2020 Fish Creek Aquatic Invasive Species Management Project Report

Upper Saranac Foundation
It still is, and always will be, about Water Quality

Invasive Solutions Dive Company, Divers at Fish Creek Pond -2020

Contact Information:
Guy Middleton
Upper Saranac Foundation
P.O. Box 564
Saranac Lake, NY 12983
lakemanager@usfoundation.net

Acknowledgements

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Table 1: Abbreviations List.

Abbreviation	Complete Text
AIM	Aquatic Invasive Management, LLC
APIPP	Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program
AWI	Paul Smith's College Adirondack Watershed Institute
EWM	Eurasian watermilfoil
FCAISMP	Fish Creek Aquatic Invasive Species Management Project
ISDC	Invasive Solutions Dive Company, LLC
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Steward	Adirondack Watershed Institute Steward
USLA	Upper Saranac Lake Association
USF	Upper Saranac Foundation
VLM	Variable-leaf watermilfoil

Executive Summary

Aquatic invasive species (AIS) pose a significant threat to the Adirondack environment and economy. For more than a decade, the Upper Saranac Foundation (USF) has worked to address invasive species on Upper Saranac Lake (USL). The USF has had unprecedented success in managing AIS and could arguably be considered the leader in AIS management techniques.

The Fish Creek Aquatic Invasive Species Management Project (FCAISMP) is part of a larger watershed protection program, developed by the USF, that uses a combination of AIS prevention, monitoring, management, control activities and education to inhibit AIS spread. The USF is committed to the long-term success of maintaining the water quality of the Watershed.

The intent of this program is to combat invasive species to improve water quality and maintain native species in their natural habitats, ensuring the sustainability of our natural public resources for future generations. The program protects economic value through recreation, tourism, sportsmanship and second home ownership by providing clear waterways. Removal and control of AIS in the USL watershed at Fish Creek protects downstream waters from infestation and helps prevent the export of AIS to non-infested waters. This report can be summarized in the following key points:

1. Two AIS found and targeted for removal in the waterbodies of the NYSDEC Fish Creek Campground is Eurasian watermilfoil (Myriophyllum spicatum) and Variable-leaf milfoil (Myriophyllum heterophyllum). NYS ranks Eurasian watermilfoil and Variable-leaf milfoil as the top AIS in the State based on their ecological impacts, biological characteristics, and distribution.

2. The USF developed a plan to manage AIS in Fish Creek Campground and seek funding to cover the estimated cost of the project. The goal was to restore the 108 acres of littoral campground

waterfront, in addition to preventing AIS from infesting downstream and regional waters, and to prevent new AIS from establishing in the waters in the project area.

3. In 2016 the USF initiated a four-week pilot program to determine practicality and feasibility of the FCAISMP. The intent was to demonstrate the degree of the infestation and the viability of management to support prospective funding. The Pilot Program substantiated prior surveys, estimating a total cost of $160,000 for the initial intensive three-year management period. Throughout the entirety of the initial intensive management program (2016-2019) a total of $152,000 was invested in 2,904 diver hours.

4. To begin the implementing, the FCAISMP, a fundraising campaign initiated by the USF raised over $60,000 in donations. Additional funding was awarded to the USF in the amount of $100,000 from the NYSDEC Invasive Species Rapid Response and Control Grant.

5. Three years of initial intensive management began in 2017 and concluded in 2019. 2020 was the first year of the maintenance phase of the FCAISMP funded entirely by the USF.

6. The USF contracted Adirondack Watershed Institute (AWI) at Paul Smith's College to provide independent monitoring, evaluation and reporting of AIS control efforts in Fish Creek Campground. Plant surveys comparing AIS concentrations indicated an 92% average AIS stem density level decrease from 2017 through 2019.

7. In 2020, the USF invested $17,375 into 300 diver hours. The divers harvest 675lbs. of invasive milfoil from within the campground's ponds (Upper Fish Creek Pond/ Square Pond).

8. In 2020, the USF expanded the FCAISMP upstream of the campground bridge and boat launch, up to the AIS containment booms. An additional $13,900 was invested into 240 hours of dive time. A total of 3,763 pounds of AIS was removed between the campground bridge and the containment booms.

9. Since the initiation of the FCAISMP, 51,707 lbs. (25.85 tons) of milfoil has been removed from the campground and its tributary.

10. Watershed Stewards stationed at the Campground boat launch inspecting boats being retrieved have found significantly less AIS. Over a five-year period, there has been an 85% reduction in AIS on watercraft being retrieved from the launch.

11. There is continued indications that management efforts are effective; through camper's comments relative to the reduction of nuisance aquatic vegetation, and with the reduction AIS found and harvested from year to year.

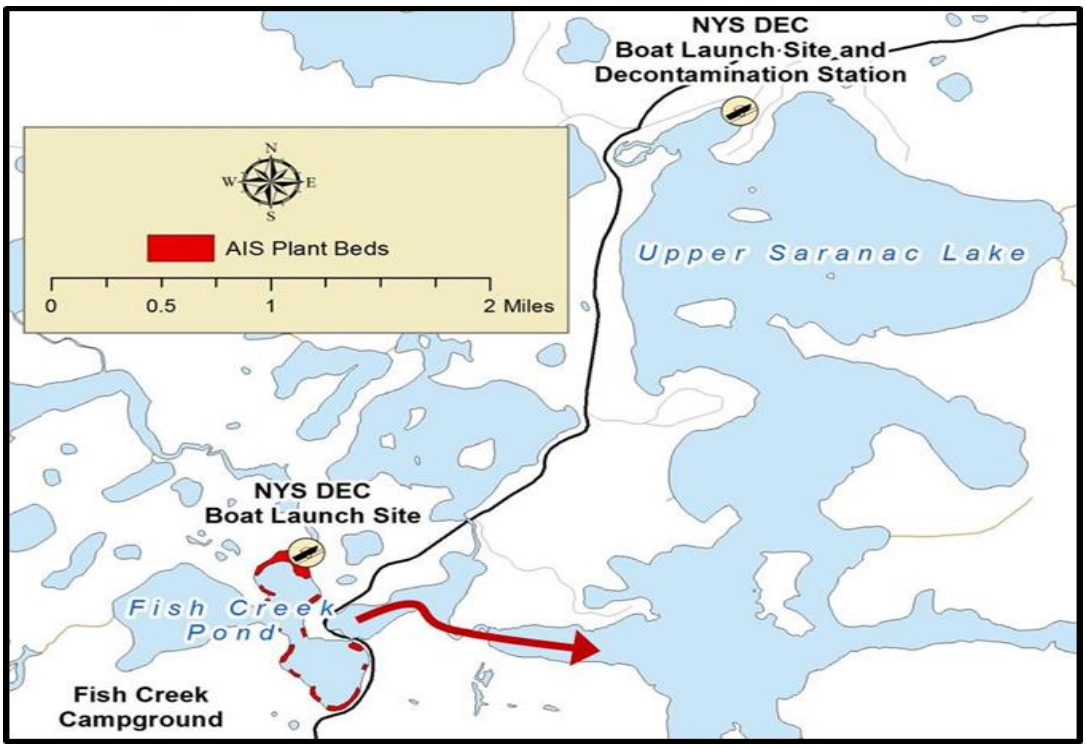
12. In 2019, AIS containment booms were placed just upstream of the Fish Creek Campground boat launch to prevent fragmented invasive plants from floating downstream and being introduced into managed areas within the Campground and further downstream into Upper Saranac Lake. In 2020 over 3,000 pounds of AIS were removed from the containment booms.

Introduction:

The Upper Saranac Foundation's mission is to preserve, enhance and protect the natural beauties, environmental quality and recreational enjoyment of the USL watershed. This goal is consistent with tasks delineated in the proposed Fish Creek Aquatic Invasive Species Management Project (FCAISMP). The FCAISMP will address the threat of AIS and protects citizens' investment in public owned lands by expanding USF's successful AIS hand harvesting program for the Saranac watershed into the NYSDEC campground at Fish Creek.

Project Location

The NYSDEC Campground at Fish Creek has been a significant source for spreading AIS throughout the region. The Campground, with 355 campsites is the most used public campground in the State, averaging 120,000 annual visitors. The water bodies, Fish Creek and Square Ponds are located in the headwaters region of the Saranac River watershed in the Adirondack Park of northern New York. The Saranac River is one of six major drainage basins in this region and is located within the greater Lake Champlain basin. With all campsites having direct water access, campers enjoy the opportunity for water based recreation. Return visitation is predicated on weed-free thoroughfares. Fish Creek Pond Campground offers a natural pristine, sandy shoreline accessible to both motorized and non-motorized boats. From Square Pond and Fish Creek Pond, recreational users have direct access to miles of open water on Upper Saranac Lake. A trailered boat launch with a parking area is located within the Campground. Non-motorized boating opportunities are also accessible directly from the Campground.



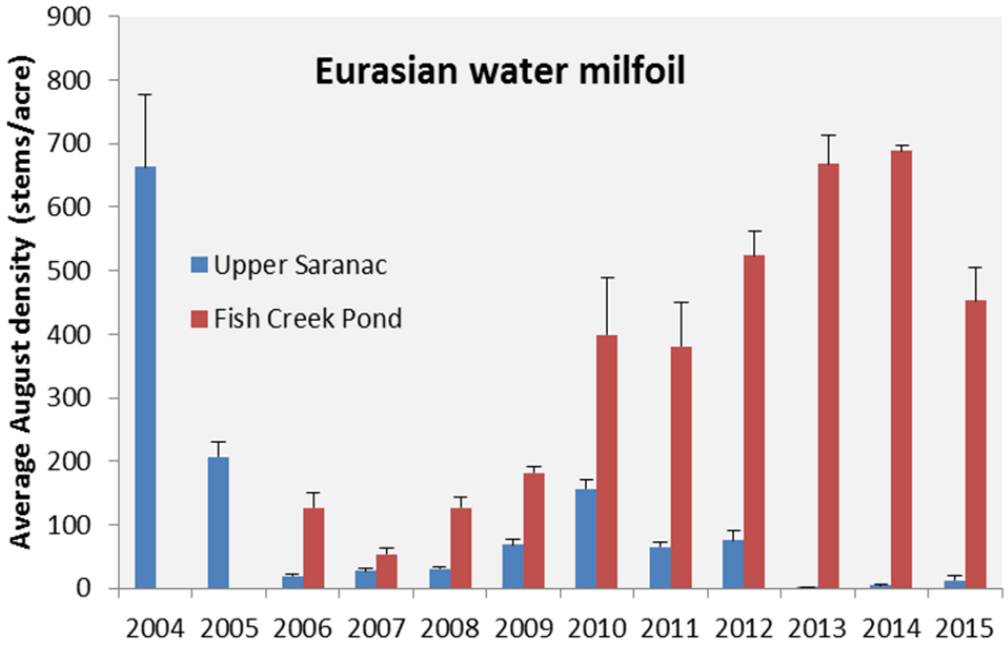
Map of project area showing location of NYS DEC boat launch sites, campground, and AIS plant beds in Fish Creek Pond. Red arrow shows direction of water flow. Channel between Fish Creek Pond and Upper Saranac Lake is navigable with large motorboats.

The Upper Saranac Foundation (USF) has been successfully managing aquatic invasive species (AIS) since 2004. The 17-year milfoil management effort on Upper Saranac Lake has reduced the once prevalent Eurasian watermilfoil, to now a rare plant. Average August stem densities across all 16 Upper Saranac Lake transect sampling site locations and 588 segments in 2004 was 660 stems/acre. By 2017 the average stems/acre were 15, approximately 44 times lower than prior to initial management. By 2019, milfoil was not detected at any of the study sites. Through the efforts of hand harvesting by divers, the annual poundage of AIS removed from Upper Saranac Lakes 1,200-acre littoral zone has been reduced from 18 tons in 2004 to under 150 lbs. in 2020.

Plant Monitoring Program: A program funded by the USF was initiated in 2004 to monitor aquatic vegetation. The plant surveys are performed by the Adirondack Watershed Institute. This program was implemented to provide data on the efficacy of the Eurasian water milfoil management strategy being employed on Upper Saranac Lake. AWI established 588 underwater monitoring segments sites across USL in 2004, and 36 in Fish Creek Pond in 2006 to measure milfoil densities. At each site a transect line method was used to analyze current and historical native and invasive species plant growth. The unmanaged Fish Creek locations acted as a comparison to USL that is being managed for AIS's.

From 2006 - 2015 Eurasian watermilfoil in Fish Creek Campground had a significant increase in density in contrast to adjacent USL where hand harvesting AIS management methods were being deployed. Just prior to the initiation of management efforts in Fish Creek Camp Ground, the average Eurasian water-milfoil density was 517 stems/ acre.

Variable-leaf milfoil was first detected at the Fish Creek Pond transect locations in 2009. From that time, until the initiation of the FCAISMP, variable-leaf had exhibited a significant increase in its frequency of occurrence by approximately 4% per year (Laxson, 2016).



Density of EWM Comparison Between USL and Fish Creek USL Milfoil Monitoring Program: Project Update, Year 2015 Report, 4-15-2016, Corey L. Laxson and Daniel L. Kelting, Paul Smith's College Adirondack Watershed Institute:

Fish Creek Invasive Species Harvesting Feasibility Study: In 2015, two comprehensive surveys inventorying native and invasive plants were completed within the Campground. One was completed by the APIPP's Adirondack Aquatic Regional Response Team. The other by Aquatic Invasive Management, LLC and the USF's Lake Manager. These surveys provided the data for a report that outlined the extent of the invasive infestation, and a cost estimate for harvesting. The reports determined there were a total of 108 littoral acres within the campground. Of this, 24 acres had substantial AIS growth, EWM and VLM of varying densities (7 acres in Square Pond and 17 acres in Upper Fish Creek Pond). The report also estimated it would take 18 weeks of hand harvesting by divers, over a three-year period, to bring the campground to a sustainable and maintainable level similar to the success the USF had on Upper Saranac Lake (Middleton, Lewis, 2015).

Consequently, the USF developed a plan for managing AIS in Fish Creek Campground. The intent was to mimic the Foundation's accomplishments on USL and seek funding to cover the estimated cost for 18 weeks of divers to hand harvest for an initial three to four-year intensive start-up. The USF, who is committed to the long-term sustainability of this project, would support AIS management efforts beyond the initial start-up period, ensuring prolonged results. Continued maintenance efforts would be funded through the USFs annual budget.

The long-term outcome for the FCAISMP is to restore the 108 acres of littoral campground waterfront, in addition to preventing AIS from infesting downstream and regional waters, and to prevent new AIS from establishing in the waters in the project area. These outcomes will be achieved through project activities such as removal of AIS, inspection and decontamination of boats, and public education leading to reduced spread of new AIS from boats. Acres harvested and pounds of AIS material removed will be tracked. Success in the project period will be defined by year-to-year decline in total acres and amount of plant material removed. Longer-term success will be defined as sustained low density and low harvest removals during the maintenance period. An annual report will be produced reporting plant density.

Pilot Program:

In early 2016, in preparation for implementation of the FCAISMP, permits were obtained from the NYSDEC and the Adirondack Park Agency to perform underwater hand harvesting of AIS. Later that fall, working in collaboration with AIM and the AWI, the USF initiated a four-week pilot program to determine practicality and feasibility of the FCAISMP. The intent was to demonstrate the degree of the infestation and the viability of management to support prospective funding. Funding for this Pilot Program was provided through the USF, USLA, APIPP and a Crowdfunding campaign sponsored by the Adirondack Foundation.

Prioritization of management areas for the Pilot Program focused on dense infestations and high traffic areas to reduce the likelihood that boaters would fragment and transport invasive material to non-invaded sections of the lake or surrounding waters. The management operation occurred mid-week, Monday – Thursday, with the majority after the busy summer season, post Labor Day. The total four-week operation yielded just under 9.5 tons (18937.5 lbs.) from 6.13 acres of littoral zone.

To quantify the feasibility of the FCAISMP, data from the 2016 Pilot Program and the 2015 surveys were compared in relation to the overall estimated cost of harvesting, relative to time and acreage. The results were within a small margin of error. The expected cost of diver harvesting expenses for the Fish Creek Campground project (Square Pond and Upper Fish Creek Pond) was estimated to be $160,000.

Knowing the potential outcome with unmanaged AIS, its economic and environmental impact and the potential to spread, as well as understanding the scope of the project, the USF is confident that harvesting AIS from Fish Creek Campground is not only practical but a necessary investment. Furthermore, the USF is confident that once the initial three year harvesting project is complete upkeep will be sustainable through the USF's yearly maintenance program.

Implementation:

The FCAISMP developed a technique mimicking the success of the USL effort from a decade prior where a "front-load" method was utilized. Meaning, the majority of funding and effort will be used in the first two years of the project in order to suppress large, dense milfoil beds and bring them under control. In the third year of the project, the amount of diver time would be reduced. Management would focus on regrowth of areas already harvested. This would transition into the management phase of the project in year four. The results would be a reduction in expenses over time, bringing the treatment area into a more easily manageable task.

Funding: As a requirement to match grant funds, a fundraising campaign was initiated by the USF in 2016. Through support of the USLA and the Upper Saranac Lake Community, the USF raised over $60,000 in donations. Subsequently, funding was awarded to the USF in the amount of $100,000 from the NYSDEC Invasive Species Rapid Response and Control Grants. This grant was made possible through donations that required the Foundation to match 50% of the award. The USF has committed to the long-term sustainability of this project and will support ongoing AIS management efforts in Fish Creek past the initial intensive harvest management period. 2020 is the first year of this maintenance period.

Watershed Stewardship: As a result of managing AIS from Fish Creek Campground, the amount of invasive species found on boats being retrieved from the Campground boat launch has been significantly reduced. Watershed Stewards stationed at the launch inspect watercraft looking for AIS on boats being launched and retrieved. Over a five-year period, there has been an 85% reduction in AIS on watercraft attempting to leave the launch. This decrease is a strong indicator to the success of this project,

reflecting the reduction of AIS in the management area and decreasing the likelihood of AIS being transported to regional uninfected waterbodies.

Table 2. Occurrence of AIS on watercraft being retrieved from Fish Creek Campground Boat launch

Fish Creek Campground Boat Launch (Watercraft exiting the Launch - retrieved)					
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Inspections Performed	403	914	822	1104	611
Boats transporting AIS	29	56	11	12	7
% Boats transporting AIS	7.2%	6.1%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%

Containment Booms: In order to achieve the FCAISMP long term goal of preventing AIS regrowth, there was a need to limit new AIS introductions. The Fish Creek tributary, above the campground boat launch, has a high density level of AIS.

In 2019, USF received funding from a Cloudsplitter Foundation grant for the purchase of AIS containment booms. The containment booms, placed just upstream of the Fish Creek Campground boat launch, stopped fragmented invasive plants that were floating downstream, preventing their introduction into managed areas within the campground and further downstream into Upper Saranac Lake. The series of three seasonal alternating booms extend from shore to just past the center of the channel. The booms allowed non-motorized watercraft traffic to pass while plant fragments are stopped on the upstream side of each boom.

In 2020, over 3,000 pounds of invasive fragments were stopped and removed from spreading downstream. The booms are installed immediately after ice out and removed in the late fall.

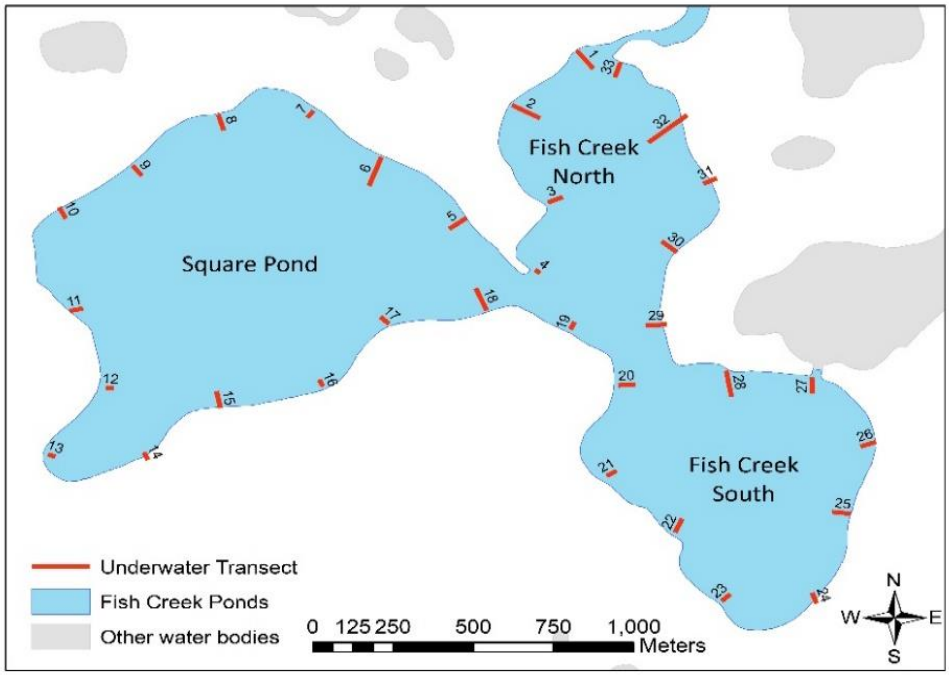
With milfoil propagating through fragmentation, each plant stopped by the booms is potentially one less infestation downstream in the watershed. The booms provide a needed advantage to AIS harvesting efforts within the campground. The majority of the plant fragments removed occurs when the currents were fastest. AIS yields decreased as the water dropped.

Invasive Species Containment Booms – Fish Creek Ponds tributary

Independent Monitoring and Evaluation:

Throughout the initial intensive management period (2017-19), The Upper Saranac Foundation contracted AWI to provide independent monitoring, evaluation and reporting of AIS control efforts in Fish Creek Campground. In doing so the AWI established 33 underwater monitoring sites delineated by Global Positioning Systems. At each of the 33 sites a combination of the line intercept method and fixed plot method was used to monitor the presence and abundance of aquatic plants, native and invasive. Both of these methods have been used for over 100 years in forest ecosystem studies, and have since been adopted as standard methods in aquatic ecosystem studies. The transect sites were surveyed by AWI divers prior to the initiation of the FCAISMP in August 2017. A second survey was completed following two years of the intensive harvesting in October of 2018.

A final survey was completed at the conclusion of the intensive harvesting period, in October of 2019. Data collected measured the abundance of aquatic vegetation and is used to assess and measure the effectiveness of control and eradication efforts for AIS, as well as monitoring restoration of native aquatic habitat. This method of monitoring will continue into the maintenance period of the program.



Adirondack Watershed Institute Fish Creek Campground Transect Survey Locations

Eurasian Water Milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*):

Table 3. Occurrence of Eurasian water milfoil on the underwater transects of the Fish Creek Ponds study area, 2017 - 2019. The percent of active transects refers to the proportion of transects where the invasive plant was encountered. Provided by the Adirondack Watershed Institute.

Time Frame	Basin	Total number of transects	Percent of transects active	Mean density on active transects (stems/acre)
August 2017	Fish Creek North	10	10%	2,497
	Fish Creek South	9	33%	677
	Square Pond	14	*none*	*below detection*
October 2018	Fish Creek North	10	10%	20
	Fish Creek South	9	33%	237
	Square Pond	14	*none*	*below detection*
October 2019	Fish Creek North	10	30%	56
	Fish Creek South	9	22%	183
	Square Pond	14	*none*	*below detection*

The number of transects where Eurasian water milfoil was encountered did not vary significantly between 2017 and 2019; however, the stem density decreased by 98% in Fish Creek Pond North and by 72% in Fish Creek Pond South. AWI did not encounter any Eurasian water milfoil in Square Pond during any of the three surveys.

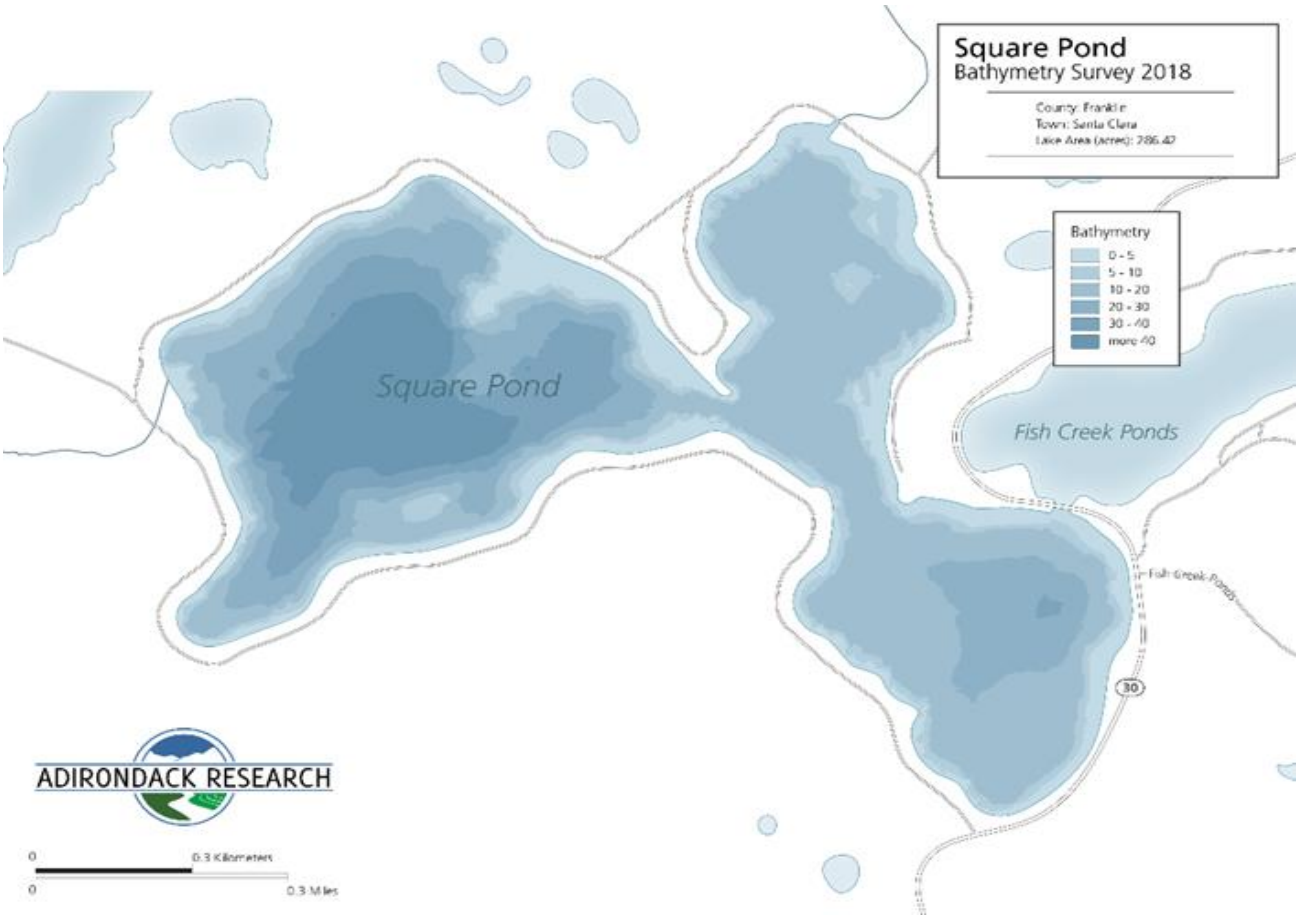
Variable Leaf Milfoil (*Myriophyllum heterophyllum*):

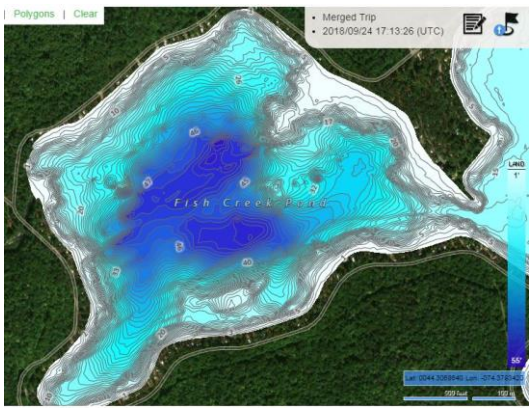
Table 4. Occurrence of variable leaf milfoil on the underwater transects of the Fish Creek Ponds study area, 2017 - 2019. The percent of active transects refers to the proportion of transects where the invasive plant was encountered. Provided by the Adirondack Watershed Institute.

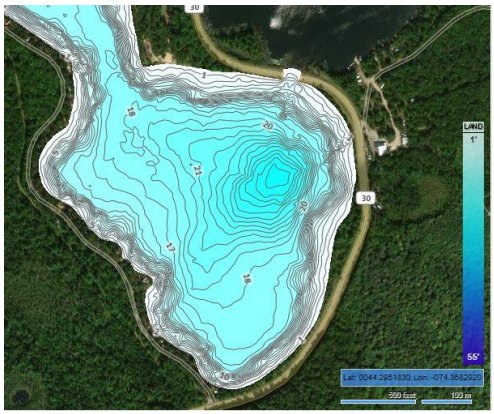
Time Frame	Basin	Total number of transects	Percent of transects active	Mean density on active transects (stems/acre)
August 2017	Fish Creek North	10	50%	2,949
	Fish Creek South	9	22%	220
	Square Pond	14	14%	169
October 2018	Fish Creek North	10	30%	119
	Fish Creek South	9	22%	43
	Square Pond	14	7%	36
October 2019	Fish Creek North	10	30%	91
	Fish Creek South	9	none	*below detection*
	Square Pond	14	none	*below detection*

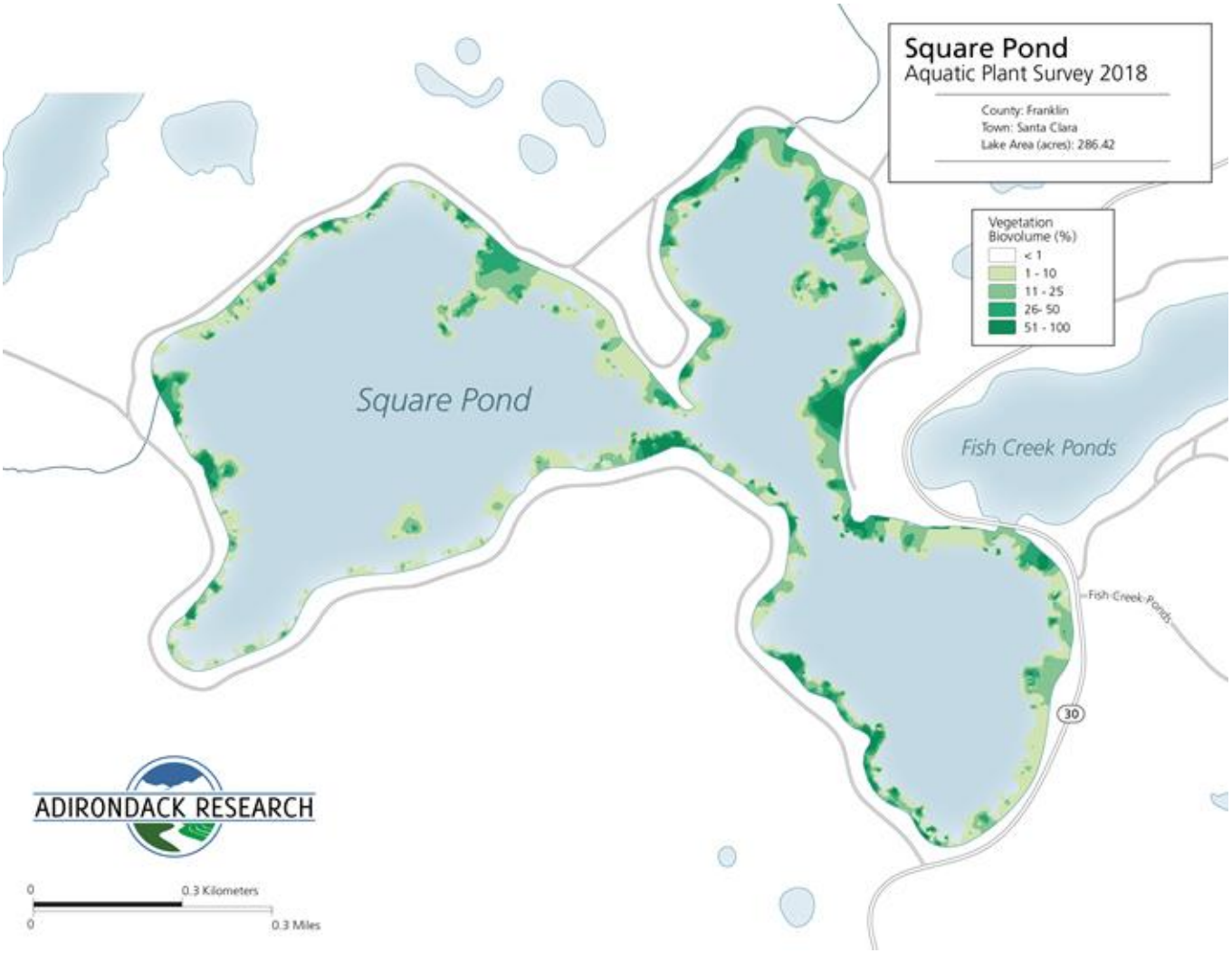
The number of transects with active Variable leaf milfoil infestations decreased in all three basins. In addition, the stem densities AWI encountered on active transects decreased by 97% at Fish Creek Pond North, and by 100% in both Fish Creek Pond South and Square Pond.

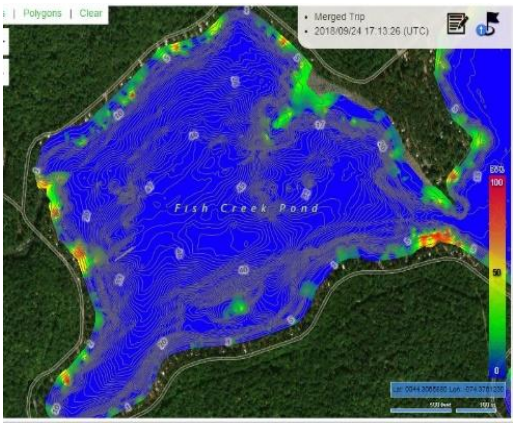
Lake Bottom Mapping: To get a better understanding of the characteristics of the bottom of Fish Creek and Square Ponds, the Upper Saranac Foundation utilized BioBase, an aquatic habitat sonar mapping technology. Data was compiled into bathymetric, aquatic vegetation and bottom hardness maps. This information developed a baseline for monitoring changes over time, measuring the waterbodies response to the FCAISMP.

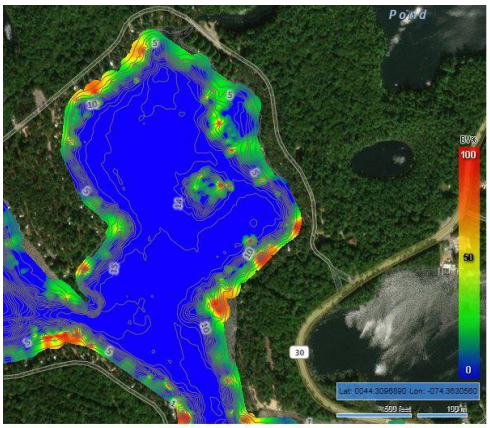


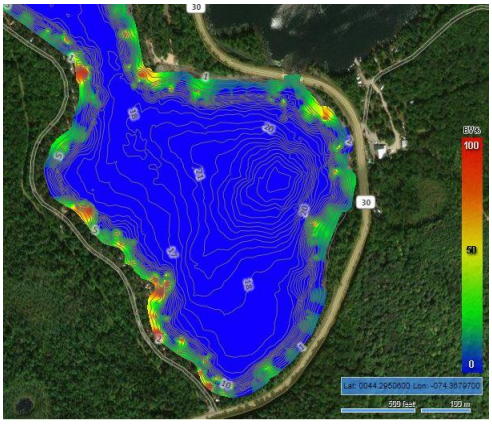





Square Pond
Aquatic Plant Survey 2018
County: Franklin
Town: Santa Clara
Lake Area (acres): 286.42
Vegetation Biovolume (%)
< 1
1 - 10
11 - 25
26- 50
51 - 100
Square Pond
Fish Creek Ponds
Fish Creek Ponds
30
ADIRONDACK RESEARCH
0
0.3 Kilometers
0
0.3 Miles


Merged Trip
2018/09/24 17:13:26 (UTC)
Fish Creek Pond
BV%
100
50
0


Pond
30
BV%
100
50
0


30
BV%
100
50
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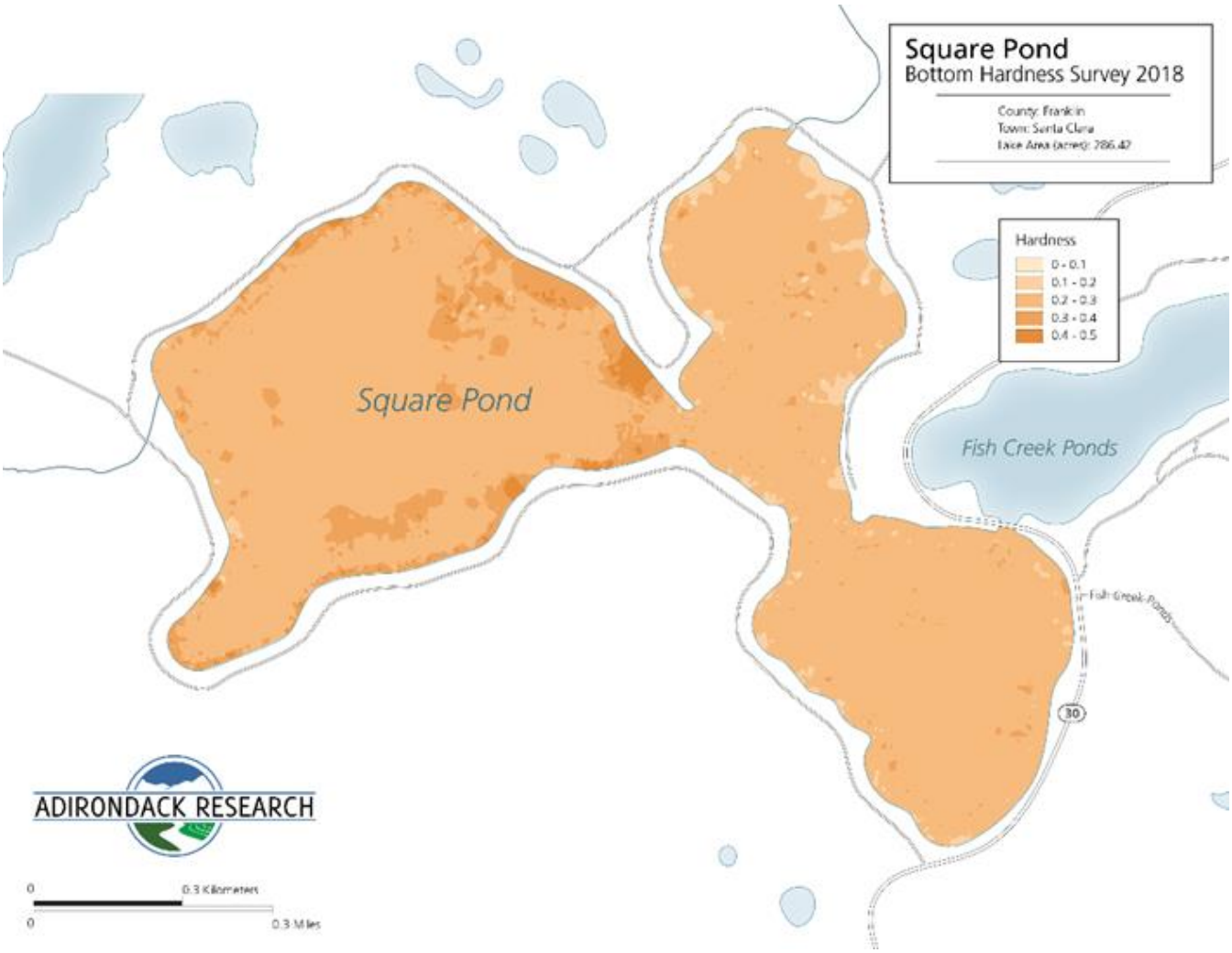
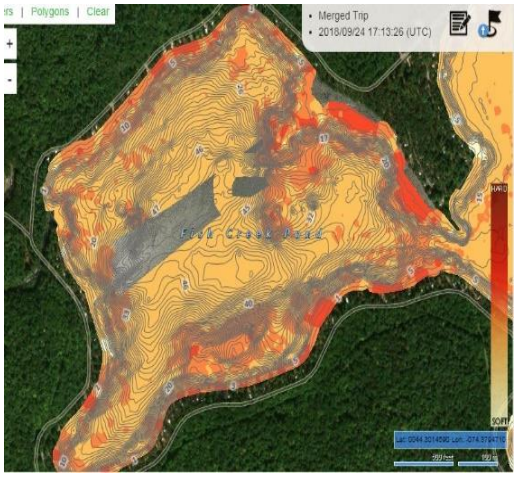
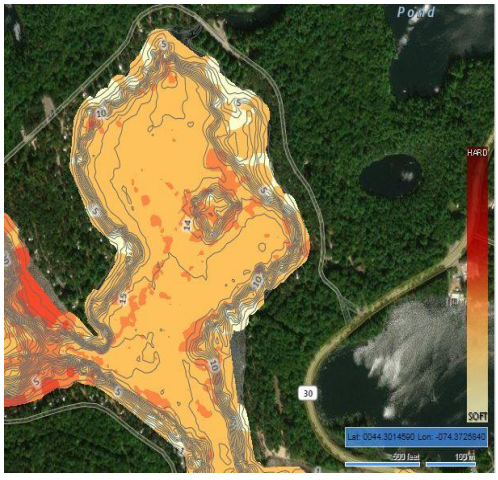
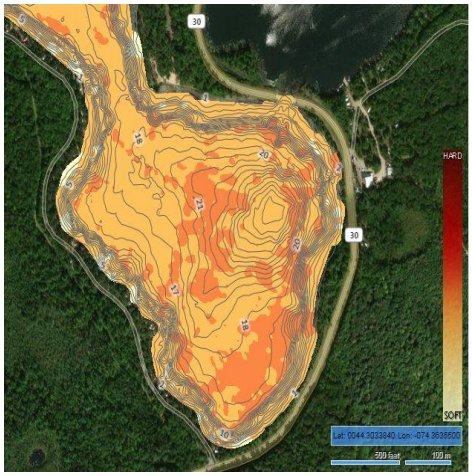

Square Pond
Bottom Hardness Survey 2018
County: Franklin
Town: Santa Clara
Lake Area (acres): 786.42
Hardness
0 - 0.1
0.1 - 0.2
0.2 - 0.3
0.3 - 0.4
0.4 - 0.5
Square Pond
Fish Creek Ponds
Fish Creek Ponds
30
ADIRONDACK RESEARCH
0
0.3 Kilometers
0
0.3 Miles


Polygons | Clear
Merged Trip
2018/09/24 17:13:26 (UTC)
HARD
SOFT


Pond
30
HARD
SOFT


30
HARD
SOFT

Harvesting Methodology:

The harvesting project, similar to USL's, utilizes a Hooka Dive System. Each Hooka air compressor system allows two to three divers to hand harvest simultaneously. The invasive plants, both EWM and VLM were removed from the sediment by hand, including the root system and then bagged. An additional team member remained on the surface to retrieve plant fragments, notify boaters that divers are underwater and collect filled bags. Traditional "diver down" flags were deployed as well as additional safety navigation buoys which were strategically placed. A sediment curtain was utilized to assist in preventing fragments from floating outside the management area. Harvest periods are scheduled around the busy tourist season, traditionally following Labor Day. This reduced dangerous operating conditions due to high boater traffic. To reduce any user conflict issues with campers, the dive operation and use of the Hooka air compressor is focused in areas where campsites are unoccupied in the early morning hours.

Harvesting Summary:

2017 Harvesting efforts: AIS harvesting began shortly after the AWI transect survey in the fall of 2017. Efforts focused on revisiting known AIS sites that were harvested in the 2016 Pilot Program and expand harvesting to cover the entirety 60-acre littoral zone of Upper Fish Creek Pond. Divers from Aquatic Invasive Management (AIM), under the direction of the USF's Lake Manager, began their harvesting efforts September 11 and concluded October 13. A total of 984 hours of dive time was invested over a five-week period by AIM. At times there were as many 7 divers in the water with two top water personnel. The total investment for AIM divers in 2017 was $54,880. A total of 15,050lbs (7.5 tons) of EWM and VLM were removed from an approximate area of 60 acres of littoral zone in Upper Fish Creek Pond.

2018 Harvesting efforts: In 2018 the USF hired a new invasive dive company, Invasive Solutions Dive Company (ISDC). Divers began hand harvesting following the Labor Day weekend on September 4th and concluded one month later on October 4th. A total of 840 diver hours were invested and 299 bags of invasive plants or 7477 lbs. (3.74 tons) were removed from both Square Pond and Upper Fish Creek Pond. 2018 was the first year of the FCAISMP that the entire littoral zone within the Campground was harvested. The USF invested $48,650 in direct diver expense in 2018.

2019 Harvesting efforts: Divers began hand harvesting following the Labor Day weekend on September 9th and concluded on October 10th. A total of 600 diver hours were invested and 232 bags of invasive plants or 5806 lbs. (2.9 tons) were removed from both Square Pond and Upper Fish Creek Pond. 2019 was the second year of the FCAISMP that the entire littoral zone within the Campground was harvested. The USF invested $34,750 in direct diver expenses in 2019. Milfoil harvesting amounts increased in the fifth week of harvesting as the dive crews focused efforts upstream of the Campgrounds Boat Launch into areas that have not been managed in previous years.

2020 Harvesting efforts: 2020 initiated the first year of AIS harvesting maintenance period for the ponds of Fish Creek Campground (Upper Fish Creek and Square Pond). The management period was divided into an early (June) and late season harvest (September) to avoided camper user conflicts. Harvesting methods were consistent to methods deployed on USL. Both the Lake Manager and dive crews marked AIS plants by surface spotting when calm water conditions prevailed. The entire littoral zone was also surveyed by underwater diving at least once throughout the season. A total of $17,375 was invested into 300 diver hours. The divers harvested 675lbs. of invasive milfoil over 10 days from within the campground's ponds

Table 5. 2020 Harvesting totals from Fish Creek Campground (Upper Fish Creek/ Square Pond)

Fish Creek Campground Harvesting amounts 2020			
Date	**Dive Hours**	**Bags Removed**	**Lbs**
6/22 -6-25	120	6	150
6/29 -6/30	60	11	275
9/16 - 9/17	60	9.5	237.5
9/21 - 9/22	60	0.5	12.5
Total - 10 days	300	27	675

2020 was also the first year the USF expanded the FCAISMP upstream of the campground bridge and boat launch, up to the AIS containment booms. An additional $13,900 was invested into 240 hours of dive time. A total of 3,763 pounds of AIS was removed between the campground bridge and the containment booms.

Table 6. 2020 Harvesting totals from Fish Creek "Creek"

Fish Creek "Creek" Harvesting amounts 2020			
Date	**Diver Hours**	**Bags Removed**	**Lbs**
8/10 - 8/11	60	49.5	1237.5
8/17 - 8/18	60	37	925
8/24 - 825	60	37	925
9/14 -9/15	60	27	675
Total - 8 days	240	150.5	3762.5

Since the initiation of the FCAISMP, 51,707 lbs. (25.85 tons) of milfoil has been removed from the campground and its tributary.

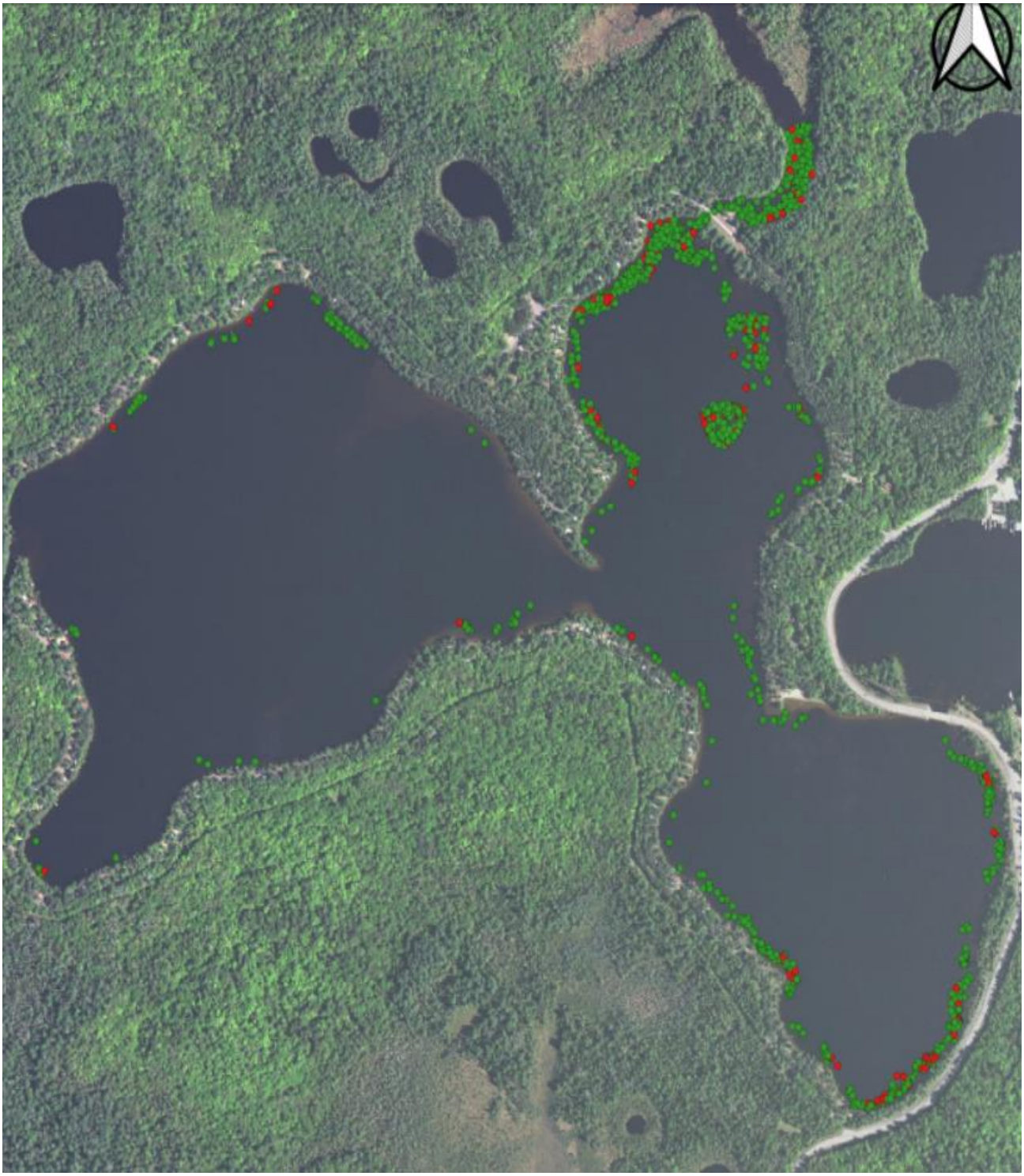
Comparisons of daily harvesting amounts indicates decreasing density level trends. This decline of finding and removing AIS each year mimics the success as seen on Upper Saranac Lake. In both USL and Fish Creek there are fewer AIS locations found and less milfoil harvested each year.

Table 7. Average AIS lbs. removed per day comparing USL to Fish Creek Campground since 2010

Waterbody comparison for AIS Lbs / Day Harvested			
Year	USL	Fish Creek Campground	Fish Creek "Creek"
2010	50	…….	
2016	6.11	1183.59	
2017	6.07	456.06	
2018	5.27	267.04	
2019	4.84	290.31	
2020	2.17	67.5	470.3

There is continued indications that management efforts are effective; through camper's comments relative to the reduction of nuisance aquatic vegetation, and with the reduction of material found and removed from year to year.

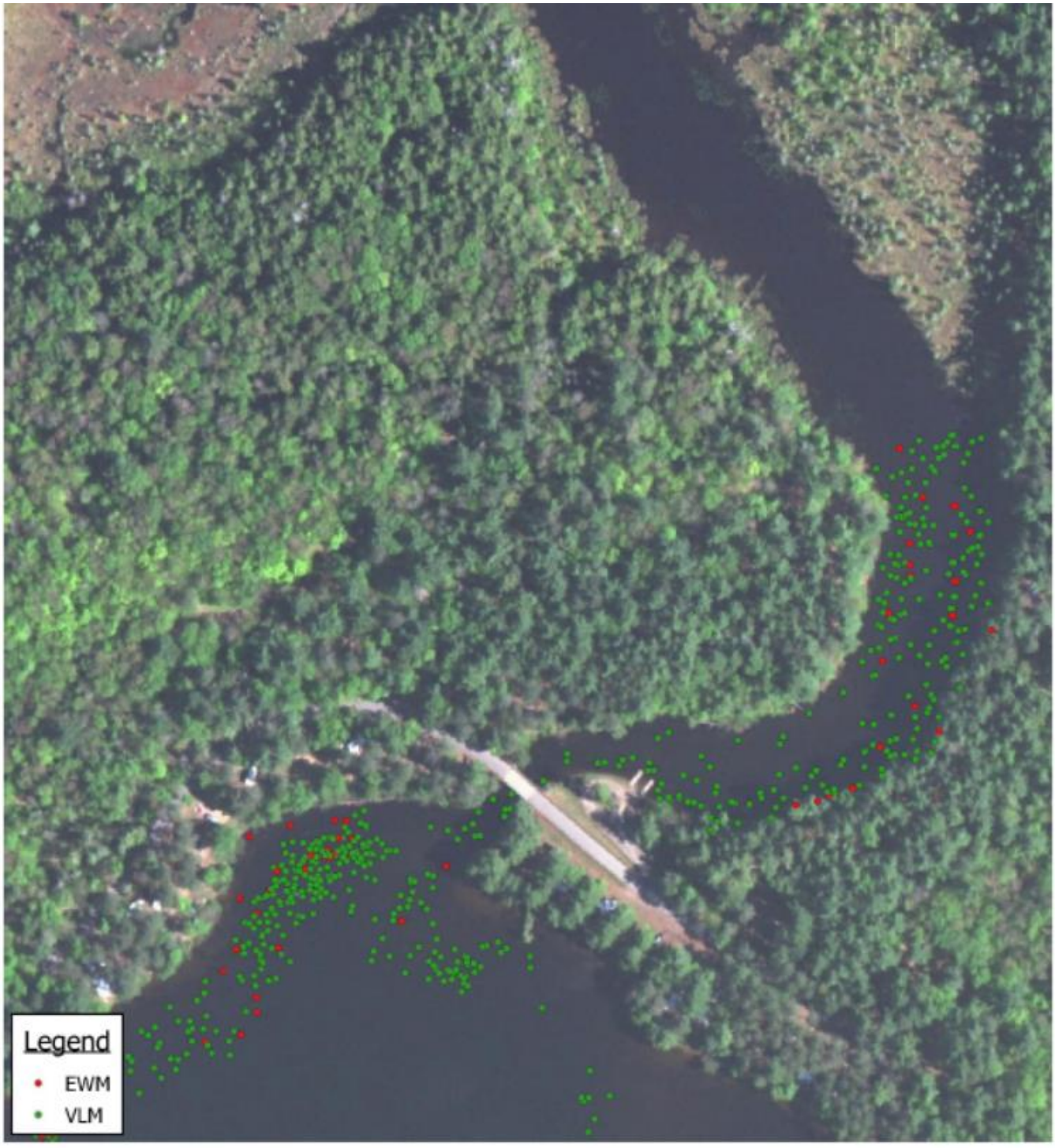
2020 Fish Creek Campground AIS Harvesting Locations



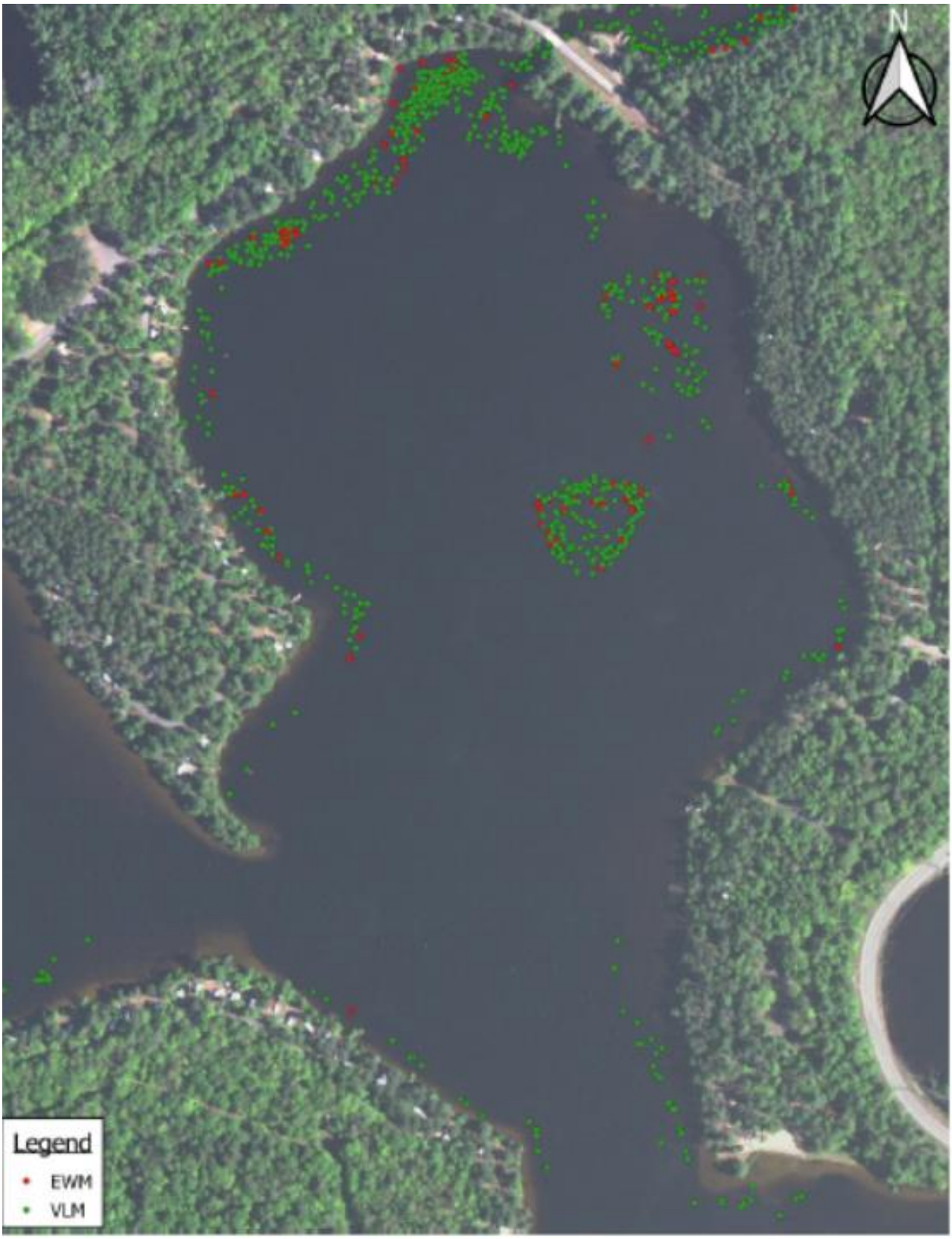
Dots on the maps indicate points crews extensively harvested in 2020.

Green dots = VLM and red dots = EWM.

Map provided by Invasive Solutions Dive Company.



Fish Creek AIS Spread Prevention and Containment Project area



North Fish Creek Pond

South Fish Creek Pond

Square Pond

Conclusion:

The FCAISMP uses a combination of AIS prevention, monitoring, and control activities to inhibit further AIS from establishing and spreading in the Watershed. This conclusion summarizes the monitoring and control methods of managing AIS through hand harvesting within Fish Creek Campground (Upper Fish Creek Pond and Square Pond).

Sustained harvesting efforts transitioning from the initial intensive period into the maintenance phase will continue to reduce the overall returning plant growth. In addition, AIS containment booms, placed just upstream of the Fish Creek Campground boat launch will aid in preventing new invasive introductions flowing from the Fish Creek tributary, also increasing the efficiency rate.

There is a strong indication that management efforts are effective. First, by comments made from campers relative to the reduction of nuisance aquatic vegetation and recreation value. Secondly, by the decrease in invasive plants removed each year. This follows a similar trend that occurred on Upper Saranac Lake during the initial intensive harvesting period.

The Upper Saranac Foundation, who is committed to the long-term sustainability of this Project will continue the management through the maintenance phase of the FCAISMP. Continued maintenance efforts will be funded through the USF's annual budget. The long-term outcome for the FCAISMP will improve water quality and maintain native species in their natural habitats, ensuring the sustainability of our natural public resources for future generations.

Literature Cited:

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Middleton, G, Lewis, A, 2015 Fish Creek Pond West and Square Pond Survey