PRISM
(New York Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management)
NON-NATIVE PLANT INVASIVENESS RANKING FORM

PRISM: Adirondack Park Invasive Program

Scientific name:	Lonicera morrowii, L. japonica, L maackii USDA Plants Code: LOMO2, LOJA, LOMA6
Common names:	Morrow's honeysuckle, Japanese honeysuckle, Amur honeysuckle
Native Distribution	Eurasia
Date Assessed:	December 2, 2015
PRISM Assessors:	Zachary Simek
PRISM Reviewers:	Brendan Quirion, Steve Young, Chris Zimmerman
Date Approved:	4/7/2016 Form version date: 13 April 2009

New York Relative Maximum score: 85.54 Date NY assessment approved: August 20,2008

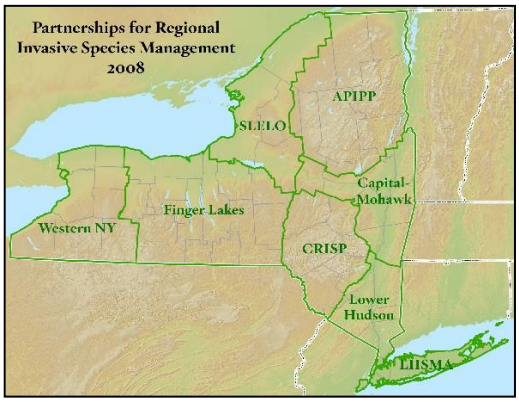
New York State Invasive Rank: Very High

SUMMARY OF PRISM RANKING RESULTS:

Distribution: Widespread

Estimated number of infested sites: >10

PRISM Invasiveness Rank[§]: Very High



A. DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE (KNOWN/POTENTIAL):

1. What is the species distribution and abundance in the PRISM?

A.	Not present	Not Present
B.	Occurs in three or fewer natural areas (locations that are at least ¼ mile apart) with no infested area* >1 acre or containing >100 individuals	Restricted
C.	Present in 4–10 natural areas, or with one occupied location >1 acre or containing >100 individuals	Common
D.	Present in >10 minimally managed areas	Widespread
U.	Unknown	Unknown

Answer: Widespread

Describe distribution:
Bush honeysuckle is widespread across the Adirondack PRISM. Most infestations have not been mapped due to the time commitments and labor costs associated with taking on a mapping effort of this scale. However, based on field observations by staff and partners, it is apparent that most of these infestations fall along roadsides and railroad right-of ways, within abandoned fields and campgrounds, as well as along river and stream corridors. Areas that are prone to disturbance and receive ample sunlight are most vulnerable to invasion. However, some sources indiciate bush honeysuckle can tolerate full shade. Within the Adirondack PRISM, areas such as the Champlain Valley and Lake George region have the highest density of infestations. Honeysuckle is particularly widespread in the Champlain Valley due to the increased presence of agriculture that provides disturbed and sunny areas prime for establishment. Within the interior Adirondacks, it is uncommon to document this species within the heart of the forest preserve due to limited sunlight availability and minimal disturbance.
Sources of information:

Field observations of APIPP staff; field reports from NYSDEC invasive species campground manager; White and Stiles 1992

§Not Assessable: not persistent in the PRISM, or not found outside of cultivation.

*Definition of "infested area" is the "…actual or percentage of land occupied by [canopy cover of] weed plants" NAWMA (North American Weed Management Association) 2002. North American Invasive Plant Mapping Standards (see http://www.nawma.org/).

2. What is the likelihood the species will occur (if not yet present) or expand its distribution and abundance (if already present) in the PRISM?

Answer: Moderately likely

Documentation (e.g.: history of establishment in PRISM, suitability of habitats and climate, distribution models, literature, expert opinions):
These species are already widespread within the Adirondack PRISM and there is ample suitable habitat for their continued expansion, especially along road/rail corridors, within agricultural areas like the Champlain Valley, and within campgrounds and hamlet areas. It is nearly impossible to effectively limit the spread of these species since their primary vector for spread is through seed dispersal by birds. However, based on the current distribution it appears that most spread occurs in managed or minimally managed areas. Expansion into natural areas of the PRISM is not as likely.
Sources of information:
Field observations of APIPP staff; field reports from NYSDEC invasive species campground manager; White & Stiles 1992

B. INVASIVENESS RANK IN THE PRISM:

Is the species distribution Widespread or Common?

Yes: Go to column A in table below.

No: What is the likelihood of species occurrence or expansion? Answer:

Very Likely:	Use column A below
Moderately likely:	Use column B below
Unlikely:	Use column C below
Zero likelihood	Invasive potential Insignificant
Unknown	Invasive potential Unknown
Not assessed	Invasive potential not assessed

Assign a PRISM invasiveness rank to the species based on its New York Relative Maximum Score, using the designated column in the table below.

New York Relative Maximum Score	New York Invasiveness Rank	A	B	C
> 80.00	Very High	VH	H	M
70.00–80.00	High	H	M	L
50.00–69.99	Moderate	M	L	Ins
40.00–49.99	Low	L	Ins	Ins
<40.00	Insignificant	Ins	Ins	Ins

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Column used: A (Insert PRISM Invasiveness Rank on page 1)

References for species assessment:

Field reports from APIPP staff and DEC Invasive Species Campground Manager

White, D. W. & E. W. Stiles. 1992. Bird dispersal of fruits of species introduced into eastern North America. Canadian Journal Botany 70: 1689-1696.

Citation: This ranking form for regions within NYS may be cited as: Jordan, M.J., G. Moore and T.W. Weldy. 2008. Invasiveness ranking system for non-native plants of New York. Unpublished. The Nature Conservancy, Cold Spring Harbor, NY; Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, NY; The Nature Conservancy, Albany, NY. Note that the order of authorship is alphabetical; all three authors contributed substantially to the development of this protocol.

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