



Hamilton County's Invaders



Hamilton County
Soil & Water
Conservation District

Working to manage and promote the wise use of natural resources in Hamilton County since 1965.

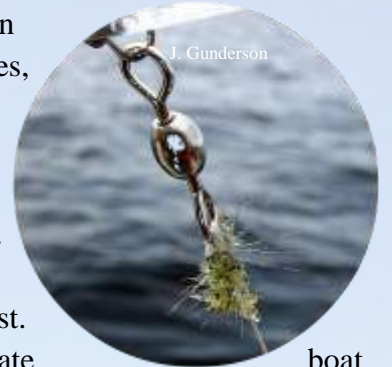
103 County View Drive PO Box 166
Lake Pleasant, NY 12108
518-548-3991
hcswcd@frontiernet.net
For more invasive species info:
www.hcswcd.com
Find us on Facebook and You Tube

The Problem

Hamilton County is being invaded! Invasive species are introduced beyond the borders of their historic range, reproduce rapidly, and displace native species. Most come from Europe or Asia, and without the ecological checks and balances found on their home turf, can cause economic, ecologic, and societal harm. Spread prevention, and early detection and rapid response are the best methods for combating invasives. You can help by contacting the Hamilton County Soil and Water Conservation District if you notice invaders on our lands or in our waters.

Spiny Water Flea

Found in Lake Pleasant, Piseco Lake, and Sacandaga Lake. Spread mechanisms include down rigging cables, fishing line, boats, bilge water, and bait buckets. No control methods exist. Decontaminate boat and gear with hot water (140°F), high pressure hose wash, or a 5% bleach solution.



Spread

Ship ballast water, ornamental escapes, firewood, watercraft & trailers, canoes & kayaks, vehicles, gear & equipment, release of fishing bait, aquarium escapes, intentional introductions, contaminated fill & seed, interconnected water bodies, road & trail corridors, wood shipping products, nursery stock, wildlife, wind & water movements

Invasive Insects

Balsam woolly adelgid and Sirex woodwasp have been confirmed in Hamilton County. Invasive insect infestations may lead to tree mortality and threaten logging and timber operations, nurseries, and forest health. Infested trees are costly to remove and limbs may fall on power lines, homes, or cars. 2 invaders of special concern are emerald ash borer and Asian longhorned beetle. EAB affects baseball bat production while ALB impacts maple sugaring. Don't move firewood, and burn it where you buy it.



Threats

Inhibit recreation, degrade fisheries, forestry, and agricultural resources, carry disease, contaminate drinking water, decrease property value, degrade wildlife habitat, displace native species, alter food webs, reduce biodiversity, cause species extinctions

Giant Hogweed

Found in riparian areas, roads, and fields. Spreads by seeds and taproots. Do not touch this plant. Sap reacts with sunlight and sweat and may cause blisters, burns, scarring, or blindness. Contact the District if you see this plant.



Yellow Iris

Found in wetlands. Spreads by rhizomes and seeds. Dig out root ball, or inject cut stems with herbicide when in flower. Wear gloves as plant can cause skin irritation.



Garlic Mustard

Found in deciduous forests, campgrounds and ditches. Spreads by seeds. Cut or pull when flowers are in bloom. Herbicides may be used for larger populations.



Purple Loosestrife

Found in wetlands and ditches. Spreads by seeds and rhizomes. Dig small populations or apply a foliar spray herbicide to large populations.



Japanese Knotweed

Found in wetlands and ditches. Spreads by rhizomes. For small stands, dig out root balls. For large stands, use an herbicide stem injection when in flower.



Common Reed Grass

Found in wetlands and ditches. Spreads by seeds and rhizomes. Cut or mow small infestations or apply a foliar spray herbicide to large infestations.



Eurasian Watermilfoil

Found in Fifth Lake, Lake Algonquin, Seventh Lake, Sixth Lake. Spreads by fragmentation. Manage by biological, chemical, or manual control.



Variable Leaf Milfoil

Found in Eldon Lake, Fifth Lake, Forked Lake, Fourth Lake, Lake Durant, Long Lake, Raquette Lake, Rock Pond, Seventh Lake, Sixth Lake. Spreads by fragmentation. Manage by biological, chemical, or manual control.



Invasive Plant

Best Management Practices

- An Adirondack Park Agency permit is necessary if the invader to be controlled is located in or within 100 ft of a wetland on public or private land.
- Private property owners are allowed to apply general use herbicide products (Roundup Pro, Max, or Concentrate) on their own property for invasive species control but cannot use near water or wet areas.
- In all instances the herbicide product label is the law and must be read and followed accordingly.
- All herbicide applications in or around surface waters or wetlands must be made by a New York State certified pesticide applicator.
- Spot treatments to individual plants using a back pack or hand sprayer, wick applicator, cloth glove applicator, stem injection system, herbicide clippers, etc. are allowed.
- During manual management, bag all plant material and leave in the sun for a few weeks. Dispose of bags in a landfill. For woody invasive shrubs, dig up while not in fruit, and dry with roots propped up for a few weeks. Burn dead material or use to construct brush piles for wildlife habitat improvement.
- Manage when plants are not in seed.
- All management equipment should be thoroughly rinsed off with water before the next use to prevent the spread of invasives.
- Be persistent as invasive plants may grow back.
- Contact the District for native plant alternatives.

Stop the Spread

- Plant natives plants, not invasives.
- Don't move firewood.
- Check and remove plants, animals, and mud from your boat, trailer, and equipment. Dispose of in the trash or on dry land.
- Drain water from bilge, motor, livewells, bait buckets, ballast tanks, kayaks, and canoes.
- Clean your watercraft and gear with hot (greater than 140°F) water or spray with high pressure water. Dry at least 5 days.
- Do not release live bait into water bodies.
- Monitor and manage invasives on your property and in your lake.
- Report an invader to the District.
- Schedule a presentation for your school or organization.

Watch List

Japanese Barberry · Japanese Stiltgrass
Wall Lettuce · Burning Bush
Lesser Celandine · Oriental Bittersweet
Swallowworts · Wild Chervil
Shrubby Honeysuckles
Flowering Rush · Water Chestnut
Curlyleaf Pondweed · Fanwort
Hydrilla · Brazilian Elodea
Brittle Naiad
Yellow Floating Heart
European Frogbit · Southern Naiad
Asian Clam · Zebra Mussel
Round Goby Alewife · White Perch
Rock Snot
Balsam and Hemlock Woolly Adelgid
Emerald Ash Borer
Asian Longhorned Beetle