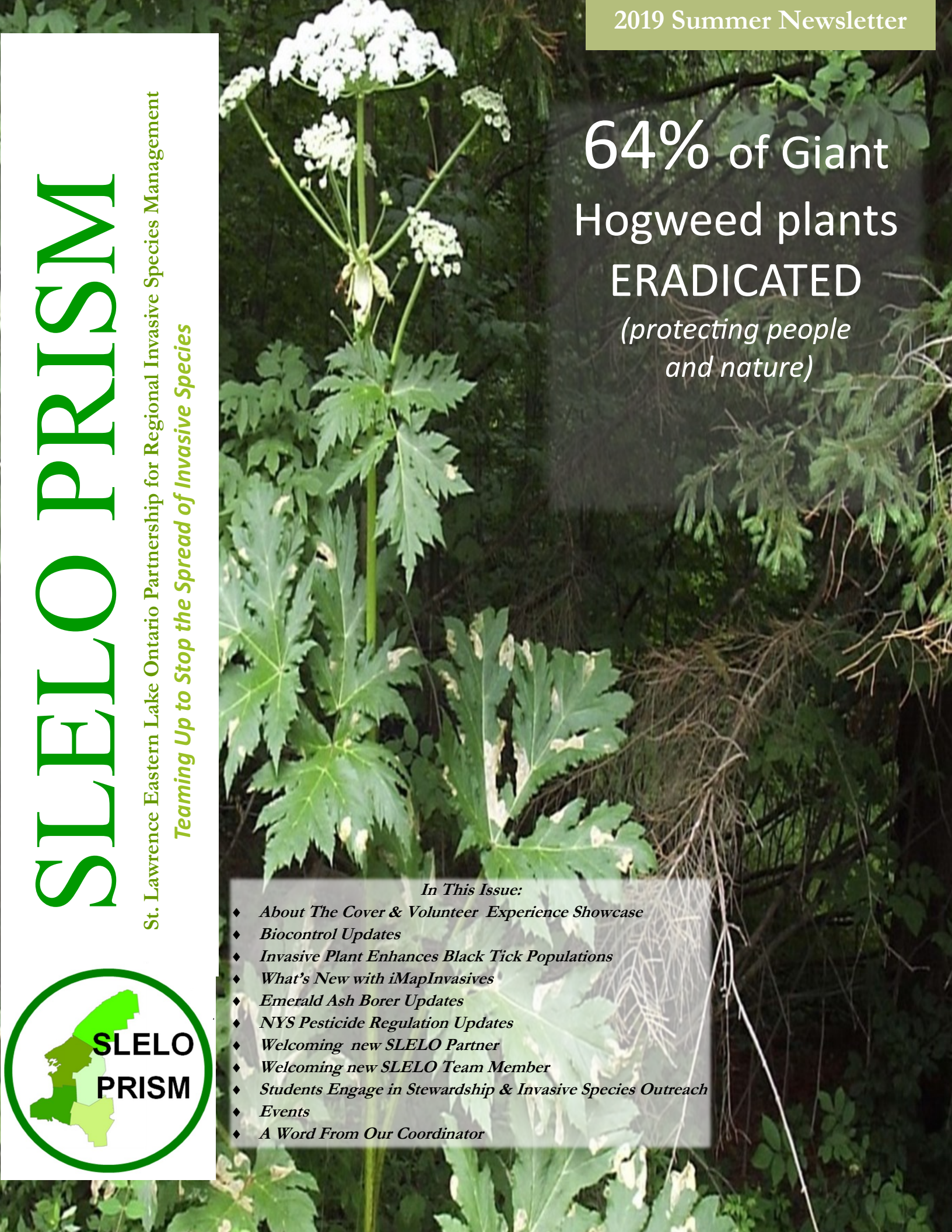
2019 Summer Newsletter

SLELO PRISM

St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management

Teaming Up to Stop the Spread of Invasive Species



64% of Giant Hogweed plants ERADICATED

(protecting people and nature)

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About the Cover

Protecting People and Nature from Giant Hogweed

By: Rob Williams-SLELO

In 2012, representatives at the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Lands and Forests, joined forces with the SLELO partnership to collaborate on efforts to eradicate Giant Hogweed populations from the SLELO region. Numerous Giant Hogweed sites were reported within four of the five counties representing the SLELO region. This plant, native to southern Russia, suppresses the growth of native plants, which has a negative impact on native wildlife. Control of these sites was distributed among regional partners possessing the capability to administer control measures.

Potential to Eradicate / Biology

During the first two years of growth, Giant Hogweed (GH), (*Heracleum mantegazzziamum*), produces only basal leaves. During the third year of growth and once enough energy is stored within the root system, GH produces a fast-growing terminal leader (primary stalk) often referred to as a bolt which then produces a flowering seed head known as an umbel, which is capable of producing up to 20,000 seeds . Given that the plant takes three years to reach maturity, eradication becomes possible prior to bolting.

Effects on People:

Giant hogweed produces a sap that contains photosensitizing furanocoumarins. When this sap contacts human skin in conjunction with sunlight, it can cause phytophotodermatitis - a serious skin inflammation which can cause third degree burns and may cause blindness. Each year people, including children, seek medical attention after coming into contact with this plant.

Eradication:

After eight years of managing GH within the SLELO PRISM region, 27 sites have now been declared eradicated having shown no signs of regrowth for a minimum of three consecutive years. This represents a 64% reduction in active sites. All sites continued to be monitored. In addition and in an effort to reduce herbicide usage, 94% of active sites have been treated manually (hand-dug) over the past three years.

94%

of all hogweed sites were treated manually to reduce the use of herbicides.

Pictured: Ed Miller hand digging young hogweed plant. Photo by Mike Parks.

Volunteering with SLELO PRISM -*Experience Showcase*

I started volunteering with SLELO in high school after an eDNA project was brought to my attention by a teacher who thought I would be interested. My first time volunteering I went out on a boat to collect water samples in the search for invasive species, and of course, I was immediately hooked. The following year I chose to do all of my senior community service hours with SLELO. From there I was hired as a seasonal employee as a Boat Launch Steward. Yet even while working for them I just couldn't get enough and I would regularly help with volunteer work on the side. With SLELO I've gone out on a canoe to pull invasive water chestnut and I've explored a river catching rusty crayfish. Volunteering with SLELO is not only incredibly fun, but it's also incredibly educational. Learning about invasive species in Eastern Lake Ontario is eye-opening and the knowledge I have obtained from SLELO has helped me become a better citizen and a better conservationist.

~Casey Harkleroad, *SLELO conservation groupie.*

Pictured: Casey Harkleroad searching for invasive rusty crayfish on the Mohawk River. Photo by Megan Pistolese.

Learn about volunteer opportunities & workshops
Need inspiration, watch our volunteer video

Update on Biological Controls

By: Audrey Bowe– Invasive Species Research Institute

Across the region, biological control programs are underway for established high-impact invasive species in New York State. Brief descriptions and updates on programs for knotweed and Phragmites and are provided below, as well as a note on the discovery of pathogens impacting spotted lanternfly.

Knotweed Complex (*Reynoutria japonica, R. sachalinensis, R. xbohemica*): The biocontrol program for knotweeds currently has only one agent: the psyllid *Aphalara itadori*. This sap-sucking insect is native to Japan and has been released in the U.K. and Canada. Establishment of wild populations in these areas has been variable with no obvious impact on Japanese knotweed in the field. Field releases in New York (and other states in the US) are expected in spring 2020 to assess performance of *A. itadori*. Due to difficulties establishing this insect and the limited impact observed, further distribution of this agent will only occur if the species shows promise in field tests. In the meantime, additional herbivores from knotweed's native range will be evaluated for their safety and promise as additional biocontrol agents for knotweeds.

Knotweed biocontrol, Aphalara itadori psyllid. Credit: Richard Shaw, CABI UK

Phragmites (*Phragmites australis*): The biocontrol program for *Phragmites australis* has been in existence for nearly two decades. Currently two European stem-feeding moths, *Archanara geminipuncta* and *A. neurica*, are the most promising agents. Common garden experiments in Europe have documented reduced flowering, stem height, and biomass on Phragmites fed upon by these moths. Due to the high degree of relatedness between invasive and native Phragmites (*Phragmites australis* ssp. *americanus*), non-target impacts on native Phragmites was a special concern addressed in this program. Experiments assessing agent preference showed *Archanara* exhibits a high preference for introduced Phragmites, and a more complete risk assessment indicated that field release of these moths represents little risk to native Phragmites populations.

In Canada, regulatory agencies approved field release of both moth species in spring 2019, and they will likely be released in Ontario in the coming year (2019 or 2020). In the US, the Technical Advisory Group recommended field release and US researchers are now working with USDA APHIS and USFWS to produce the documents needed for a notification in the Federal Register as the next step in allowing for agents to be released in the US. This process may take up to a year or longer, depending on speed of review at federal agencies.

Phragmites biocontrol Archanara geminipucta adult. Source: https://www.cabi.org/projects/project/56397 Patrick Häfliger, CABI

Spotted lanternfly (*Lycorma delicatula*): Spotted lanternfly (SLF) is a leafhopper native to Eastern Asia that feeds on many important crops including apples, grapes, and hops, as well as dozens of hardwood tree species. Originally detected in Pennsylvania in 2014, this insect has spread rapidly and its presence is now confirmed in parts of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and populations are expected to spread rapidly. As a recent introduction, little is known about its biology, ecology, and impacts and active research is currently focused on many of these aspects. While at this point there is no formalized biocontrol program, researchers at Cornell University have recently identified two native fungal pathogens contributing to *L. delicatula* mortality in the field. These pathogens (*Batkoa major and Beauveria bassiana) could* potentially be utilized as bio-pesticides in the future. Further research on the identities and impacts of pathogens in the field is ongoing.

Adult SLF killed by *B. bassiana* . Photo sourced from the paper, "A pair of native fungal pathogens drives decline of a new invasive herbivore,".

Invasive Plants and Blacklegged Ticks: a Positive Relationship

By Claire Hartl and Kathryn Amatangelo, The College at Brockport-SUNY.

Blacklegged ticks (*Ixodes scapularis*) serve as the vector for multiple diseases transmissible to humans, including lyme disease. Human-tick interactions are likely to increase as climate change expands both the ranges of blacklegged ticks and the diseases they carry. Public awareness of the issue is increasing, in large part due to education efforts occurring at park entrances. However, not all ecosystems provide equally suitable habitat for ticks.

The abundance of ticks depends on two primary factors. First, increasing populations of ticks' hosts leads to more ticks. White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) are the primary adult tick host, and white-footed mice (*Peromyscus leucopus*) are the primary juvenile tick host. Second, a moist area provided by plentiful vegetation cover is necessary to ensure tick survival. Ticks' small size make them prone to drying out, and therefore they need stable areas of high relative humidity to survive. Invasive plant species including barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*) and honeysuckle (*Lonicera* sp.) have been shown to alter the local habitat structure and humidity in ways that provide suitable habitat for ticks and their mice hosts, and tick numbers are often higher in these areas.

We measured whether invasive swallowwort (*Vincetoxicum* sp.) leads to increased numbers of blacklegged ticks. Swallowwort, an invasive vine that forms dense monocultures, is a problematic invader throughout New York. We collected and counted ticks from forests in western New York public parks. We also measured forest-floor humidity and sampled for white-footed mice. Swallowwort-invaded patches had higher humidity, and more adult ticks were found in those areas when compared to low-groundcover areas. Also, swallowwort patches seemed to harbor more white-footed mice, each with more embedded ticks. *Swallowwort invasion had more of an effect on tick abundance in areas that otherwise had sparse or low-density vegetation on the forest floor.*

Above: Swallowwort-invaded patch. Photo credit: Claire Hartl

Reducing cover of invasive shrubs has been shown to be an effective strategy for reducing tick populations. Controlling swallowwort monocultures, particularly dense patches along forest trails, may help reduce human-tick interactions.

For more information on this study, contact Kathryn Amatangelo, kamatang@brockport.edu..

To learn about swallow-wort research and management strategies, visit the Eastern Lake Ontario Swallow-wort Collaborative website.

What's New with iMapInvasives– The 3.0 Roll-out

By: Brittney Rogers

*i*MapInvasives is an on-line, GIS-based data management system used to assist citizen scientists and natural resource professionals working to protect our natural resources from the threat of invasive species. iMap provides online data entry and management tools for information about locations, treatments, and surveys of invasive species.

In 2017, the *i*MapInvasives network partnered with NatureServe, a leader in conservation-related data and technology, to create the next vision of *i*MapInvasives, referred to as iMap 3.0. The new database was built with mobile-responsive programming, so if you have data connectivity, you're able to enter observations, browse species lists, view data, and even zoom to your location to find out what has been reported in the area, all through the web browser on your phone or tablet. Additionally, we have our iMap Mobile App, which is ideal if you are out of connectivity or prefer to collect multiple observations to upload later.

If you haven't used iMap before, users are able to easily create an account with instant access to mapping invasive species presence and not detected records anywhere in the Americas. If you are volunteering or working for an organization, you can request to join that organization to enter and view detailed treatment records. There are also special permissions that can be assigned to user accounts, like confirming records and managing your organization's data. iMap 3.0 comes with simpler and easier data sharing to better align with today's open data expectations through embedded data download and web map service capabilities. Though if you are looking for larger data collections, you can still reach out to the iMap team for assistance.

Another new aspect to iMapInvasives is the Certified Trainers Network, a group of trained members who teach and share *i*MapInvasives information across NYS (est. 2018). All are welcome to join the Network and after an initial training, members are provided with all the tools and resources necessary to host their own trainings. The Certified Trainers Network has hosted nearly 100 iMap related trainings since its establishment.

We highly recommend attending one of the many in-person *i*MapInvasives trainings that are offered around the SLELO region, and beyond, to learn more about *i*MapInvasives, invasive species identification, what species to look out for, native look-a-likes and more.

Email the iMap team if you have any questions or are interested in joining the Certified Trainers Network iMapInvasives@dec.ny.gov.

Follow iMapInvasives on social media @NYiMapInvasives. to stay up to date on trainings on the iMapInvasives website.

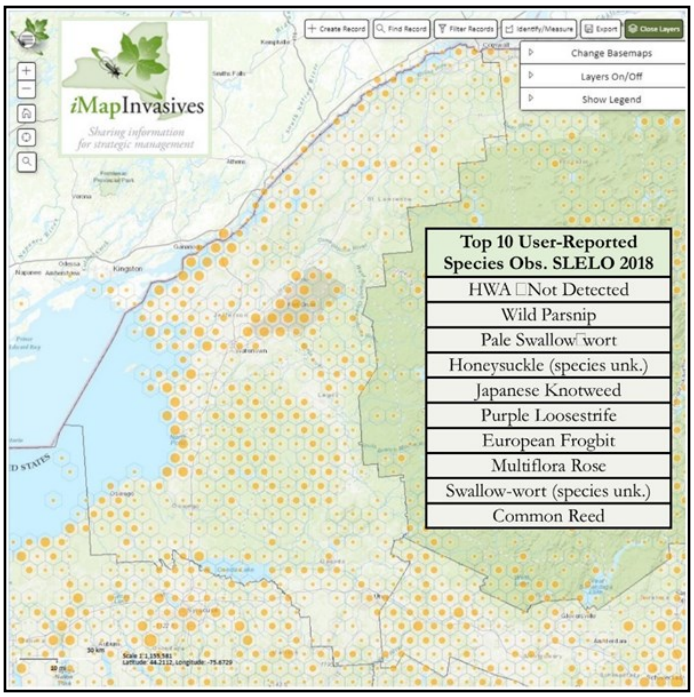


Photo credit: Falon Neske, NYOPRHP

Explore, Observe, Report

Report Invasive Species Observations From Your Phone!

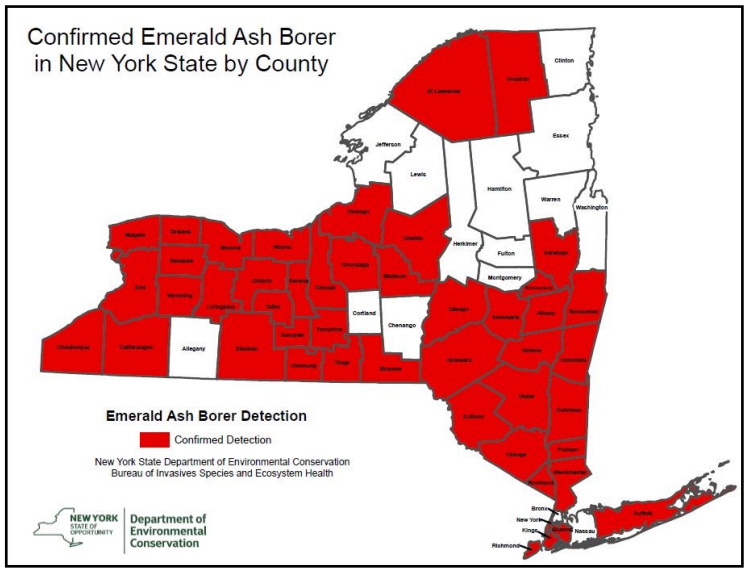
Emerald Ash Borer Update

By: Mike Giocondo - NYS DEC

Following up on the emerald ash borer (EAB) tree-find in the Town of Marcy this winter at the Lock 20 Canal Park, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation staff conducted a windshield survey in May to look for further signs of EAB. The survey area included the City of Rome and towns adjoining the location in Marcy, as well as part of the City of Utica and the Village of New Hartford. Infested forested areas were found on the eastern end of the City of Rome near Monument Road, and on Sutliff Road in the Town of Whitestown. In the Village of New Hartford a few infested trees were located near NY State Route 8. All locations have been added into the iMapInvasives database.

Signs of emerald ash borer are becoming easier to find as its population continues to build in the area. Woodpecker activity is a great clue that can be used to help identify possible EAB infestations. In these areas, **now is the time to create and implement a plan for managing ash resources.**

To enhance early detection efforts, SLELO partners and volunteers have deployed traps to detect the presence of EAB in our region, results of the effort will be shared once they are analyzed. Click here to view a map of confirmed EAB observations within SLELO PRISM.



Above map provided by The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

EAB preparedness strategies
and ash tree management guidance
can be found online on the
SLELO PRISM website and the DEC website.

New York State Pesticide Regulations Being Updated

By: Mike Helms, Pesticide Management Education Program (PMEP), Cornell University

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) is in the early stages of updating New York State's pesticide regulations. Specific changes related to pesticide use, certification and training, business registration, commercial permits, minimum-risk pesticides (also known as 25(b)s), and aquatic pesticides are being considered. It is anticipated all of New York's pesticide regulations will be revised in some manner.

The NYSDEC is asking stakeholders to provide early input on what they're considering. It's also a chance for the regulated community to tell the NYSDEC what has worked in the past or what might be changed for the future. Note that this initial input is not part of the formal rulemaking process; official draft regulations will be released for public comment at a later date.

Materials outlining the DEC's thoughts on potential changes are available from the NYSDEC Bureau of Pesticides webpage. Documents at the website include a slide presentation from the initial stakeholder meeting in January, fact sheets describing the potential changes and a comment form for stakeholders to submit comments.

This is a unique opportunity for those affected by New York's pesticide regulations to provide input early in the regulation update process. Questions about the updates can be directed to the NYSDEC at pestregs@dec.ny.gov

Partner Spotlight
Welcoming the Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe

By Jessica Raspitha-St. Regis Mohawk Tribe-Environmental Division

The Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe Environment Division has recently joined the SLELO partnership as a cooperating affiliate. They have completed the first year of a multi-year invasive plant project targeting invasive *Phragmites*. Invasive *Phragmites*, or common reed, is a wetland grass species that grows and spreads rapidly, and is one of the most aggressive non-native plants impacting the Great Lakes Basin. It is a particularly resilient species that has a number of negative effects on the environment including the loss of native plant species, the destruction of habitat for birds, reptiles and amphibians; and the degradation of wetlands. In Akwesasne, this species also has cultural impacts as it outcompetes and displaces cattails and other native wetland plants. Cattails are a culturally significant species in Akwesasne, as they have many traditional uses in foods, medicines, and other practices.

Above: Treated invasive Phragmites stalks being cut during winter to prevent unintentional spread. Photo credit, Jessica Raspitha.

The *Tribal Invasive Plant Management Initiative*, which is funded by the U.S. EPA Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, began in 2017 with the intent of managing invasive *Phragmites* that posed a threat to tribal wetlands. In 2018 a survey was conducted to determine the location and presence of invasive *Phragmites* located in the southern portion of Akwesasne. There were a total of 194 sites identified as priority due to their proximity to wetlands. Preventing further spread and growth is challenging since it is able to spread through seed distribution as well as through root fragments when the ground is disturbed.

Above: Student Interns, Tianna Back and Kaeliana Smoke, collecting site data in 2018. Photo credit, Jessica Raspitha.

With landowner consent, the 194 priority sites were mapped and measured during the growing season, and treated using herbicides during the late summer to take advantage of the nutrient transport function of the plant which moves nutrients into the roots as they prepare for overwinter dormancy. By waiting until the end of summer, most native plants will have already died off for the season, and there will be less wildlife activity, which minimizes potential impacts to other species.

The herbicide that is used is broken down within a few days by microbial organisms in the soil, and within two weeks, the plant is able to be removed. Plants were removed over the winter months (January- March) of 2019 while the roots were frozen in place so that the dead biomass of the treated plants could be cut and burned on site.

Due to the persistence of this species we expect that there will be re-growth over the summer of 2019, and control methods will be repeated with the hope of returning some of the impacted areas back to their original state, populated by native plant species.

Welcoming our new Aquatic Restoration & Resiliency Coordinator

By Rob Williams-SLELO

Please join us in welcoming our newest team member **Brittney Rogers** to the SLELO PRISM !

Brittney holds a Master of Science from SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry and brings with her extensive experience in aquatic invasive species identification and management. She is a pioneer of the New York State Watercraft Inspection Program, is PADI Certified (Professional Association of Diving Instructors) and holds a NYS Boater Safety Certification.

Aside from conducting AIS early detection efforts, Brittney is engaged with invasive macrophyte nutrient analysis as may be related to internal nutrient loading and harmful algae blooms partnering with the Cornell Nutrient Analysis Lab (CNAL) on this project. Beginning next season Brittney will be heavily involved with our eDNA efforts for both native fish and for inland waters of Eastern Lake Ontario. She will be investigating aquatic restoration possibilities (shoal restoration) and other aquatic restoration opportunities to make our invasives work more impactful. She will also be coordinating our 10-person/20 location watercraft inspection and survey program (WISP).

We're excited to have Brittney on our team and look forward to synthesizing her expertise towards continued success to our partnership's invasive species efforts. ***Welcome Brittney !***

Students Engage in Stewardship and Invasive Species Outreach

By: Megan Pistolese-SLELO

This summer Indian River High School Students are engaging in stewardship and Invasive species outreach through an educational program titled, Protectors of Water & Habitat on the Indian River Lakes (WHIRL). The program is lead by the Indian River Lakes Conservancy (IRLC) in partnership with SLELO PRISM, Paul Smith's College, The Izaak Walton League, & the Friends of Recreation, Conservation and Environmental Stewardship through NYS Office of Parks Recreation and Historical Preservation. WHIRL is an annual educational program that engages high school students in stewardship aimed to improve the natural environment in and around the Indian River Lakes. WHIRL students have gained hands-on experience in Aquatic Resource Education and Invasive Species Management through the guidance of field professionals & what we like to call "super volunteers" *(a special thanks to, Steve & Vici Diehl, Frank Williams, Charlotte Malmborg, Emily Sheridan, and Joe Walker for giving your expertise and time to the program).*

On Tuesday, August 13th from 2pm-4pm at the IRLC Redwood Trailside Learning Center on 43982 Stine Road Redwood, NY there will be a final presentation given by the students to showcase what they have learned, and to encourage community members to pledge to protect the Indian River Lakes through stewardship.

Above: 2019 WHIRL students and mentors.
Photo credit: Julie Covey-IRLC.

High school students who are interested in participating in WHIRL should reach out to Indian River teacher, Andrea Inserra at andreainserra@ircsd.org ,or call the IRLC office at 315 482 4757.

Upcoming Invasive Species Events

Managing and Monitoring Ash Workshop Series: Learn to find ash trees resistant to emerald ash borer & provide hope for ash restoration. Each workshop will include a lecture and hands-on training to set up an actual ash monitoring plot to help detect resistant ash in our region. *Continuing education credits: NYS Nursery and Landscape Association (3.5 CNLP); International Society of Arboriculture (1.25 Arborist; 1.25 BCMA Practice); Society of American Foresters (3 Cat. 1); and Cornell Cooperative Extension (3 Master Naturalist).*

Pre-registration encouraged; for registration or additional information, email Outreach@MonitoringAsh.org or call (845) 419-5229.

- **Friday 8/2, 1-4:30** Presented in collaboration with New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Meet at DEC office, 7327 State Route 812, Lowville, NY 13367 for lecture followed by hands-on training.

- **Saturday 8/3, 1-4:30** Presented in collaboration with Tug Hill Tomorrow Land Trust. Meet at River of Life Fellowship Church, 9871 Number Three Road, Copenhagen, NY 13626 for lecture, followed by hands-on training at Joseph Blake Wildlife Sanctuary, Middle Road, Rutland, NY.

- **Monday 8/5, 1-4:30** Presented in collaboration with The Nature Conservancy. Meet at Sandy Island Beach State Park community room, 23 W. Shore Drive, Pulaski, NY 13142 for lecture; followed by hands-on training at Rainbow Shores Nature Conservancy Sanctuary, Pulaski.

- **Tuesday 8/6, 1-4:30** Presented in collaboration with Cornell Cooperative Extension Oneida County. Meet at CCE, 121 Second Street Oriskany, NY 13424 for lecture presentation and hands-on training.

- **Save The River Riverkeeper Paddle:** Wednesday, August 7th 9am-12pm . $10 program fee, $7 park entrance, $3 bridge toll at the Minna Anthony Nature Center on Wellesley Island located at 44927 Cross Island Rd, Fineview, NY 13640 **Pre-registration required, call 315 482 2479.**

- **Woods Walk with Master Forest Owner Scott Bonno: August 17 9AM to 3:30 PM.** Presentations will include the forest pests Emerald Ash Borer, Forest Tent Caterpillar and Spotted Lantern Fly The program is free and a light lunch provided. **Please pre-register by contacting Scott at 315-854-7788 or preferably by email glenmeal@yahoo.com**

- **Tree Fruit IPM Clinic August 22nd from 4-6 PM:** Clinic will cover invasives like BMSB and lanternfly. The location is an orchard near Canton; directions provided upon registration. **Cost $5. Call to register 315 379 9192 or email ph59@cornell.edu**

2019
Eastern Lake Ontario Invasive Species Symposium

The partners of the SLELO PRISM wish to thank all of the individuals and supporters who helped make our 2019 ELO Symposium a tremendous success. Here are some takeaways from the event:

- ◊ 80% of participants gave a five-star rating of the event.
- ◊ 63% of participants were new attendees.
- ◊ Top three favorite presentations included; Climate Change & Invasive Species- Carrie Brown-Lima. Restoration Challenges- Tom Whitlow and Healthy Forests- Greg Sargis.
- ◊ Field exercises were very informative and practical *(Thanks to Patricia Shulenburg & Molly Marquand for leading these sessions.)*

We are already in the planning stages for our next symposium scheduled for 2021. We hope to see you there!

Eastern Lake Ontario
Swallow-wort collaborative

Linking People, Information & Action Through Enhanced Communication

The Eastern Lake Ontario Swallow-wort Collaborative is now active with many resources available. Please visit the ELOSC website at www.swallowwortcollaborative.org

To Join the ELOSC list-serve

- Email: cce-jc-swallowwortcollab-l-request@cornell.edu
- Leave the "Subject" line blank and enter the word "join" (without the quotes) in the body of the e-mail.
- Remove any signatures from the email body before sending

We encourage our partners to highlight their upcoming invasive species related events in each newsletter & on our website . Please contact Megan Pistolese to submit an event at megan.pistolese@tnc.org. Visit our website Events Page to learn of upcoming events near you!

COORDINATOR'S COLUMN

A Clear Path Forward

Last spring, after being awarded a new five year contract by our partners at the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, we decided to review and revise our Five Year Strategic Plan.

The purpose of strategic planning is to set overall goals for our program and to develop a plan to achieve them. It involves stepping back from everyday activities and asking where our program is headed and what its priorities should be.

Toward that end, we reengaged our Ranger Teams (groups of SLELO partners with expertise on invasive species management) to participate in reviewing our Strategic Plan and make suggestions on setting priorities. The results are impressive and demonstrate how much our partnership has matured in our understanding of conservation principles and invasive species prevention and management.

Major themes that emerged from Ranger Team input include: **1**)site resilience to future invasive species disturbances, **2**) creating longevity and increasing our conservation impact and **3**) climate considerations and adaptability.

Our core program has added one new goal to our efforts to include *innovation* (using available technologies to further our efforts) which brings us to eight overall goals including: prevention, early detection, rapid response, ecological restoration, education/outreach, cooperation, information management and innovation.

Overall, our Ranger Teams provided 72 suggestions to revise our Strategic Plan, here's a snapshot:

* ***Support healthy (invasive free) forests to sequester carbon.***
* ***Consider restoring sites to be adaptable to changes in climate.***
* ***Emphasize behavior change in all E&O messaging.***
* ***Consider a more readable & printable logo.***
* ***Consider a shorter (functional) tag line such as - "Pledge To Protect" which could be linked to opening an on-line toolbox once individuals take the pledge.***

Combined, input from our partnership, host organization and from NYS DEC has helped to shape our efforts and create a clear path forward. Click here to view our 2019-2023 Strategic Plan.

Kudos, to our partners who participated on our 2019 Ranger Teams: Maria Moskalee, Irene Mazzocchi, Josh Payette, John Falge, Travis Ganter, Crystal Decker, Alexandra Beck, Patricia Schulenburg, Emily Sheridan, Alaina Young, Sue Gwise, Brian Roat, Brandon Hollis, Rob Williams and Megan Pistolese.

~ Rob Williams

SLELO PRISM Partners

- NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
- The Nature Conservancy , CWNY
- Cornell Cooperative Extension Offices
- NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
- NYS Department of Transportation
- NY Sea Grant
- Ducks Unlimited
- Soil & Water Conservation Districts
- Fort Drum Military Installation
- Tug Hill Tomorrow Land Trust
- Tug Hill Commission
- Save The River
- Onondaga Audubon
- Thousand Islands Land Trust
- NY Power Authority
- CNY Regional Planning & Development Board
- US Coast Guard Auxiliary
- Indian River Lakes Conservancy
- St. Regis Mohawk Tribe-Environmental Unit

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NYS Invasive Species Council
NYS Dept. Environmental Conservation
The NYS Environmental Protection Fund

Edits completed by: Paul Hetzler, St. Lawrence CCE; Rob Williams SLELO PRISM Coordinator Megan Pistolese SLELO PRISM E/O Coordinator

St. Lawrence - Eastern Lake Ontario SLELO PRISM Partnership For Regional Invasive Species Management

The Nature Conservancy

Our host organization

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Department of Environmental Conservation