SLELO PRISM

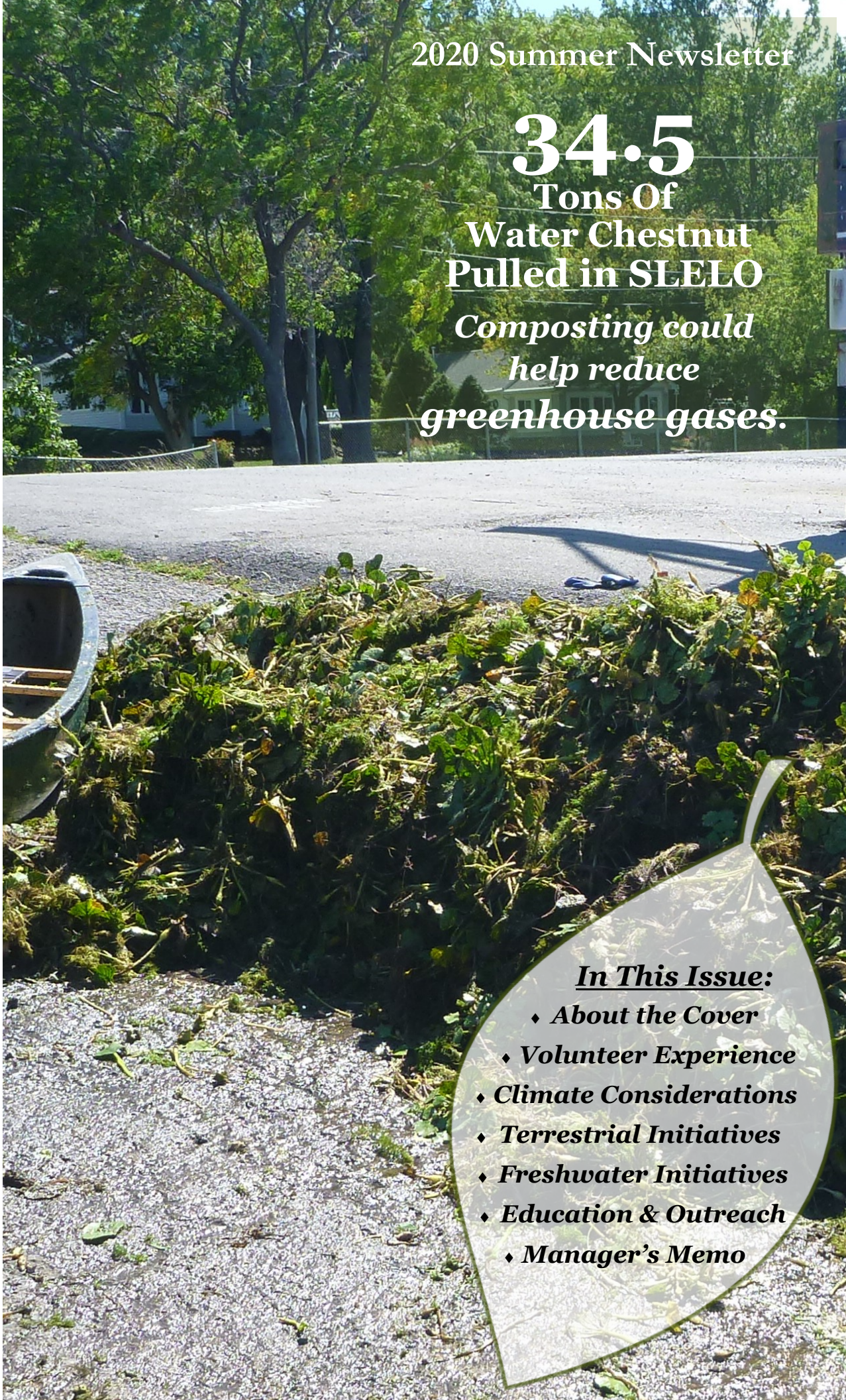
St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario Partnership for Invasive Species Management

"Teaming Up to Stop the Spread of Invasive Species"

2020 Summer Newsletter

34.5 Tons Of Water Chestnut Pulled in SLELO

Composting could help reduce greenhouse gases.



In This Issue:

About the Cover - Climate Conscious Composting

SLELO-Brittney Rogers

It's difficult to find silver linings in the pandemic caused by COVID-19, but one that stands out is the decrease in emissions and pollution as the world shut it's doors. For the first time in a very long time, there was a measurable change in human activity which allowed CO_2 emissions to drop down 17% from 2019 levels!

Although these environmental improvements seem to have been temporary, the SLELO PRISM is hoping to continue to make improvements in every aspect of our work. Over the next few years we will be focusing on statewide water chestnut (WC) management and the disposal of harvested material. You may recall from our spring newsletter, 34.5 tons of WC were pulled from SLELO PRISM waters in the last two years. Many programs are bagging and bringing WC to landfills, some are allowing WC to decompose with no reuse, and some are composting with plan for reuse.

When composting in aerobic conditions, or in the presence of oxygen, microbes use the carbon for energy and decompose the organic wastes. A benefit of this process is heat, which suppresses pathogens and seeds, leaving the carbon as stable, weed free, humus that is safe to use for agriculture, landscaping or gardening. The nutrients, especially **CARBON,** that are removed from the water are then sequestered and reused, while landfills are releasing gases like methane, amongst others.

Methane is 72 times more powerful than CO_2 over a 20 year period [(1)]. It is estimated that one ton of food waste in a landfill generates 0.25 tons of methane in the first 120 days, so 34.5 tons of harvested water chestnut may contribute to **8.7 tons of methane released as a result of landfilling**. By removing these plants and landfilling, this affects their ability to sequester carbon, turning carbon sinks into carbon sources. **So, what better way to become more *Climate Conscious* than by *Composting*!**

Volunteer Experience Showcase

I was appointed as a board member in 2012, and later elected President of the Kasoag Lake Conservation Association in 2016 serving out the two, two-year terms. Now, my wife Mary has taken on that role and doing an exceptional job with all that is on her plate.

I can't emphasize enough how important **educating yourself about invasive species can help** you enhance the overall health of your waterfront or property. SLELO workshops and webinars have been informative and the opportunity to connect with conservation professionals is invaluable. This year we partnered with The Nature Conservancy & SLELO PRISM to control fanwort in Kasoag Lake through herbicide application. The knowledge gained through this collaboration greatly enhanced our efforts to control the invasive plant in our lake.

What we've learned so far:

- Mother nature doesn't always cooperate.
- Not all lakes are the same, what works on one doesn't work on all
- Research before you use pesticides or hire an applicator.
- Educate yourself & learn from others.

~Mark Augustus, SLELO volunteer

SLELO volunteer Mark Augustus

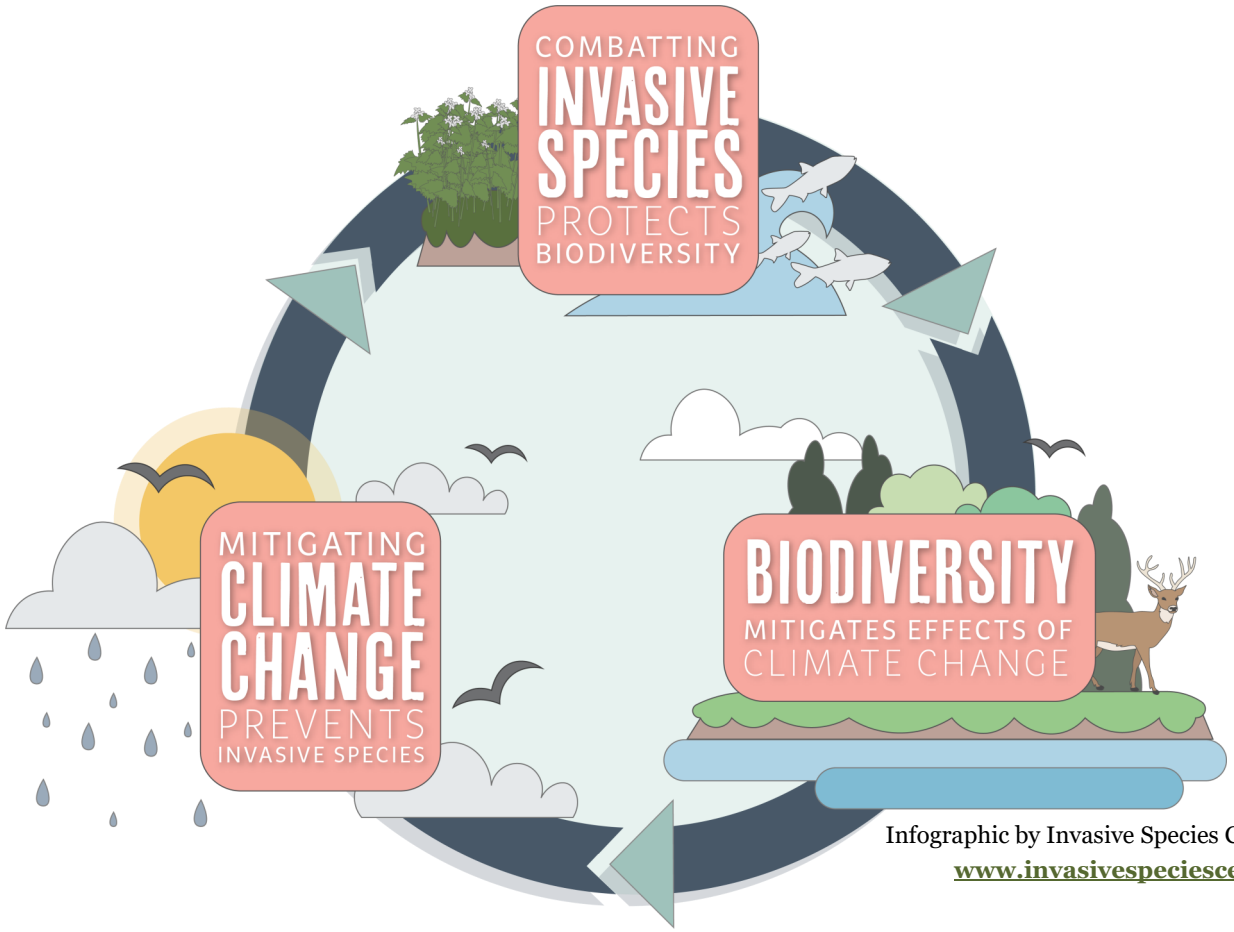
Volunteer opportunities

Watch Volunteers in Action

Reversing the Positive Feedback Loop

SLELO-Brittney Rogers

Indigenous species are facing an unprecedented challenge; currently seated as the underdog in the battle against invasive species.



Infographic by Invasive Species Centre, Ontario.
www.invasivespeciescentre.ca

There are many ways to mitigate the impacts of climate change, but did you know that preventing the spread of invasive species is one of them? Under most scenarios, invasive species populations are expected to be exacerbated with climate change, while indigenous species ranges and populations continue to be reduced. The decline of indigenous species and natural ecosystems further accelerates climate change, providing an opportunity for invasive species to proliferate, resulting in a positive feedback loop that only further exacerbates the situation.

We can reverse this loop. Invasive species are considered one of the main causes of biodiversity loss and species extinction. Without management, invasive species can quickly and easily spiral beyond our control.

By combating invasive species, we are able to protect indigenous species, thus mitigating the effects of climate change and preventing new invasive introductions. **Climate change presents an immense challenge to management but also an unparalleled opportunity** to manage for change and to engage our partners and the public in the process. Challenges should be met with careful assessment of local and regional goals and in consideration of potential climate change impacts. Thinking creatively and optimistically is vital to treating the climate crisis as an opportunity for constructive change!

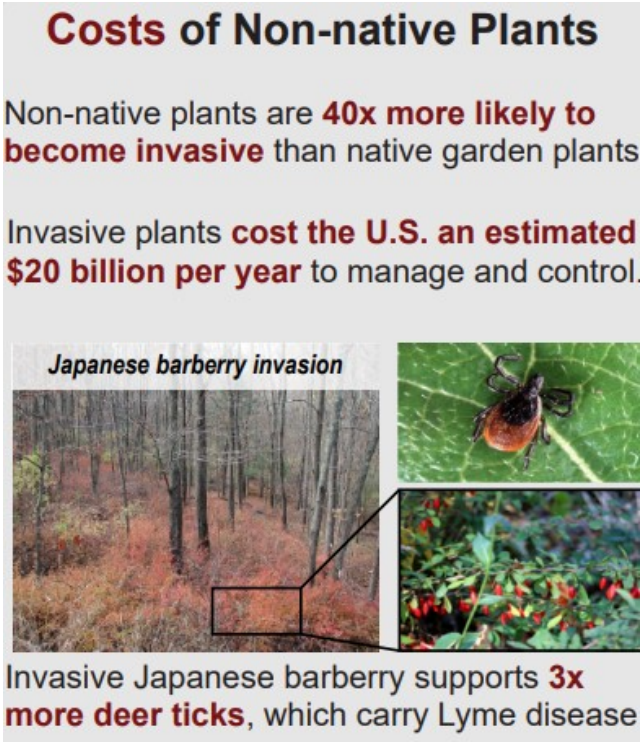
Restoring ecosystems and reforesting for natural biodiversity with climate-change resilient species can further increase management effectiveness. It is important for us to take advantage of this window of opportunity and strategically reset these systems to develop rich plant communities and create areas of higher ecological or conservation value.

Plant Climate Smart

SLELO-Megan Pistolese

The Northeast Regional Invasive Species & Climate Change Management group (RISCC), in collaboration with our partners at the New York Invasive Species Research Institute have created A Gardening with Climate-Smart Native Plants in the North East pamphlet.

The pamphlet showcases native flowering plants, grasses, shrubs and trees that benefit native wildlife and are more resilient to changing and warming climate conditions. Impactful statistics regarding benefits that native plants provide and costs of invasive plants are provided; in addition to, historical and future projected hardiness zone maps, and plant growing conditions and ecological benefits.



Infographic; RISCC Climate-Smart Native Plants pamphlet.

Biological Control Scheduled for Release

SLELO—Rob Williams

Researchers at the NYS Invasive Species Research Institute, the USDA and SUNY ESF have collaborated with SLELO PRISM partners to conduct controlled releases of *Hypena opulenta*. Healthy insects are scheduled to be released in four locations in Jefferson County. Sites 1 & 2 are in a shoreline area heavily populated with swallow-wort. Sites 3 & 4 are an island setting isolated from other influences.

Photo: Adult *Hypena opulenta*. ©TNC-Emma Guiterrez

Hypena opulenta are moths that feed exclusively on pale swallow-wort (*Cynanchum spp.*). Native to Ukraine (as is swallow-wort) the moth larvae defoliate the stems of swallow-wort to a point where the plants cannot photosynthesize and therefore cannot reproduce. Earlier studies conducted by SLELO partners suggested that the moths heavily defoliate swallow-wort plants in shady sites, with less defoliation in direct sunlit sites. The hope is to establish this biological control in the Eastern Lake Ontario region to assist in suppressing swallow-wort infestations to a level where native plants and ecosystem functions can resume.

Keep up to date on this research by visiting www.swallowwortcollaborative.org .

The Natives We Protect In Invasive Species Work

Steve Young– Chief Botanist, New York Natural Heritage Program

We know that invasive species negatively affect biodiversity and we know which invasive species we need to work on; however, it can be difficult to know exactly what you are protecting when you control invasive species. So, what are the special ecological communities and species that comprise the St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario region (SLELO)?

SLELO, has an amazing diversity of landforms, land use, ecological communities, plants, and animals. All these different natural and human aspects of our environment have been used to delineate ecoregions throughout the state and these characteristics can tell us a lot about what makes SLELO special.

The Environmental Protection Agency has created a very informative map and set of descriptions in poster form for all the level III and IV ecoregions in New York. The ecoregions comprising SLELO are: the Ontario Lowlands, the St. Lawrence Lowlands, the Upper St. Lawrence Valley, the Mohawk Valley *(in eastern Oneida County),* the Finger Lakes Uplands and Gorges *(southwestern Oneida County),* the Glaciated Low Allegheny Plateau *(southern Oneida County)*, the Tug Hill Transition, the Tug Hill Plateau, the Northern and Western Adirondack Foothills, and the Acid Sensitive Adirondacks—the last two in northern Lewis County. Because the SLELO ecoregions are so diverse, from the beaches of Lake Ontario to the mountains of the Adirondacks, they also support a large diversity of ecological communities and rare plants and animals that are tracked by the New York Natural Heritage Program .

There are 49 rare and significant ecological communities in SLELO, like the Alvar Pavement Grasslands and Great Lakes Dunes, to the Dwarf Shrub Bogs and Northern White Cedar Swamps of the Adirondacks. SLELO also supports 81 rare plants, from the diminutive livid sedge standing less than a foot tall, to the rock elm that can grow up to 80 feet tall in the right conditions. **There are 70 rare animals in SLELO** from fish like the blacknose shiner to dragonflies like the horned clubtail to beautiful rare birds like the whip-poor-will, piping plover, and black tern.

Prairie Smoke (*Geum triflorum*), plants in fruit appear as a layer of smoke in the Alvar areas of Jefferson County. This state-threatened plant can only be seen in SLELO. © Steve Young-NYNHP.

These and many other important ecological rarities have been under increasing threat from invasive species. The staff and volunteers of Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management, in SLELO and across the state, play a big part in protecting these rarities. Thank you and keep up the good work!

Resources to learn more:

Environmental Resource Mapper
New York Nature Explorer
NYNHP Conservation Guides

Invasives Role in Local , Regional & State Economies

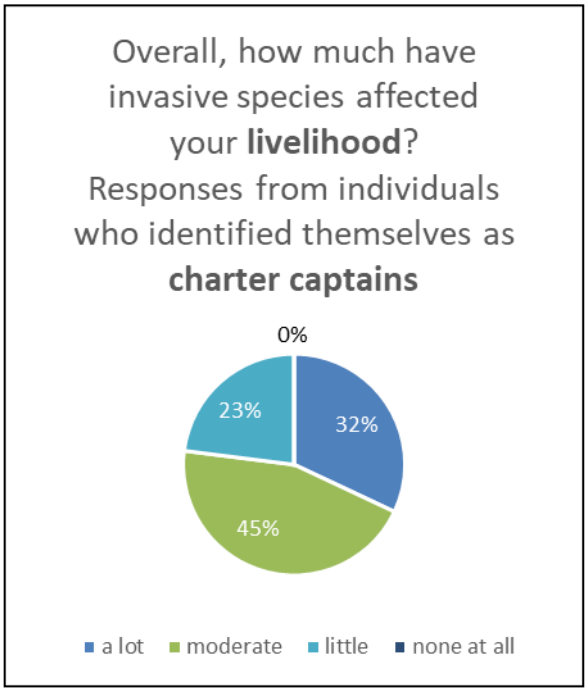
SLELO– Rob Williams

Invasive species affect almost all aspects of our culture. They interfere with many types of outdoor recreation. They reduce crop yields and interfere with harvest operations on local farms. Along public roads and highways, invasive plants restrict visibility and create roadside hazards. Invasive insects and diseases kill trees in forested areas, as well as along community streets. Some invasive species even have a direct negative impact on public health.

In 2004, some sixteen years ago, the economic impact of invasive species in the United States had been estimated at 120 billion annually, (*Pimentel, et. al.2004*). Add sixteen years with a modest average inflation rate of 0.9%, and impact would be 163 billion annually (*Bureau of Labor Statistics 2020*). Pause for just a moment and let that resonate 163 billion! Local and regional communities have been challenged with preventing and controlling invasive species or remediating their impacts at costs ranging from several thousand to millions of dollars. This economic impact affects local, regional and state budgets directly through prevention and management costs; indirect costs are endured when the value is placed on things like recreation which can be suppressed by poor water quality or reduced access issues due to the presence of invasive plants—real estate values and resale can be lessoned by the same.

A *Cultural Impact Study* completed by the SLELO PRISM in 2016, suggests that, in addition to the ecological and economic impacts of invasive species, these same species have an effect on the well-being and livelihoods of people locally and regionally (Williams, R. and T. Ives 2016).

Economic, cultural and ecosystem impacts resulting from invasive species invasions, signify the need for continued prevention and management. By addressing the threat of invasive species, PRISMs and other community partnerships can have tangible and lasting effects in the mitigation of the negative implications caused by invasive species. **These actions, in-turn will stimulate tourism, water and land-based recreation, travel, and will play an important role in the social well-being, and recovery of local, regional, and statewide economies.**



The Cultural Impact Study suggests that 77% of small business owners, such as fishing charter captains, say invasive species affect their livelihood either a lot or a moderate amount.

Gearing Up for Summer

SLELO-Megan Pistolese

Warm weather is finally here and it's time to gear up and enjoy the great outdoors (socially distanced of course). You can **help protect your favorite wild and urban places** by keeping an eye out for invasive species, reporting observations via iMapInvasives, and by taking steps to control invasives you find on your property.

Detecting species early on and implementing control methods before populations become too large reduces the spread potential and impacts of invasive species. To strengthen early detection efforts, SLELO is recruiting volunteers to help survey for priority prevention species that threaten our region. Currently, we're focusing efforts on spotted lanternfly/tree of heaven, hemlock woolly adelgid, tench and fanwort.

We've created an interactive **story-map** that showcases confirmed iMapInvasive observations, suggested survey sites and other information for these species.

VOLUNTEER FOR NATURE

SIGN UP HERE

VIEW OUR STORY-MAP

In addition to volunteering with SLELO, our host organization, The Nature Conservancy offers many other ways you can serve nature.

To learn more, contact:
Mary Ripka, NYS Volunteer Programs Manager
mripka@tnc.org 315-387 -3600 x7721

Kasoag Lake Completes Fanwort Treatment

SLELO—Rob Williams

Earlier this summer, SLELO PRISM joined forces with the Kasoag Lake Conservation Association to implement what we hope to be a final treatment of fanwort on Kasog Lake.

Fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*) has been identified as a high-risk invasive species in New York and is considered a Tier 2 species within the SLELO PRISM. Fanwort was confirmed present in Kasog Lake back in 2016. The presence triggered an early detection response by SLELO to help deter the spread of fanwort downstream via the west branch of Fish Creek into Oneida Lake. Our early detection team conducted a thorough survey of nearly 17 miles with no presence observed in the Creek. Surveillance of the west branch of Fish Creek continue through the annual efforts of members of our Volunteer Surveillance Network.

In June of this year, contractors successfully treated the last remaining populations of fanwort in Kasoag Lake. Monitoring in future years will occur on behalf of the Kasoag Lake Conservation Association. **More information on this effort.**

29.5 acres of fanwort suppressed in Kasoag Lake this year!

Species Spotlight: European Cherry Fruit Fly

By: Vanessa Case-USDA Plant Protection & Quarantine Technician

The US Department of Agriculture is conducting a Wildlands Survey to determine if there is any presence of **European Cherry Fruit Fly** (ECFF) *Rhagoletis cerasi*, in the North Country. This fly is an invasive pest that poses a serious threat to commercial cherry fruit production. Damage from ECFF is caused by larvae feeding on the fruit pulp leading to potential losses of up to 100% of the fruit. In 2016, the ECFF was found in Ontario, Canada and a year later it was located near the Niagara River in New York.

SLELO partners and volunteers have aided this project by allowing traps to be hung but more locations are still needed in Jefferson, St. Lawrence, and Clinton counties. Primary host plants include all species of honeysuckle (*Lonicera spp)* and cherries (*Prunus spp)*. The traps used are protein-based sticky traps with a pheromone lure. They are placed six to eight feet off the ground in or near the host species and will be checked approximately every two weeks until the end of September.

R. *Cerasi* adult on a cherry,
© Alison Morris-bugwood.org.

Yellow sticky traps hung in host trees to catch R. *Cerasi*
© Megan Pistolese-SLELO PRISM.

The current Wildlands Survey was begun in summer 2019 with a primary focus in Franklin and Clinton counties and is continuing through summer 2020 with a greater emphasis on locations in St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties to determine whether the pest is moving eastward from the river region or south from Canada.

If you are interested in assisting this project and have honeysuckle or cherry on your property please contact

Vanessa Case

vanessa.case@usda.gov

(518) 837-7060.

Developing Partnerships and Plans Across the St. Lawrence Watershed

Chasity Miller- District Manager/ Chairperson
Franklin County Soil and Water Conservation District/ St. Lawrence River Watershed Project, Inc.

The St. Lawrence River Watershed Project (SLRWP) was created through partnerships of the Soil & Water Conservation Districts of Franklin, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Herkimer, Hamilton, western Essex and Clinton, as well as various partner organizations within the St. Lawrence Watershed.

The Mission of the SLRWP, a not for profit organization, is to encourage watershed partnerships and the implementation of conservation projects that promote, enhance and protect natural resources and water quality. The Purpose is to promote the sharing of information, data, ideas and resources to foster a dynamic and collaborative watershed management program with **an ecosystem-based approach to water quality improvement and protection.** The main focus areas of SLRWP are invasive species, agricultural practice management, planning land use planning, forest management, floodplain management, recreation, development and stormwater management through partnerships, collaboration, and education.

In 2015, the SLRWP started developing a St. Lawrence River Watershed Revitalization Plan through support of the NYS Department of State's Local Waterfront Revitalization Program. The plan will be the framework used to help secure funding, prioritize and implement revitalization projects spanning 5,600 square miles within NY's St. Lawrence River Watershed. Below is a list of deliverables outlined in the plan.

- Develop a watershed characterization assessment of resources.
- Assess the feasibility of implementing best management practices to enhance water quality.
- Watershed management recommendations to achieve goals and objectives.
- An implementation strategy and schedule.
- A tracking and monitoring plan.

St. Lawrence River in Malone, NY.
© Chasity Miller, Franklin SWCD.

- Implementation of **Invasive species management Strategies** (including prevention, control, education, and monitoring in coordination with SLELO and APIPP PRISMs).

Currently, the SLRWP is seeking data and input from the public to help identity projects that could spark economic investment, natural resource protection, regional sustainability and community revitalization. Considering the impact the St. Lawrence River has on our economy and livelihood, this is a big opportunity to **bring invasive species prevention and management to the forefront**. In addition, it is an opportunity for the public to showcase what is important to their communities. Anyone who resides within the St. Lawrence River Watershed can comment and assist with the projects that are identified and prioritized in the plan.

Submit your input by August 1st to

Chastity Miller, Current Chairperson of the SLRWP at cmiller@fcswcd.org (518) 651-2097.

A special thanks to everyone who assisted with the plan! There are a lot of factors that went into putting together a project like this and establishing the group. Sometimes the hardest part is making sure everyone who needs to be there is there!

Watercraft Inspection Mid-Season Report

SLELO PRISM — Brittney Rogers

The 2020 SLELO PRISM and TILT Watercraft Inspection Steward Program (WISP) successfully launched the week before Memorial Day Weekend. This years' training was a bit different than those in the past but we brought on 10 new stewards and trained them virtually via Zoom on all things WISP, including invasive species identification, communicating with the public and how to use the Survey123 application that is being used by all programs in NYS. This group of stewards are at launches from the St Lawrence River, Lake Ontario, Salmon River, Oswego River, Erie Canal and many other inland lakes and waterbodies. We have already collected over 4,500 inspections this summer as the weather has been quite perfect for boating, kayaking and fishing. Many of the boaters have recently been in waters as far as Maine, Ohio and South Carolina. During the surveys we have learned that 35% have never interacted with a steward before and we've found invasive species on 10% of the boats. More information can be found on our mid-season report once it is released to our **website** *(coming soon)*.

Be sure to say hello if you encounter a steward!

© Alaina Young, Thousand Islands Land Trust

Early Detection 2020

SLELO's early detection work is second only to prevention. To maximize our effectiveness, early detection work is concentrated at Priority Conservation Areas (PCA's) and Highly Probable Areas (HPA's) that have been identified by our partnership as having high conservation value.

2020 marks the first season with two team members conducting early detection searches year - round. This season, the following PCAs have been searched with additional sites planned: Chaumont Barrens, Deer Creek WMA, and El Dorado Beach Nature Preserve. *Field reports will be available on our website.*

No Tier 1 species
have been detected at these sties.

Brittney & Robert conducting early detection and a feasibility study on the Black River Trail. Photo credit, © TNC-Megan Pistolese-SLELO.

Terrestrial Coordinator's Update

SLELO-Robert Smith

Urban Forests & Climate Change

Climatologists are predicting an increase in annual mean temperature ranging from 3-8°F by 2100, along with increased drought periods, flooding, and severity of storm events (1). These changes to the climate are being attributed to an increase in the production of greenhouse gases (2). The main culprit of these gases being carbon dioxide (CO_2), comprising 76% of the emissions (3). One way that we can mitigate this increase in CO_2 levels is by planting trees. Through the process of photosynthesis, trees store CO_2 in their tissues *(branches, trunk, roots, leaves)* and this equates to less CO_2 in the atmosphere. In fact, one tree over its lifetime can absorb several tons of carbon dioxide (4). This capacity for trees to absorb and store carbon adds up and is estimated to be 708 million tons in the urban forests of the U.S (5).

In addition, trees can reduce CO_2 production through decreased heating and cooling costs. CO_2 is produced in heating and cooling homes and buildings through direct use of fossil fuels or indirectly through electricity which two-thirds is produced using fossil fuels (4). These reductions in heating and cooling costs are achieved by trees in the summer through shading and in the winter through additional sunlight received through leafless deciduous trees and conifers blocking frigid winds from the north (6). According to the U.S. Department of Energy, carefully placed trees can save up to 25% of the energy a typical household uses (6) . By planting trees, we can play a role in combating climate change through carbon reduction and storage. While planting trees will not solve our current climate change problem, it can be part of the solution when combined with decreased CO_2 emission technologies/alternative energy.

As part of the effort to combat climate change, SLELO PRISM is promoting our Urban Forest Sustainability Initiative (UFSI). This program promotes strategies and techniques that keep forests resilient to invasive pests, pathogens, and climate change. The goal of this program is to sustain healthy urban forests. We are interested in collaborating with urban forest/street tree managers in cities within the SLELO region. We have prepared a UFSI guide, UFSI presentation, and have some funding available for trees. *Please reach out to me if you are interested.*

Tug Hill Restoration Project

During the past three years, the SLELO PRISM has collaborated with The Nature Conservancy to restore historical logging trails and patch-cut logging operations back to native forest.

Past logging operations resulted in the introduction of invasive species namely common buckthorn and honeysuckle. After these invasive species were suppressed, 35,000 native climate adaptable trees were planted in 2018 to include 26 *species (long-lived legacy (sugar maples, red spruce),* northern edge species *(Oak, Pine, Hickory).* In 2019, beech bark diseased trees were removed or girdled to increase coarse woody debris. In 2020 an additional 9,000 trees were planted this spring over 20 acres. This year's plantings included Red Oak, White Oak, White Pine, Sugar Maple.

The goal of this effort is to restore disturbed areas within the Tug Hill core forest back to a native, climate adaptable, and forest pest resilient ecosystem. You can learn more about this project online.

SLELO PRISM
Terrestrial Restoration and Resiliency Coordinator
Robert Smith
Robert.l.smith@tnc.org
315 387 3600
x7723

Upcoming Invasive Species Events

Highlight Your Invasive Species Event

PROMOTE YOUR EVENT — REPORT AN EVENT YOU HOSTED

Due to COVID 19 safety protocols our meetings and events will be virtual experiences. Partners are still encouraged reach out to megan.pistolese@tnc.org to collaborate.

NY Great Lakes Action Agenda (GLAA) Webinar Series **July 14th between 2-3pm ET**; *join every other Tuesday ending on August 25th between 2-3pm ET;* Learn of partners and projects working to protect, restore and enhance our Great Lakes lands and waters. Register

Urban Walk & Talk

Friday, July 17th 1pm-2:45pm ET

Take a virtual tour of the Watertown Arboretum and learn about invasive pests threating the trees and what is being done. An opportunity to adopt a street tree to monitor will be offered. *1.5 CFE Category 1 for SAF & 1.5 CNLP; credits pending for ISA.*

Interagency Ecological Restoration Quality Committee Monthly Webinar Series

Thursday, July 30, 2020 – 11 a.m. to 12 p.m. ET An Introduction to the SER International Principles and Standards for the Practice of Ecological Restoration *Bethanie Walder, Society for Ecological Restoration (SER)*

Free NAISMA Invasive Species Webinar Series:

July 15 2PM: Invasive Forest Pests in the U.S.: Impacts and Policy Solutions *(1 CEU/0.5 CEU for ISA, 1 CFE for SAF, 1 CEC for CERP)*

August 19 2PM: How Biocontrol Agents are Approved and How to Access Them for Your Invasive Species Management Needs *(1 CFE for SAF)*

Notable Announcements

View SLELO webinar recordings and videos on **YouTube**.

Like to listen to podcasts? The Wisconsin Sea Grant has a new podcast about aquatic invaders called, **Introduced**.

Boot-brush stations, buckthorn blasters, invasive species outreach materials and much more! **View store**.

PAMF
Phragmites Adaptive Management Framework

Managers' Memo

Protecting Our Lands & Waters

I'd like you to take a moment and visualize a scenario. We are a group of individuals and organizations whose purpose is to be stewards of nature. Together, we invest huge resources into protecting a forest for example. We invest monetary, technical and physical resources into protecting this forest. We plant trees, *climate adaptable of course*, we put up some signs, open some passive-use trails, and seemingly our work is done. A few years pass and suddenly the health of thousands of trees that we planted are declining and the surrounding forest is experiencing mortality. In response, we conduct a ground search and find that two forest pests and one pathogen are killing the forest we are trying to protect. Whoops, guess we didn't have our eye on the eight-ball! In this scenario, the "eight-ball" is a sphere of invasive forest pests and pathogens that we didn't see coming and did not or could not react to quickly enough. Situations like these can happen just as easily in aquatic ecosystems and may even have broader impacts.

So what's my point? Invasive species management is necessary for conservation, and we MUST keep our eyes on the eight-ball. Invasive species are sneaky, deceptive things that can undo much of our hard work and they can do it in the blink of an eye. Protecting our lands and waters means we must be highly aware of the harm invasive species can cause and be ready and willing to incorporate invasive species prevention, early detection, and rapid response into our long-term management. *Cheers to all who recognize this!*

~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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Articles contributed by SLELO partners

SLELO PRISM

The Nature Conservancy

SLELO PRISM Host Organization

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Department of Environmental Conservation

Eastern Lake Ontario Swallow-wort collaborative