

# PRISM

New York Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management.

## NON-NATIVE PLANT INVASIVENESS RANKING FORM FOR NATURAL / MINIMALLY MANAGED AREAS

### PRISM: Adirondack Park Invasive Program

Scientific name: Microstegium vimineum USDA Plants Code: MIVI  
Common names: Japanese stiltgrass, Eulalia, Nepalese browntop  
Native Distribution: India and Asia, including Bhutan, China, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, and Vietnam.  
Date Assessed: December, 9 2015  
PRISM Assessors: Zachary Simek  
PRISM Reviewers: Brendan Quirion, Steve Young, Chris Zimmerman  
Date Approved: 4/7/2016 Form version date: 6 September 2012

New York Relative Maximum score: 85 Date NY assessment approved: 10/22/2008

New York State Invasive Rank: Very High  
(for natural areas)

### SUMMARY OF PRISM RANKING RESULTS:

**Distribution:**

**Estimated number of infested sites:**

**PRISM Invasiveness Rank<sup>§</sup>:**



### 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:

Describe distribution:  
Japanese stiltgrass is not known to be present in the Adirondack PRISM  
Sources of information:  
Field observation by APIPP staff

<sup>§</sup>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/>).

# PRISM

New York Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management.

## NON-NATIVE PLANT INVASIVENESS RANKING FORM FOR NATURAL / MINIMALLY MANAGED AREAS

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:

Documentation (e.g.: history of establishment in PRISM, suitability of habitats and climate, distribution models, literature, expert opinions):

Japanese stiltgrass is reported in areas south and west of the Adirondack PRISM. Stiltgrass prefers forest edges, wetlands, stream edges, and fields. Its presence is often accelerated or promoted by high deer density that leads to overbrowsing of native vegetation. It can spread by seed and vegetatively via stolons. Japanese stiltgrass is a prolific seed producer, capable of producing 100 seeds per plant. Literature suggests that seeds can be spread by wind, water, animals, and humans. In areas where Japanese stiltgrass is already present, it is often spread by recreationalists on hiking boots. Seeds can remain viable in the soil for 3-5 years. Some studies have suggested that the distribution of Japanese stiltgrass would be limited by cold temperatures, with the minimum survival temperature reported to be -9.4F. However, based on its presence in other parts of New York State, it is very likely that Japanese stiltgrass could exist within some parts of the PRISM.

Sources of information:  
Fryer, 2011

### 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:**

# PRISM

New York Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management.

## NON-NATIVE PLANT INVASIVENESS RANKING FORM FOR NATURAL / MINIMALLY MANAGED AREAS

Fryer, Janet L. 2011. *Microstegium vimineum*. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: <http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/> [2015, December 9].

**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.

**Acknowledgments:** Valuable contributions by members of the Long Island Invasive Species Management Area's Scientific Review Committee were incorporated in revisions of this form.