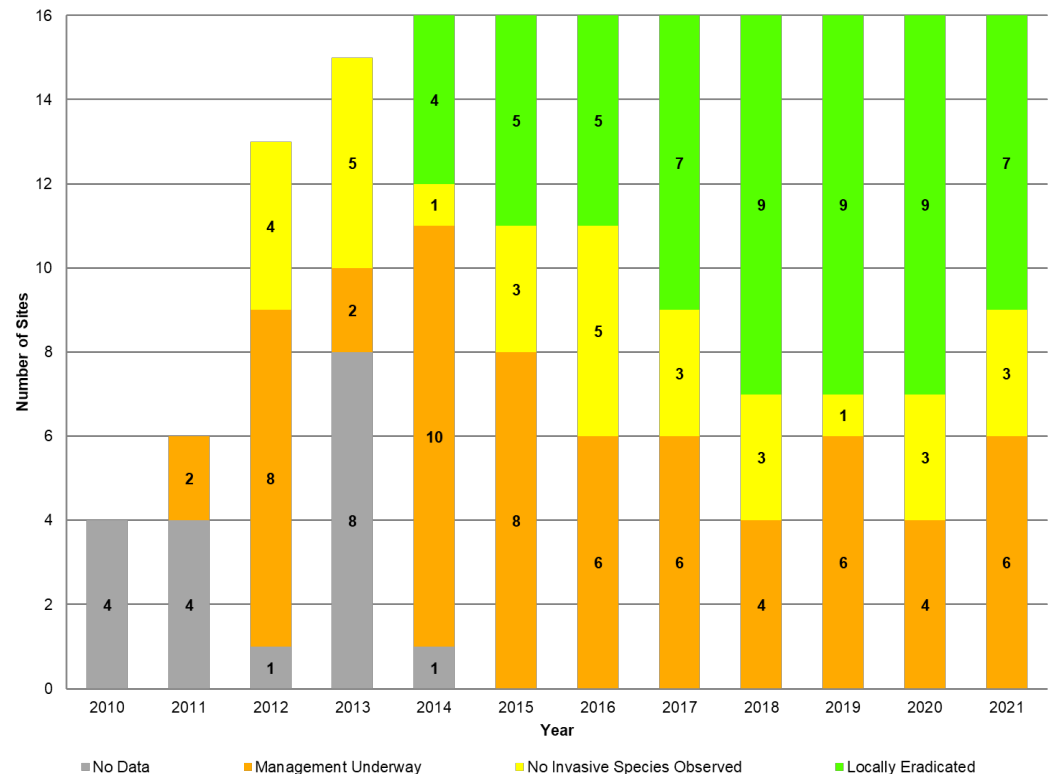
~ 85 landowner and municipal permissions secured by volunteers

~115 sites treated in 2021



Giant Hogweed 2021

- 16 historic sites
 - 6 had plants present
- 62.5% are free of giant hogweed



Japanese Stiltgrass 2021

- 1st detected in the PRISM in September
- Reported by a landowner in Bolton Landing
- Promptly surveyed and treated



Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Management: Dome Island

857 Trees Treated

with basal bark spray of imidacloprid and
dinotefuran.

2020

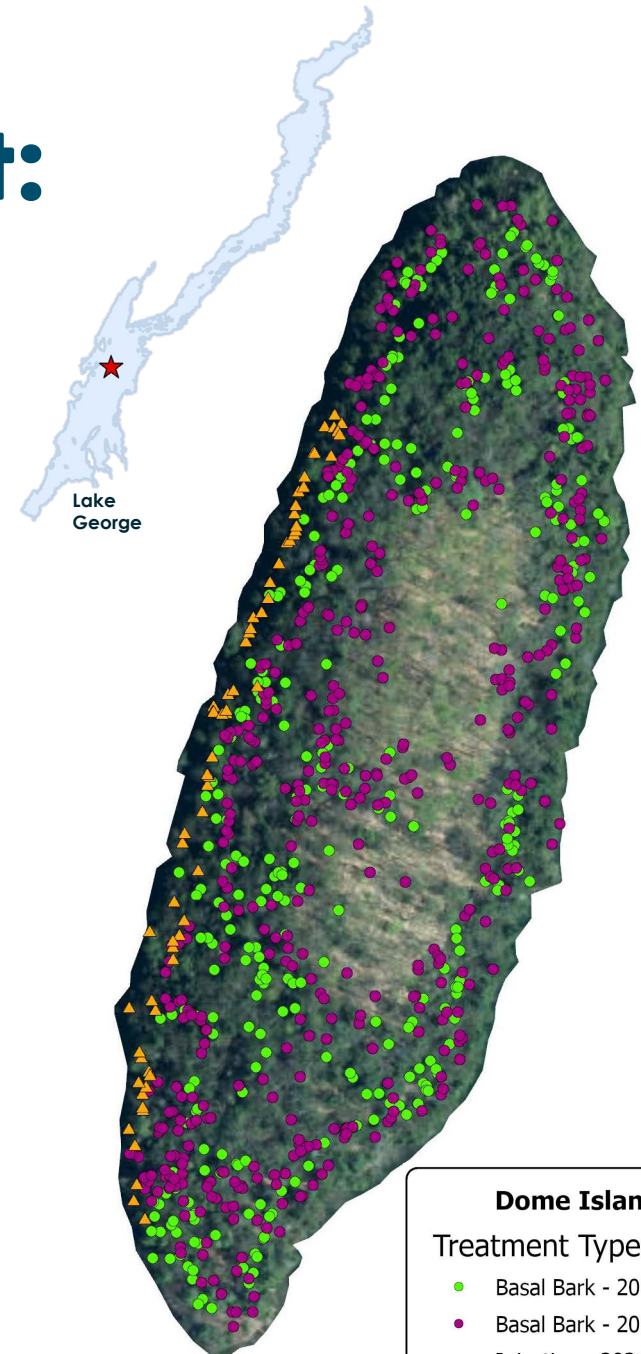
342
TREES

2021

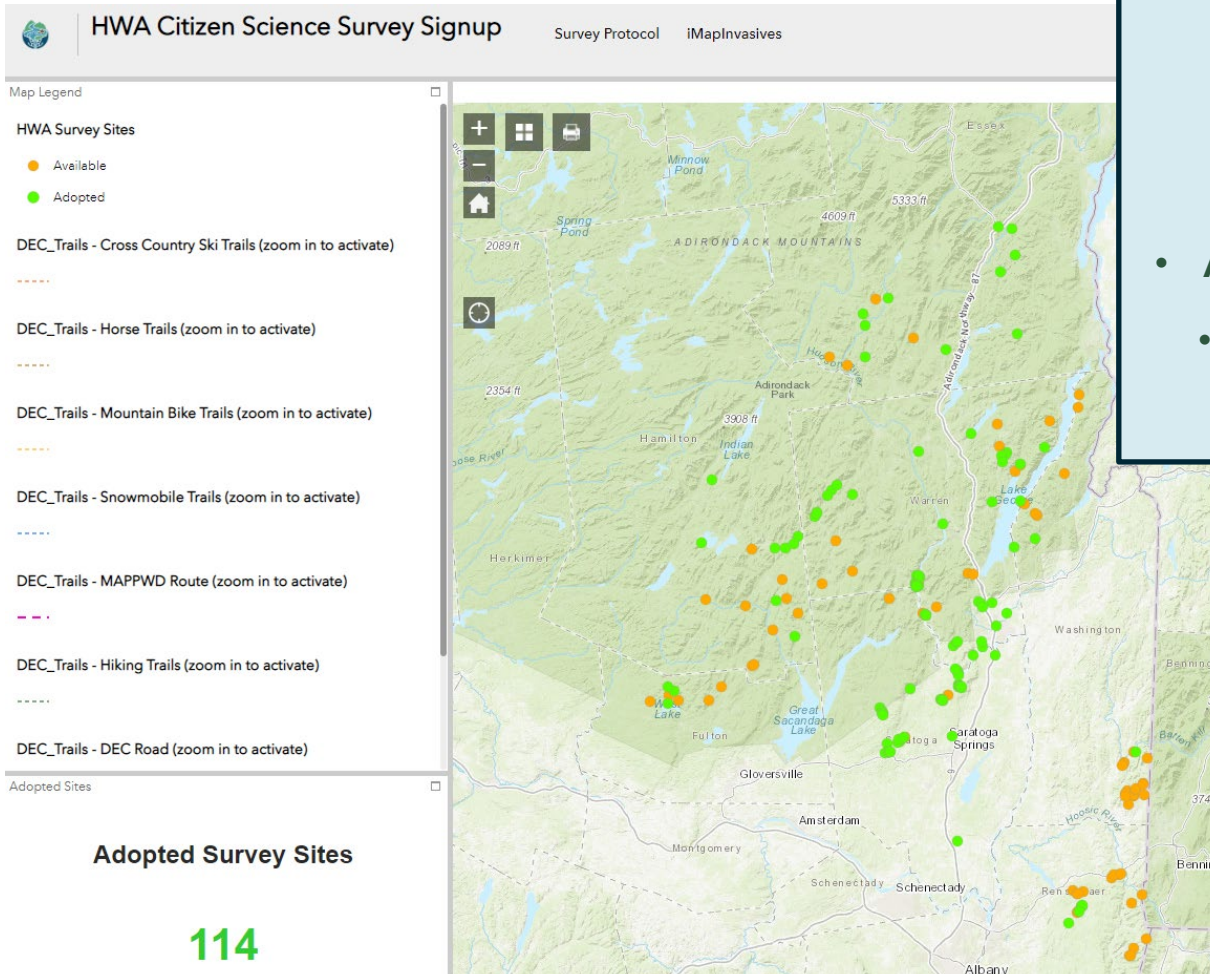
515
TREES

71 Shoreline Trees Treated

with injection of imidacloprid



Forest Pest Hunter Volunteers



- **25** Volunteers
- **114** Trails Adopted
- **Over 400** Observations Entered Into iMap
- **Almost 30** Confirmed Reports
- **Over 400** Hours Donated
- **Thank You!**



114



LAKE GEORGE
LAND CONSERVANCY



INVASIVE SPECIES
MANAGEMENT
CAPITAL REGION



Research and Innovation



- Emerald ash borer monitoring plots in black, white, and green ash
- Using drones to survey for invasive species
- Expanding early-detection of HWA with aerial imaging and eDNA

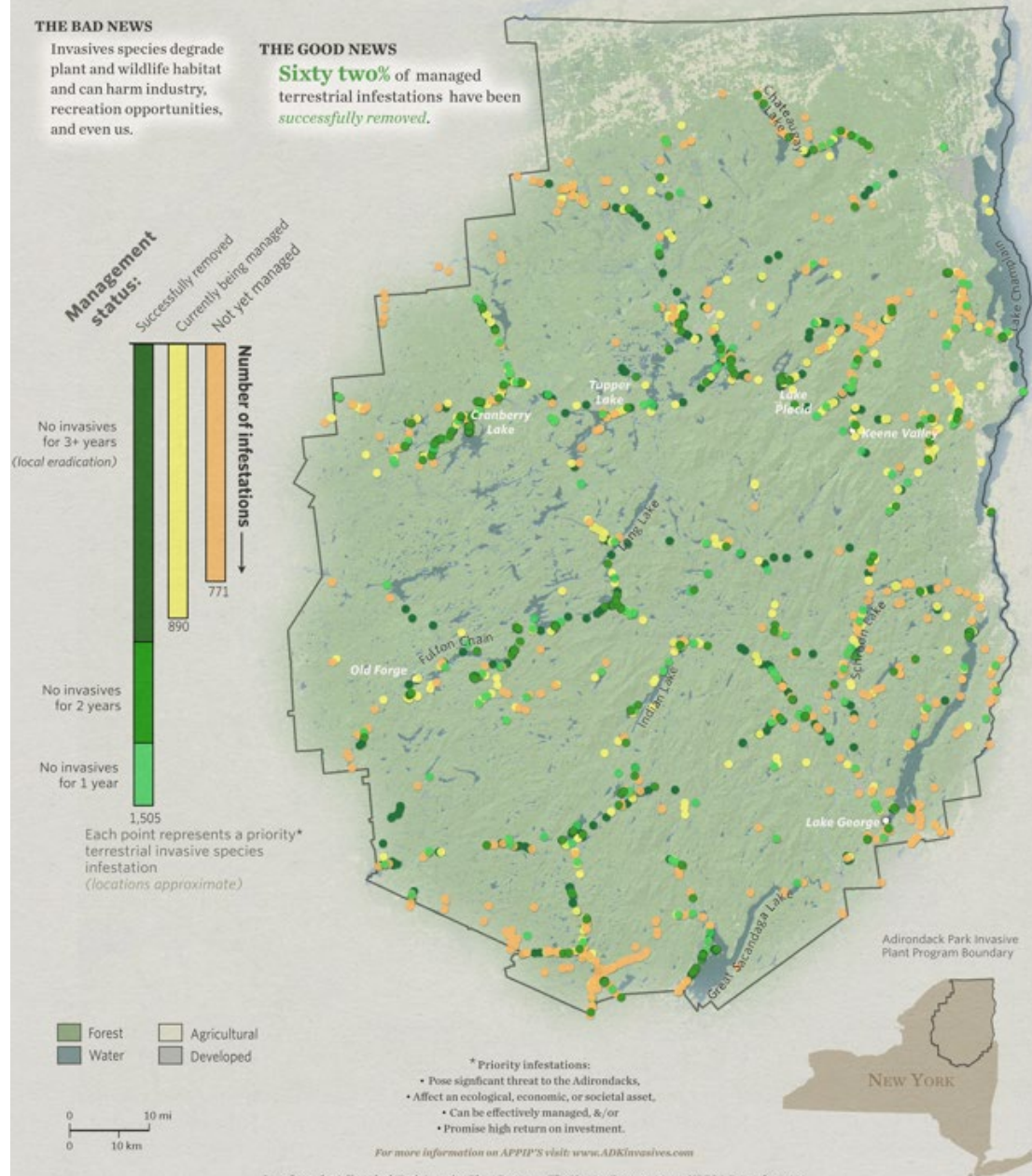


Results!

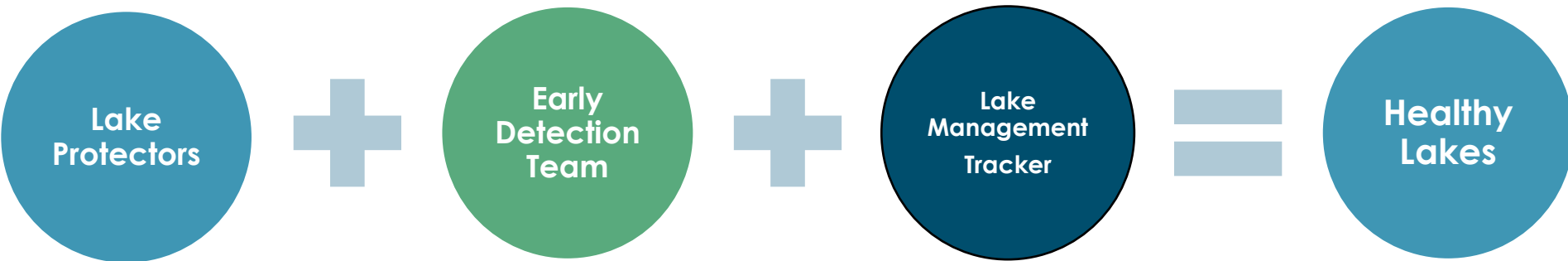
- Invasive species successfully removed from 1,505 of 2,395 managed sites **> 62%**
- 2021 research shows sites passively retore to native habitat



INVASIVE SPECIES
MANAGEMENT
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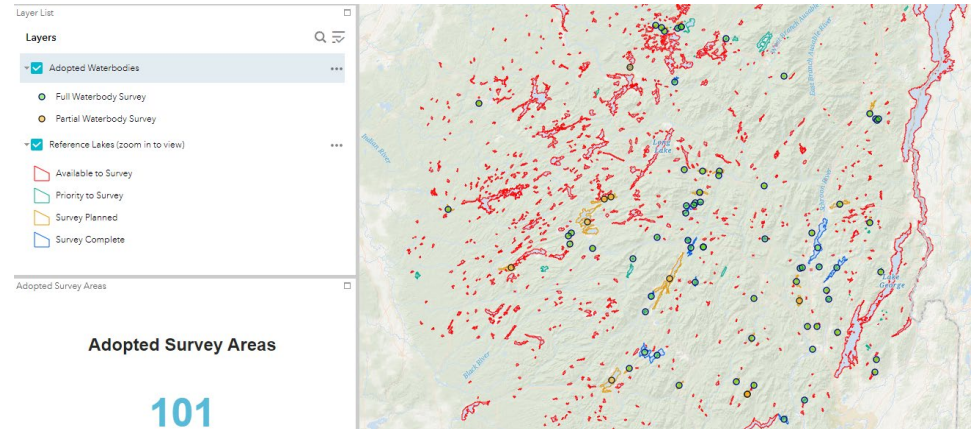


Aquatic Invasive Species Monitoring



Lake Protectors

- 2021 marked 20th Year!
- Volunteers
 - Attend training
 - Sign up to survey a lake
 - Report findings



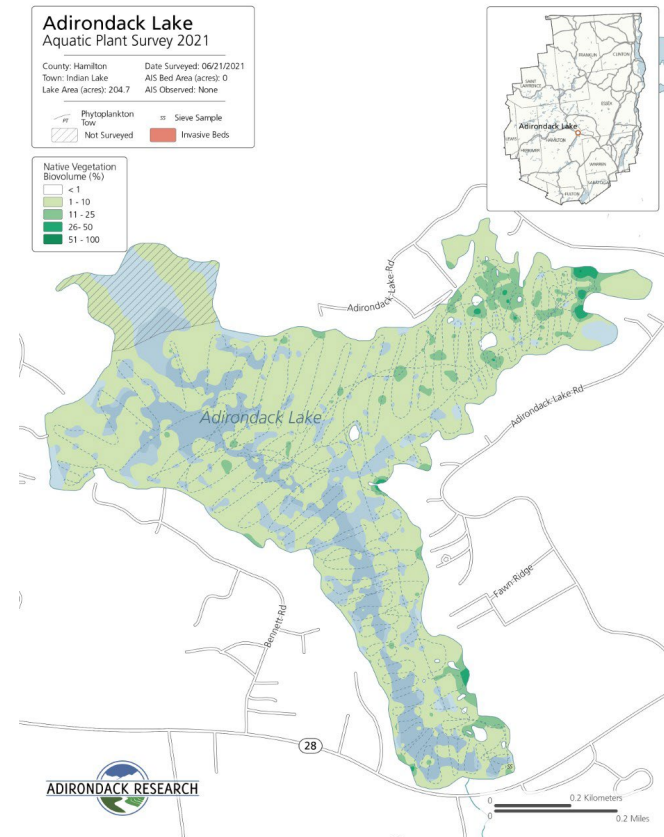
Lake Protectors Spotlight: Debbie Schwarting

We caught up with one of the original Lake Protectors who is on her twentieth year of monitoring for invasive species! Debbie shared some stories about her incredible dedication to Adirondack lakes.



Early Detection Team

- Surveys 30-50 lakes each year
- Rotates among three regions



APIPP currently contracts with Adirondack Research to provide a trained team and prepared a complete report of lakes surveyed.

Lake Management Tracker

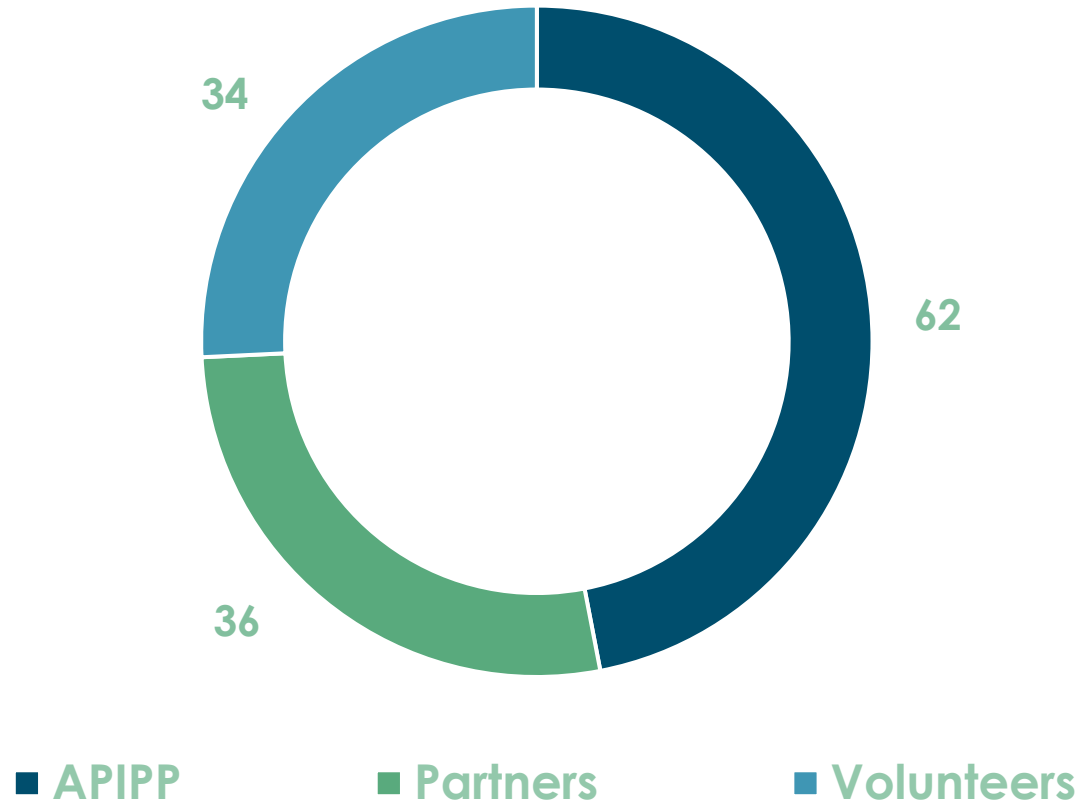
- Entering fifth year
- 9 lakes have participated
- Volunteers collected over 1,600 observations in 2021 to assess AIS management success



Photo by Heidi Kretser



2021 AIS Surveys Reported



Results!

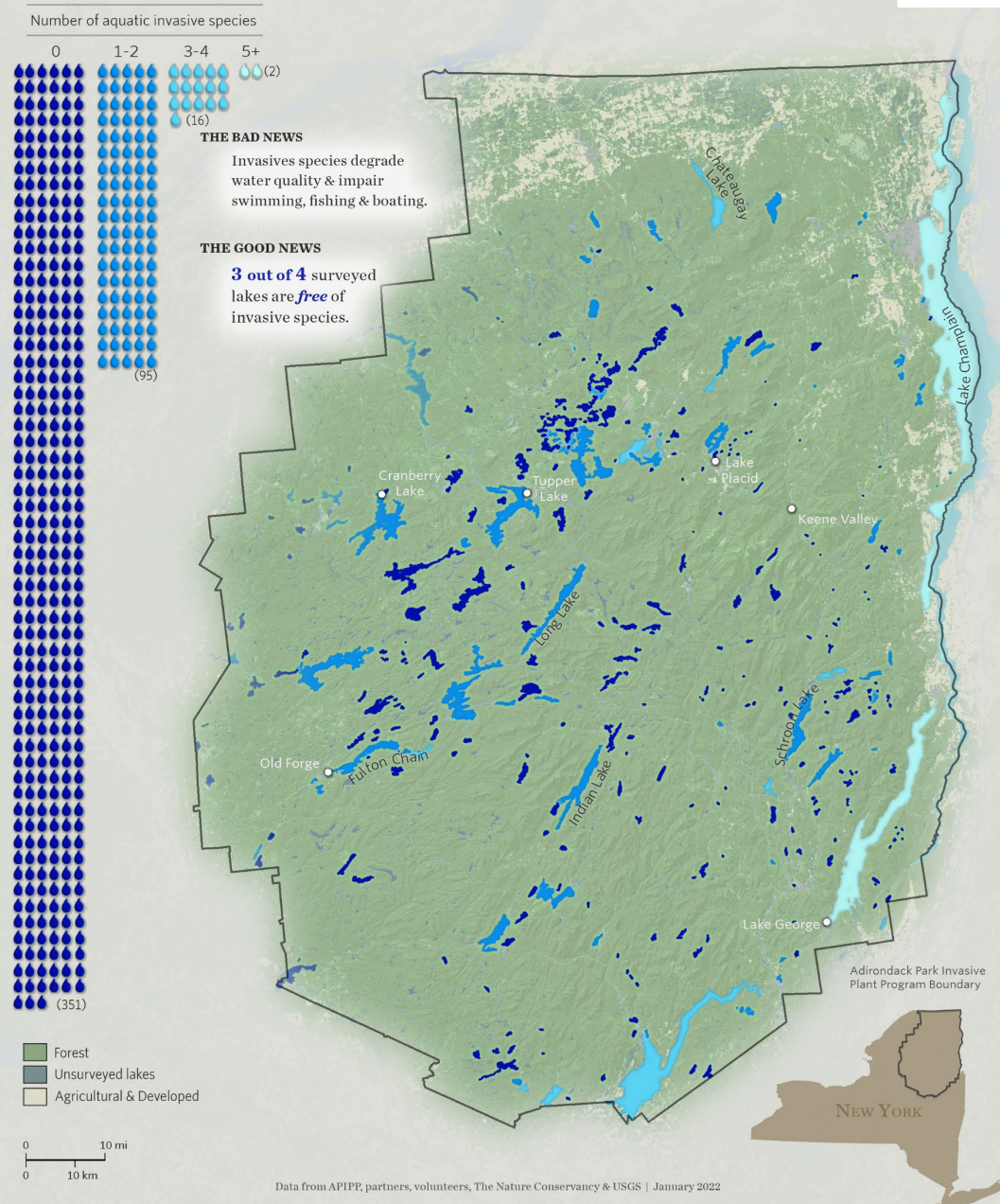
- 464 lakes have been monitored in twenty years
- Over 75% of lakes are AIS free
- Regional knowledge about distribution of AIS



INVASIVE SPECIES
MANAGEMENT
ADIRONDACKS

ADIRONDACK LAKES DEPEND ON US
protect your waters by keeping invasive species out

The Nature
Conservancy
Adirondacks



Research and Innovation



- Lake Champlain boat launch pilot management project
- eDNA sampling



Community Engagement

CLEAN DRAIN DRY DIAGRAM TO BE PLACED HERE

HOW DO INVASIVE SPECIES SPREAD?

Most often it is because of us. Every day human activities are the primary way invasive species spread. Many plants and animals have potential to become invasive if introduced to new regions.

When boating, fishing, paddling, and swimming, you can unintentionally transport invasive plants and animals from lake to lake.

Approximately 75% of Adirondack waterways are free of invasive species. You can help keep them this way by following the law and always cleaning, draining, and drying boats and gear before visiting different lakes and rivers.

CLEAN of visible plants, animals, and mud from all equipment before leaving the water. **DRAIN** watercraft bilge, livewell, motor, and other water filled compartments. **DRY** all boats and gear for at least five days. Off wash boats with hot water and dry with hand towels before reuse.

USE certified bait from a local dealer or collect bait where you are fishing. **DISPOSE** of unused bait, worms, and fish parts in the trash - never dump live bait into the water or on land.

Visit www.ADKinvasives.com to learn more about invasive species and how you can help protect the lakes and rivers you love.

THE ADIRONDACK PARK INVASIVE PLANT PROGRAM

The Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program (APIPP) is a program of the Nature Conservancy in New York and funded by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Our mission is to protect the Adirondack region from the negative economic, environmental, and public health impacts of invasive species.

Since 1998, APIPP and our many dedicated partners have worked to limit the introduction and spread of invasive plants and animals to the Adirondack region through comprehensive education, prevention, and strategic management projects.

Interested in learning more? APIPP can connect you to education, conservation, and volunteer opportunities throughout the region.

WWW.ADKINVASIVES.COM

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT
ADIRONDACKS

The Nature Conservancy

P.O. Box 65, Keene Valley, NY 12943
(518) 576-2082

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Funding for this project was provided in part by the Environmental Protection Fund as administered by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

PROTECT YOUR WATERS

FROM HARMFUL INVASIVE SPECIES

WHAT ARE INVASIVE SPECIES?

Invasive species can be plants, insects, fish, or animals. They can be found on the land in the water, or even in our backyards.

These species are not native to our region and cause harm to ecosystems, human health, and vital economic sectors such as farming, forestry, and tourism.

Invasive species compete with native plants and animals for important resources such as space, food and light. Once an infestation is established, aquatic invasive species can clog lakes, dominate wetlands, ruin drinking water infrastructure, cause human health issues, or push out native wildlife.

You can protect the lakes and rivers you love by following the tips in this brochure when boating, fishing, paddling, and swimming in the Adirondacks.

Together we can conserve the water quality, recreational opportunities, wildlife habitat, and economic vitality of the Adirondacks.

Thank you!

SIMPLE STEPS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF INVASIVE SPECIES WHEN YOU CAMP, HIKE, BIKE, AND HAVE FUN IN THE ADIRONDACKS

WWW.ADKINVASIVES.COM

WHAT IS THE ADIRONDACK PARK INVASIVE PLANT PROGRAM (APIPP)?

APIPP is a Partnership in Regional Invasive Species Management Programs (PRISMA), managed by the Nature Conservancy in New York and one of eight PRISMA's funded by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Our mission is to protect the Adirondack region from the negative economic, environmental, and public health impacts of invasive species.

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Invasive species compete with native plants and animals for space, nutrients, and/or water. Once an infestation is established, invasive species damage forests, destroy wildlife habitat, take over fields, and wetlands, dominate waterways, ruin food crops, and cause human health problems.

You can protect the places you love by following the tips in this brochure when hiking, hunting, camping, biking, and horseback riding in New York's Adirondack region.

Together we can conserve the recreational opportunities, scenic beauty, wildlife habitat and economic vitality of the Adirondacks.

Visit www.ADKinvasives.com to learn more about invasive species and all the ways you can help protect the lands you love.

Thank you!

SIMPLE STEPS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF INVASIVE SPECIES WHEN YOU CAMP, HIKE, BIKE, AND HAVE FUN IN THE ADIRONDACKS

WWW.ADKINVASIVES.COM

PREVENT THE SPREAD OF INVASIVE PLANTS AND ANIMALS WHEN YOU BOAT, SWIM, FISH, AND PADDLE THE ADIRONDACKS

CLEAN
ALL PLANTS, MUD, AND DEBRIS OFF OF BOATS, TRAILERS, WADERS, AND FISHING GEAR

DRAIN
ALL WATER FROM BOATS, MOTORS, BAIT BUCKETS, TANKS AND HOLES

DRY
BOATS AND GEAR FOR FIVE DAYS OR POWER WASH USING HOT WATER BEFORE VISITING NEW WATERWAYS

DISPOSE
OF UNWANTED BAIT AND WORMS IN THE TRASH

FREE WASH STATIONS
CLEAN, DRAIN, DRY IS THE LAW AND HIGH PRESSURE, HOT WATER BOAT WASH STATIONS ARE AVAILABLE FOR FREE THROUGHOUT THE ADIRONDACKS. FIND A SITE NEAR YOU WWW.ADKCLEANWASH.COM

LEARN HOW TO PROTECT THE LAKES YOU LOVE BY VISITING: WWW.ADKINVASIVES.COM

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PROTECT YOUR WATERS

FROM HARMFUL INVASIVE SPECIES

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In 2021 Distributed:

To 116 businesses & organizations

38 towns, 65 campgrounds, all AWI inspection stations, and 150 NYSDEC kiosks

~44,000 brochures to partners and businesses

~ 2,700 posters to partners and businesses

PREVENT THE SPREAD OF INVASIVE PLANTS & ANIMALS WHEN YOU CAMP, HUNT, HIKE, BIKE, AND HAVE FUN IN THE ADIRONDACKS

CLEAN
DIRT AND DEBRIS FROM FOOTWEAR, PETS, BIKES, AND GEAR AFTER EVERY OUTDOOR ADVENTURE

STAY
ON DESIGNATED TRAILS AND ROADS TO AVOID PICKING UP OR SPREADING INVASIVE PLANT SEEDS

USE LOCAL
HAY FOR HORSES AND CARRY OUT LEFTOVER ANIMAL FEED

BUY IT WHERE YOU BURN IT.
STOP THE SPREAD OF HARMFUL FOREST PESTS AND FOLLOW THE LAW. DO NOT MOVE UNHEATED FIREWOOD INTO OR AROUND NY. BUY FIREWOOD CLOSE TO WHERE YOU'LL BURN IT. LEARN MORE AT: WWW.DONTMOVEFIREWOOD.COM

LEARN HOW TO PROTECT THE PLACES YOU LOVE BY VISITING WWW.ADKINVASIVES.COM

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Prevention Messaging


Clean, Drain, Dry



Boot Brush Stations

GIVE INVASIVE SPECIES THE BRUSH OFF


SOIL, SEEDS, AND PLANT PARTS CARRIED ON SHOES, BIKES, PETS, AND GEAR CAN SPREAD INVASIVE PLANTS AND ANIMALS TO NEW PLACES. USE THE BRUSHES ON THIS STATION TO CLEAN FOOTWEAR AND BIKES WHEN ENTERING AND LEAVING TRAILS TO HELP STOP THE SPREAD OF INVASIVE SPECIES. THE FOREST AND RIVER THANK YOU!



WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?

Invasive species compete with native plants and animals for space, nutrients, and water. They can damage forests, limit food for wildlife, take over fields and wetlands, dominate waterways, and even cause human health problems. Together we can conserve habitats, recreational opportunities, and the scenic beauty of the Adirondacks.


OUCH! Skin contact with wild parsnip's caustic sap can result in severe blistering that lasts for several weeks. While you hike, bike, and enjoy the out-of-doors, be aware of this plant that thrives in full sun along roadsides, open fields, fence rows, and disturbed areas. Reaching 2 to 5 feet tall, these large, celery-like, branched leaves have serrated edges and emerge alternately along the central stalk. Adult plants can bloom June through August displaying many clusters of tiny, yellow flowers arranged in flat, disk-like arrays at the top of long stalks. Wild parsnip flowers resemble other common "umbel" flowers such as Queen Anne's Lace, Yarrow or Oil. However, it can be distinguished from these common native and introduced herbs by its great height and broad leaf shape.



WILD PARSNIP
Pastinaca sativa

WILD PARSNIP IN FLOWER


Photo: Leslie J. Wernick, Adirondack Park Conservancy



GARLIC MUSTARD
Alliaria petiolata

Photo: David C. Johnson, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation


Not only does this early spring herb outcompete native understory plants on the forest floor, but it also releases chemicals harmful to the soil organisms that trees need to thrive. Blooming in May, tiny white flowers develop a massive number of seeds that can live up to seven years in the soil. Depending on the age of this biennial plant, garlic mustard will look different. First year plants develop a rosette of kidney-shaped leaves, whereas second year plants have multiple, tall stems with triangular, sharply toothed leaves.



PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE
Lythrum salicaria

Photo: Michael J. O'Connell, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

From July to September, this showy perennial is easily identified by its tall magenta flower spikes. Purple loosestrife reproduces at a prolific rate with mature plants releasing up to 27 million seeds per year. Tolerating a wide range of wet growing conditions, nutrients, and pH levels, and it thrives in floodplains, marshes, riverbanks, bogs, roadside ditches, and lakebeds. Purple loosestrife affects wetland habitats by outcompeting native plants for growing space, altering water flows, and decreasing biodiversity.



KNOTWEEDS
Reynoutria spp.

Photo: Michael J. O'Connell, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Knotweed grows quickly and forms dense stands that can take over forest edges, stream banks, roadways, and yards. Thick root systems spread out from parent plants to form dense mats that outcompete native shrubs and wildflowers for resources. Its broad, heart-shaped leaves shade out adjacent plants, preventing other species from growing. Knotweed is so tough, it can grow through asphalt, brick, and pipes to cause expensive infrastructure damage. Mature plants can reach heights of more than 10 feet tall.


FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE STEPS TO PROTECT THE LANDS YOU LOVE:

CLEAN
Climb and debris from footwear, pets, bikes, and gear after every outdoor adventure.

STAY
On designated trails and roads to avoid picking up or spreading invasive seeds or eggs.

DON'T MOVE FIREWOOD
Stop the spread of harmful forest pests by not moving untreated wood. Buy firewood as close to your campsite as you can or buy heat-treated firewood.

BE ON THE LOOKOUT
Report any sightings using iMapInvasives, a free, easy-to-use, citizen science tool available online at www.nyhmapinvasives.org or downloaded for your smartphone at the Apple App Store or Google Play by searching for "iMap".



AUDUBON RIVER ASSOCIATION

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

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Educational Programming



- In 2021
 - 11 workshops
 - 2 partner meetings
 - >1,800 attendees
- In 2022
 - 15 events from January – April
 - >700 attendees

Questions?

APIPP connects more than 30 partners and 100 volunteers across the Adirondack PRISM to protect the Adirondack region from the negative impacts of invasive species

