Getting My Feet Wet: A graduate internship mapping wetlands with the Adirondack Park Agency

Lydia Harvey

My Background

- Paul Smith's College
 - B.S. Biology (2020)
 - Wetland Ecosystems and Management





- SUNY Plattsburgh
 - M.S. Natural Resources and Ecology (2024)
 - Wetland Ecology focus
 - Wetland delineation certification
 - Internship









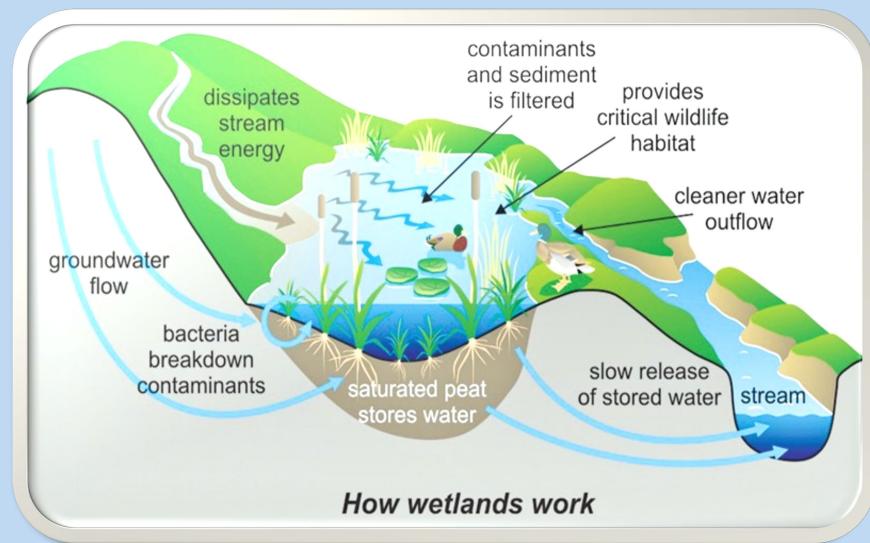
Benefits of Wetlands

High storage capacity

Prevents/slows erosion

Brita filters of the ecosystem

Carbon storage



Alison Rogerson, Wetland Monitoring and Assessment Program, Delaware.gov







Summer Internship

1. Wetland site visits with RASS

2. Deep-water marsh surveys





2024 Field Season-RASS

Site Visits With RASS

- Wetland Delineations
 - Vegetation
 - Soil
 - Hydrology
- Data collection
 - Survey123
 - Avenza



Goals

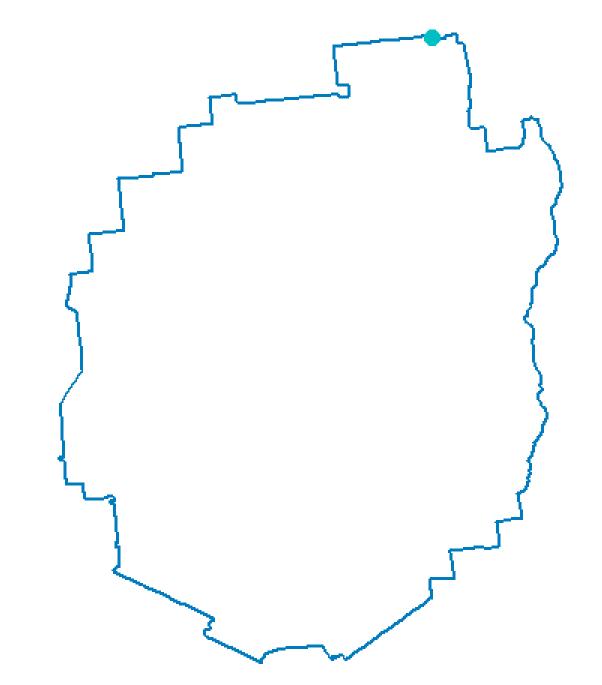
1. Investigate the volume and distribution of wetland site visits

2. Produce a map that the APA could use in an annual report



2024 Field Season

- May-October
- 110 wetland site visits
- 50 towns
- Most site visits:
 - North Elba
 - Long Lake
 - Chester





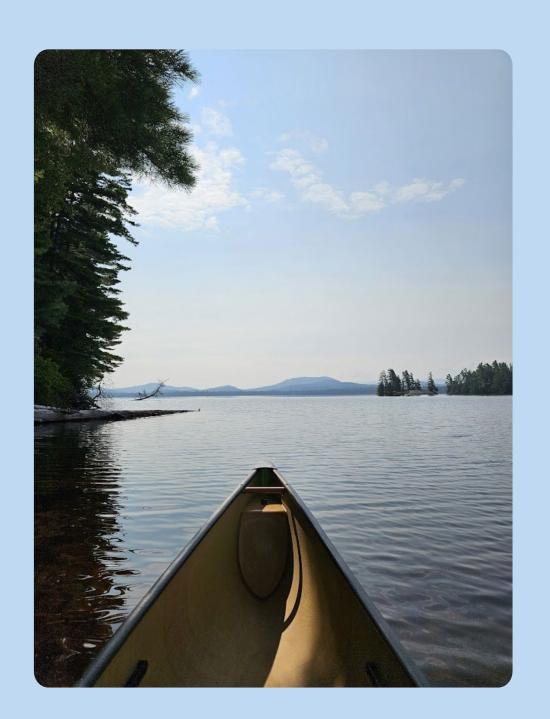
Deep-water Marsh Surveys





What are deep-water marshes?

- Permanent standing water
 15cm-2m
- Free interchange with surface water
- Dominated by submergent and floating aquatic vegetation
- Short growing season
 Vegetation emerges in July



Goal

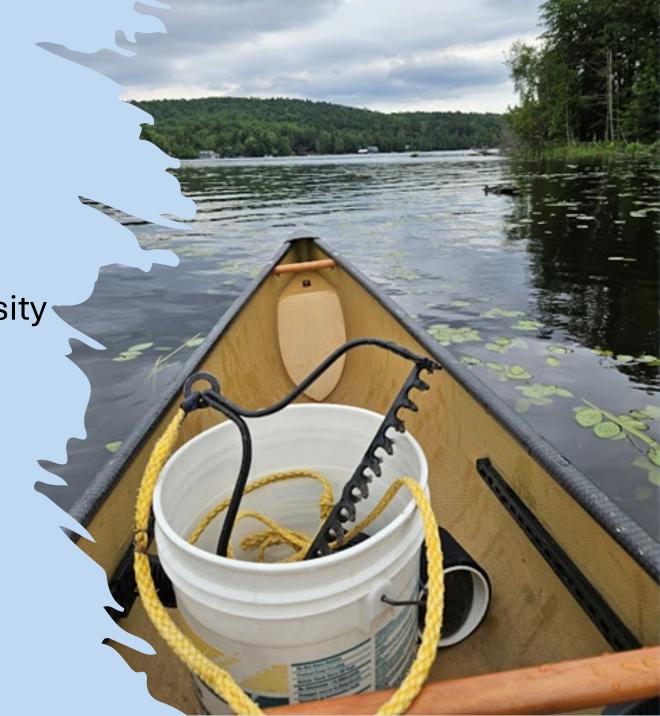
 Map deep-water marshes in lakes with mostly private land

List created by RASS based on site visit history

- Benefits to the APA
 - Land use planning
 - Ecological monitoring
 - Wetland conservation

Methods

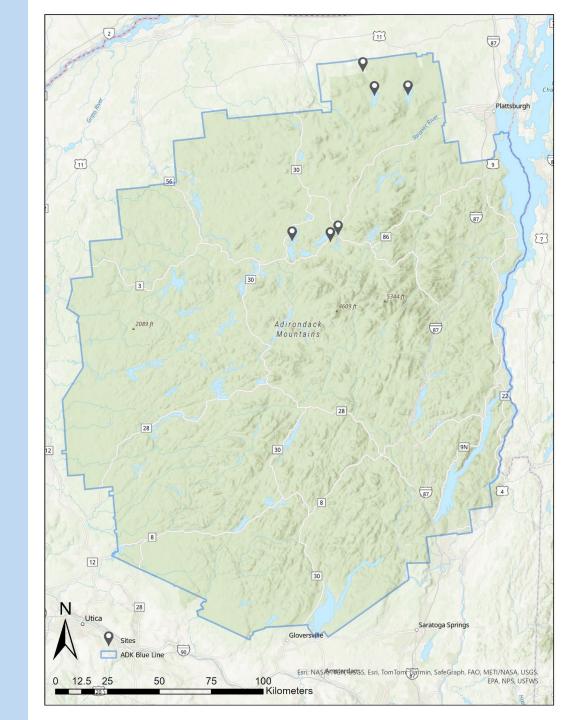
- Surveyed on clear, calm days
- Vegetation rake
 - Measure water depth
 - Help determine vegetation density
- Canoe/motorboat
 Follow shoreline looking for vegetation
- Plotted boundary on Avenza
- Survey123
 - 3 most dominant species
 - Invasive species
 - Notes about the lake



Results

6 lakes surveyed

- Lake Flower
- Kiwassa Lake
- Upper Saranac Lake
- Chazy Lake
- Upper Chateaugay Lake
- Lower Chateaugay Lake



Lake Flower

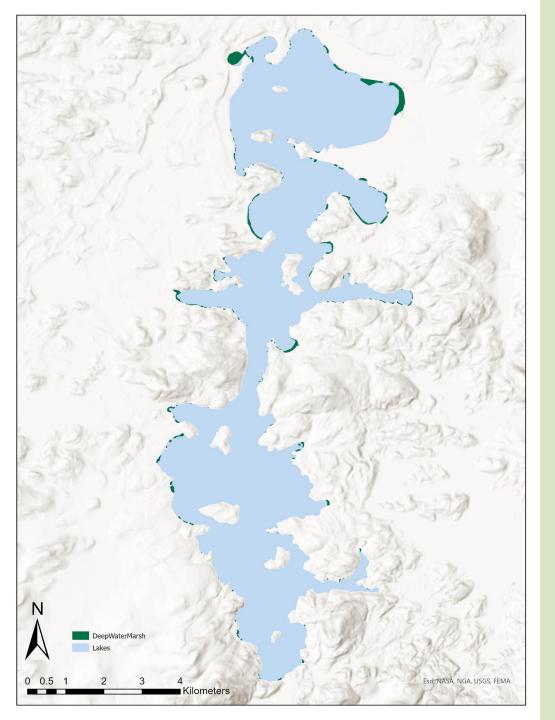
- Location: Saranac Lake
- Man-made
 Saranac River dammed in 1827
- Area included in survey: 185.5 acres
- DWM cover: 18.9%
- Eurasian watermilfoil
- Shallow
 - Avg. depth 5ft
 - Max. depth 10ft



Kiwassa Lake

- Location: Saranac Lake
- Originally called Lonesome Pond
- Area: 283.0 acres
- DWM cover: 1.4%
- Steep shores with large rocks
 - Avg. depth 21ft
 - Max. depth 40ft





Upper Saranac Lake

- Location: Saranac Lake
- Approx. 50% of shoreline privately owned
- Area: 4,879 acres
- DWM cover: 2.2%
- Eurasian watermilfoil
- Deep and rocky
 - Avg. depth 33ft
 - Max. depth 80ft



Chazy Lake

• Location: Dannemora

• Area: 1,845 acres

• DWM cover: 3.7%

Eurasian watermilfoil

Rocky/sandy shorelines

• Avg. depth 33ft

• Max. depth 72ft



Upper Chateaugay Lake

• Location: Dannemora

Very large wetland in the southern end

• Area: 2,494 acres

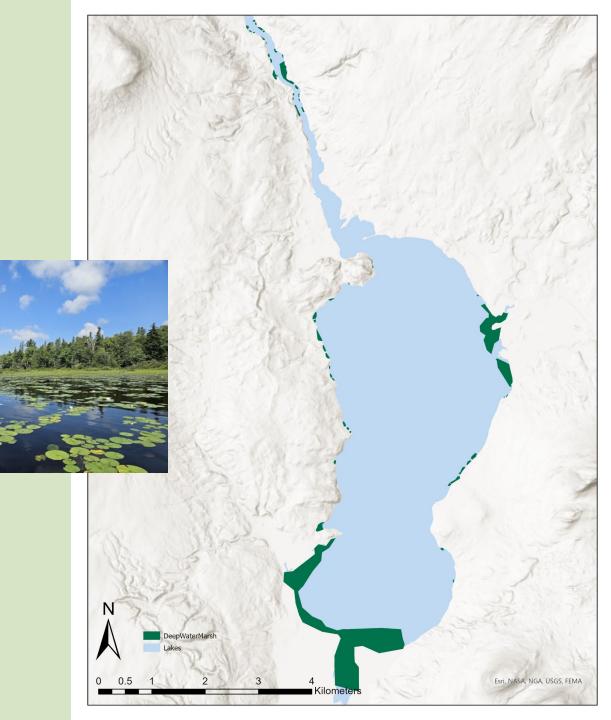
• DWM cover: 8.5%

Eurasian watermilfoil

Shallow in the southern end

• Avg. depth 33ft

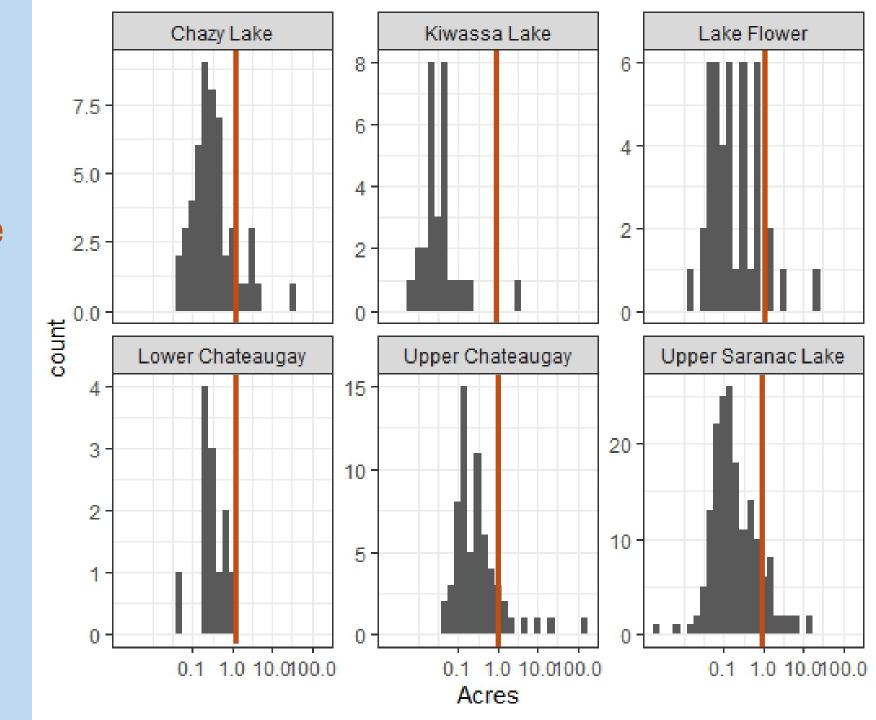
• Max. depth 78ft



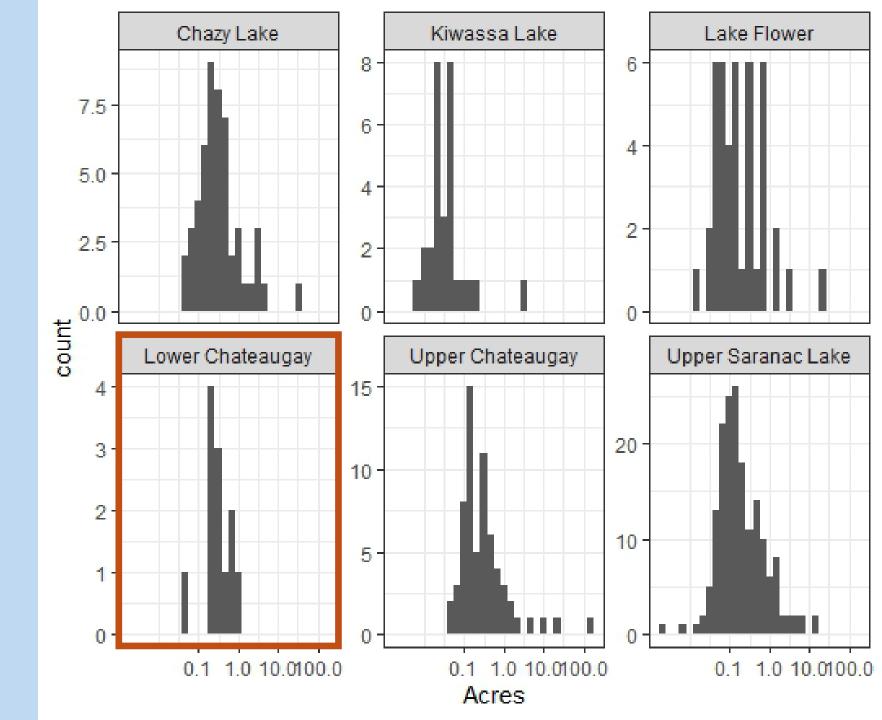
Lower Chateaugay Lake

- Location: Bellmont
- Area: 583 acres
- DWM cover: 0.8%
- Eurasian watermilfoil
- Sandy/rocky bottom
 - Avg. depth 12ft
 - Max. depth 26ft

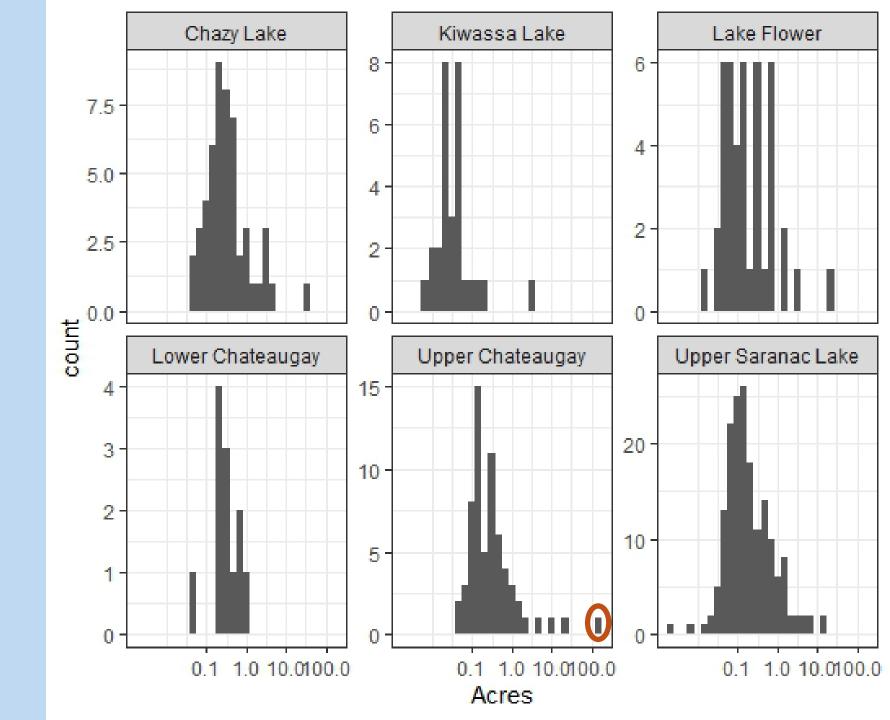
- Across all lakes, most
 DWMs are ≤1.0 acre
- All Lower Chateaugay marshes are <1.0 acre
- Upper Chateaugay has one of the largest DWMs



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Common Species Nymphaea alba

Potamogeton sp.

Nuphar lutea



Acknowledgements



Dr. Mary Alldred



Dr. Danielle Garneau



Dr. Lizz Schuyler



RASS Team and the rest of the APA Staff

