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

PRISM: Adirondack Park Invasive Program

Scientific name:	Potamogeton crispus L.	USDA Plants Code: POCR3
Common names:	Curly pondweed	
Native Distribution	Eurasia	
Date Assessed:	27 January 2012; revised 25 November 2015	
PRISM Assessors:	Meghan Johnstone and Erin Vennie-Vollrath	
PRISM Reviewers:	Leigh Walrath, Meg Modley, Cathy McGlynn, Steve Young	
Date Approved:	20 April 2016	Form version date: 13 April 2009

New York Relative Maximum score: 79.79 Date NY assessment approved: 9 July 2009

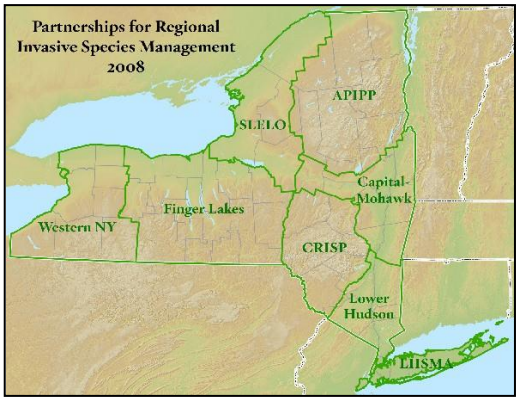
New York State Invasive Rank: High

SUMMARY OF PRISM RANKING RESULTS:

Distribution: Widespread

Estimated number of infested sites: 15

PRISM Invasiveness Rank[§]: 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:
Known to be present in at least 15 water bodies in the Adirondack PRISM: Brant Lake, Chateaugay Lakes (Lower, Narrows, and Upper), Eagle Lake, Franklin Falls Flow, Hadlock Pond, Lake Champlain, Lake Flower, Lake George, Lake Luzerne, Mayfield Lake, Paradox Lake, Lower Saranac Lake, and Schroon Lake
Sources of information:
Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program 2015

[§]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: Very likely

Documentation (e.g.: history of establishment in PRISM, suitability of habitats and climate, distribution models, literature, expert opinions):
Spreads through turions which are moved among waterways. Can also reproduce by seed but this plays a small role compared to the vegetative reproduction through turions. Turions and plant fragments can hitchhike on boats, trailers, motors and fishing gear from one body of water to another.

Becomes invasive in some areas because of tolerance for low light and low water temperatures; tolerances allow it to get a head start on and outcompete native plants in the early spring. Due to its early-season growth and subsequent mid-summer die off, Potamogeton crispus has the potential to be missed by citizen scientists who are monitoring for aquatic invasive plants in late summer and early fall.

Sources of information:
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources 2012; Maine Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program 2009.

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

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

References for species assessment:

Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program. 2015. Distribution of Lakes Monitored and Aquatic Invasive Species in the Adirondack PRISM, 2015. Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program. Keene Valley, NY.

Maine Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program. 2009. Curly-leaf Pondweed Factsheet. http://www.mainevolunteerlakemonitors.org/mciap/herbarium/CurlyLeafPondweed.php [Accessed 1 Feb 2016].

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. 2012. Curly-leaf Pondweed (Potamogeton crispus). Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives/fact/curlyleaf_pondweed.htm. [Accessed 27 Jan 2012].

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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