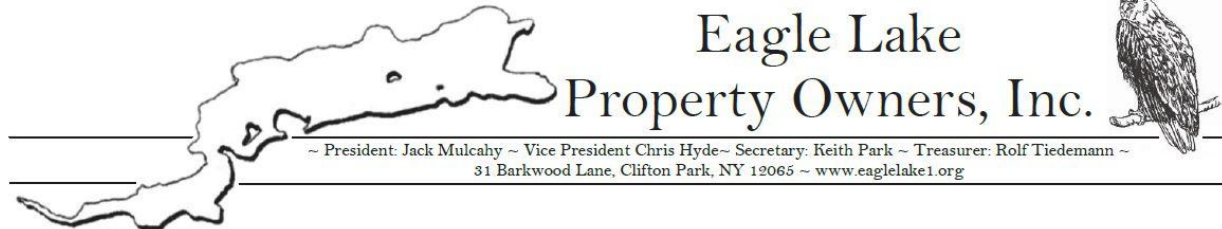


Eagle Lake Post spring newsletter update Invasive species news

From: rolf tiedemann (camptouchstone@yahoo.com)

To: camptouchstone@yahoo.com

Date: Thursday, July 7, 2022, 01:32 PM EDT



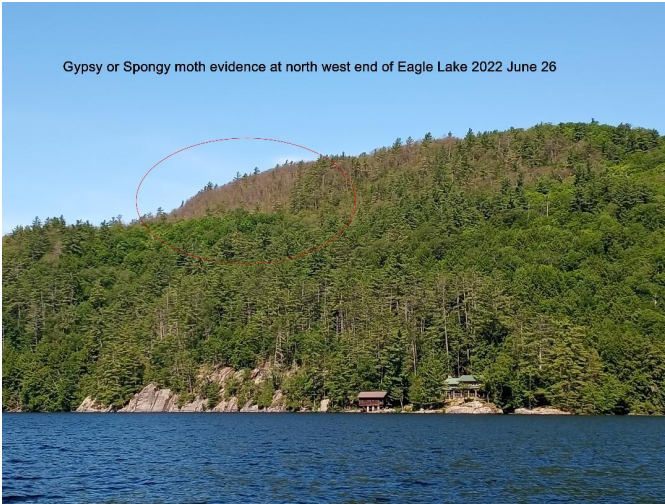
Hello All,

Hopefully everybody enjoyed the great 4th of July weather and weekend.

Three quick topics, post, the 2022 Spring ELPOI newsletter.

1. Reminder that the ELPOI Annual meeting is this weekend July 9th at the Chilson Community Center, (a request for another great weekend has been made) I've received many of your renewal applications and picnic RSVPs. Thanks to all. If you haven't yet sent in your dues or picnic RSVP there is time- let me know of your attendance in a reply to this email and make your payment at the meeting. I've heard that one of our old past neighbors and friend from Ti Bay, will be coming back to join us, come find out who that is.
2. Gypsy Moth, AKA Spongy Moth, an invasive, and very destructive bug, that starts as a caterpillar is in Eagle Lake. These caterpillars start their leaf eating as soon as the Oak trees start to leaf out. They prefer oak but when done eating **all** of the leaves on an oak they move to all other tree types including pines. Currently their activity is seen mostly around the shore line, but looking to the hills north and west of the lake (see image) large sections of trees that appear to have the leaf cover of very early spring can be seen. Last summer they ate the trees coming up the Chilson Hill from Ti real good. I have not been to the lake to see this years damage there. I was also told that there damage can be seen along the Northway by Lake George with extensive amounts of trees being defoliated. I witnessed the destruction of these caterpillar/ moths first hand some 30 yrs. ago as the ravaged my home town in Long Island. They make a mess, leaf litter all the time, their silk webs as they fall from the trees every where, and the caterpillar poop. The caterpillar pupates to a Moth mid July to early August, these come by the thousands and they are attracted to a lights especially yard and street lights. Next comes the egg laying stage where all manners of large long light brown egg masses are deposited on every surface available. Depending on the individual year's extent, and successive number of year's of defoliation these caterpillars/ moths cause, dictates the affected trees survival. Hardwoods have the ability to survive a year or two of total defoliation as they continue to put out new leaves through out the growing season, pines since they can not regrow needles lost to caterpillar feeding have less of a chance for survival. In a very recent conversation that I had with the DEC regional Forrester that covers the Adirondack's. He indicated that DEC is not able to do anything on private lands and is currently not doing anything for State lands. As a private landowner you can practice any of the published hand picking and tree banding techniques that can be found doing a web search. From experience, picking individual caterpillars is very time consuming and if you do your property and a neighbor does not, theirs can and do come to your property. This process, depending on time spent, can often times protect a few trees. Being vigil to track and remove egg masses before they hatch can be more effective as egg masses are often times laid close to the ground within easy reach, and each egg mass has several hundred to several thousand eggs in it. Yes, getting a caterpillar before it turns into a moth and preventing it from ever laying eggs is great, but once the eggs hatch and the caterpillars are eating the leaves you can't stop that years destruction.

Gypsy or Spongy moth evidence at north west end of Eagle Lake 2022 June 26



The DEC web site (see link below) has lots more information on the subject.
[Spongy Moth](#)



Spongy Moth

Spongy moth is a non-native insect that, as a caterpillar, eats many different kinds of tree leaves.

3. I received the email below from the Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program (APIPP) list serve that I'm a member of. They detail a few other "new " invasive that are now on our/ your door step, just waiting to eat your trees and invade our lake. "Nice" Unfortunately these are in addition to the many others that are also just a few miles away and waiting for a ride here. These include, Asian long horned beetle, Emerald ash bore, Hemlock woolly adelgid, Etc. and then come the aquatic invasives.

You get the picture.

Please stay vigilant on what you move from or to the lake (firewood, lawn furniture etc.) and what my hitch a ride on or in what you bring, or are moving it with. Bugs love to build nests/ lay eggs in or under our cars, boats and trailers. Also do the same with all aquatic equipment, ie. boats, kayaks, swim gear, etc.. We can't control what the birds, wildlife or the wind brings to us, but we can try to control what we bring. Please, as much as is practical, practice Clean, Drain, Dry not only for your aquatic equipment but also for the car, trailer, RV. etc.

If you want more information about invasives, reach out directly to APIPP. They are a great group of dedicated people. Note: APIPP's start some 30 plus years ago was as a result of my efforts, the Lake George Associations and COLAM's effort to identify how extensive the milfoil impact was with-in the Adirondack Park.

Rolf
ELPOI Treasurer

You privately received this as a result of being in the Eagle Lake database. Your contact information will not be shared with anyone outside of the ELPOI community. Reply to me at the email above to have any changes made to how we contact you.

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: Tammara Van Ryn <tammara.vanryn@tnc.org>

To: CCE-APIPP-L <cce-apipp-l@list.cornell.edu>

Sent: Tuesday, July 5, 2022, 12:08:05 PM EDT

Subject: APIPP News: Lake Protector Training July 9; Beech Leaf Disease and Wineberry Found in Adirondacks for First Time; Backyard Invasives Training July 20

Dear Partners,

I hope you had a wonderful 4th of July and got out on the water or into the woods. Last week was challenging for invasive species managers since beech leaf disease and wineberry (*Rubus phoenicolasius*) were both found for the first time in the Adirondacks, and it was nice to have a break. Japanese stiltgrass was also confirmed on some of the Lake George islands. This is the second time this highly invasive grass was identified in the Adirondacks. Our collective vigilance preventing the spread of invasive species and containing new infestations is more important than ever. Read more below about how you can help.

Lake Protectors Materials Available and Workshops July 9 and August 6

Help protect your local lake by looking for aquatic invasive species! This is an easy and fun way to give back to the lakes you love. To date, over 800 citizen scientists have surveyed over 400 lakes throughout the Adirondacks. Volunteers are asked to attend a virtual or in-person training and to commit to monitoring a lake of their choice one time between July and September. All of the information you need is posted on our website [here](#). You can access the recorded training webinar [here](#), or attend one of the two in-person trainings detailed below. If you have questions, please reach out to Brian Greene, APIPP's Aquatic Invasive Species Coordinator (brian.greene@tnc.org).

July 9 In-Person Training: Wilmington Town Beach 9:00am–12:00pm

APIPP is teaming up with the Ausable River Association to offer an in-person Lake Protectors training at the Wilmington Town Beach. Participants will learn how to identify, survey, and record data about aquatic invasive species. During this event, there will also be an option to paddle on Lake Everest to learn how to apply the survey protocol and identify aquatic plants and animals while on the water. Participants are asked to bring their own boat to join this portion of the training. Register [here](#) for the July 9 training.

- 9:00am-10:00am: Aquatic Invasive Species Identification
- 10:00am-11:00am: Survey Methods
- 11:00am-12:00: Optional Paddle for Field Experience

August 5 In-Person Training: Sacandaga Park and River Walk, Speculator 1:00pm – 4:00pm

APIPP is joining with Hamilton County Soil and Water Conservation District (HCSWCD) to host a Lake Protectors training on August 6 in Speculator, NY, at the pavilion in [Sacandaga Park and River Walk](#). This event is part of [Adirondack Water Week](#), a week-long celebration of all our amazing water resources in the Adirondack Park.

At this training, participants will learn to identify, survey, and record data about aquatic invasive species so they can join the hundreds of other volunteers protecting our Adirondack lakes. During this event, there will be hands-on identification of invasive species and examples of plant collection with aquatic rakes. All registered participants who attend will get an aquatic rake to take with them, thanks to HCSWCD! To register click [here](#).

- 1:00 - 2:00pm: Aquatic Invasive Species Identification
- 2:00 - 3:00pm: Survey Methods and Clean. Drain. Dry.
- 3:00 - 4:00pm: Plant Observations from Shoreline

Beech Leaf Disease Found in Adirondacks!

The NYS Department of Environmental Conservation confirmed the first infestation of beech leaf disease (BLD) in the Adirondack Park, in Herkimer County, in late June. The disease was only identified for the first time in 2012 (in Ohio) and much about it, including the full cause of it and how it spreads, is still unknown. We do know it affects and kills both native and ornamental beech tree species which is a cause for concern since beech trees are prevalent in Adirondack forests.

To learn more about BLD, [DEC is currently collecting information on symptomatic beech across NY](#). To bolster that effort, APIPP is planning a September workshop on BLD and will be looking for volunteers to survey for this pathogen. We'll have more information about a fall training later this summer. For now, see this NYSDEC [fact sheet](#) and enter any findings into iMapInvasives. Thank you!

Wineberry Found in Adirondacks!

Last week APIPP staff also found the first Adirondack occurrence of wineberry, a highly invasive plant, on Long Island campground in Lake George. Wineberry is a spiny shrub in the raspberry genus that was introduced to the United States during the 1800's for its edible berries. Wineberry grows quickly and forms dense thickets that exclude or shade out native species. You can read more about it on our website [here](#). If you see this species, please report it to iMapInvasives or to APIPP.

July 20: Identifying and Managing Backyard Invasives, Zoom Webinar, 10:00am — Pesticide Credits Available

Learn more about how you can help manage invasive species on your own property. Invasive species are an ever-growing threat to the Adirondacks, and many people are surprised to learn that invasive herbaceous plants, shrubs, and trees can often be found growing in their own backyards. Join APIPP on July 20 and learn how to identify several common terrestrial invasive plants, and then learn best practices for effectively managing those species on your property.

Attendees will gain the skills to carry out safe chemical and manual control of invasive species following the principles of integrated pest management (IPM). For those seeking pesticide credits, this webinar will offer 1.5 NYS pesticide credits in categories 2, 3a, 6a, and 9. Live participation in the webinar and successful completion of an online quiz are required to receive credits. To register, click [here](#).

Adirondack Park Agency (APA) Accepting Public Comments on Invasive Species Management Guidelines through July 11

APA is accepting public comments on [proposed changes](#) to the “Inter-Agency Guidelines for Implementing Best Management Practices to Control Invasive Species on DEC-Administered Lands of the Adirondack Park” (Guidelines). The proposed revisions to the regulations recognize the serious impact invasive species have on native ecological communities in the Adirondack Park and the successful history of managing invasive species to restore natural communities. APIPP is restoring more than 200 small sites on NYSDEC-administered land, totaling approximately 11 acres.

APIPP supports revisions to the guidelines to replace a static best management practices (BMPs) approach, which was not reflective of rapidly changing science and conditions on the ground, to an approach that uses site-specific BMPs. APIPP also supports streamlining the application and review processes with a standard workplan option for terrestrial and aquatic invasive species control projects.

APA will accept comments through July 11, 2022. For more information, see the [press release](#) from APA.

Happy Summer!

Tammara



Tammara Van Ryn

**Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program
(APIPP) Manager**

tammara.vanryn@tnc.org

+1-518-576-2082 ext. 118

nature.org

adkinvasives.com

The Nature Conservancy

APIPP

PO Box 65 |

8 Nature Way

Keene Valley, NY 12943

U.S.A



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