

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

PRISM: Adirondack Park Invasive Program

Scientific name: Reynoutria japonica (Hout.) Dcne. var. japonica, F. sachalinensis, F. xbohemica (Polygonum cuspidatum, P. sachalinense, P. xbohemicum)
 USDA Plants Code: POCU6, POSA4,
POBO10

Common names: Japanese knotweed, giant knotweed, Bohemian knotweed

Native Distribution: Asia (China, Japan Korea)

Date Assessed: December 8th, 2015

PRISM Assessors: Zachary Simek

PRISM Reviewers: Brendan Quirion, Chris Zimmerman

Date Approved: 4/7/2016 Form version date: 13 April 2009

New York Relative Maximum score: >80.00 Date NY assessment approved: 2008/05/11

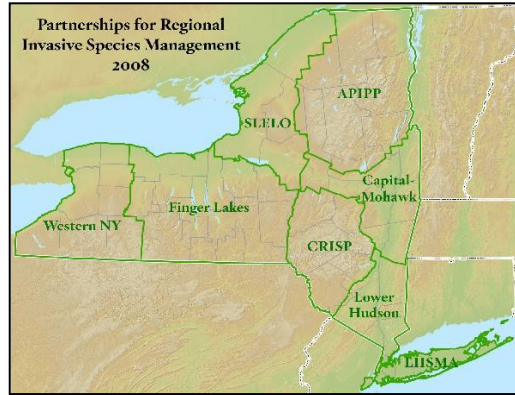
New York State Invasive Rank: Very High

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:
 There are currently 767 documented and mapped infestations of *Reynoutria japonica* within the Adirondack PRISM. However, there are many additional sites that are not currently included in APIPP's WIMS database. These unmapped infestations are often located within towns/villages of the Park or are located on private property that would not warrant management by APIPP. The majority of the known infestations fall along roadsides or riparian corridors.

Sources of information:
 Terrestrial Invasive Species Distribution Data (WIMS); Field observations

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

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*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:

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

Japanese knotweed is currently widespread within the PRISM and will continue to expand by a combination of anthropogenic and natural spread mechanisms. The primary spread mechanism in the Adirondack PRISM is fragmentation of the rhizome and plant material by mowing and road maintenance activities. Roadside mowing, ditch excavation, and movement of contaminated fill have been responsible for numerous introductions in the region and will likely continue to serve as a source. Natural spread of knotweed has also resulted where plants are established along a riparian corridor. This spread has been exacerbated by an increased incidence of high water events that undercut banks and spread propagules downstream.

Sources of information:

APIPP's terrestrial invasive species distribution data (WIMS); field observations by APIPP staff; Stone, 2010

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:

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APIPP's Terrestrial Invasive Species Distribution Data (WIMS). [Accessed December 8, 2015]

Field observations by APIPP staff

Stone, Katharine R. 2010. *Polygonum sachalinense*, *P. cuspidatum*, *P. × bohemicum*. 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 8].

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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