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

PRISM: Adirondack Park Invasive Program

Scientific name:	Celastrus orbiculatus	USDA Plants Code: CEOR7
Common names:	Oriental bittersweet	
Native Distribution	Eastern Asia, Korea, China, Japan	
Date Assessed:	December 8th 2015	
PRISM Assessors:	Zachary Simek	
PRISM Reviewers:	Brendan Quirion, Steve Young, Chris Zimmerman, Daniel Spada	
Date Approved:	4/7/2016	Form version date: 13 April 2009

New York Relative Maximum score: 86.67 Date NY assessment approved: August 11,2008

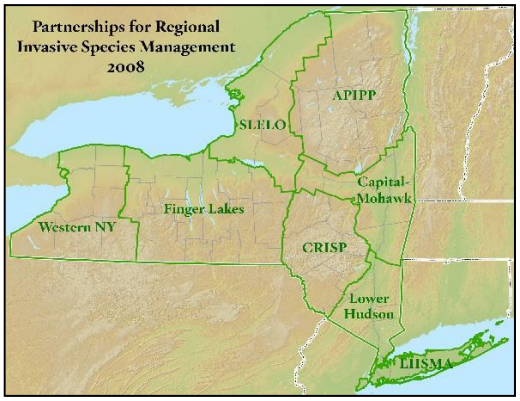
New York State Invasive Rank: Very High

SUMMARY OF PRISM RANKING RESULTS:

Distribution: Common

Estimated number of infested sites: 4-10

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: Common

Describe distribution:
There are currently 22 documented and mapped Celastrus orbiculatus infestations within the Adirondack PRISM. However, there are likely far more infestations present in the PRISM that have not been mapped to date. Very large infestations have been noted spreading north up Interstate 87 and in the Lake George region. The majority of infestations that are currently documented fall along roadsides, on private property, or within hamlet areas. Additional infestations have been detected in areas of high disturbance such as trailheads, campgrounds, and hiking trails. The number of infestations in natrual and minimally managed areas reamains relativeley low.
Sources of information:
Terrestrial Invasive Species Distribution Data (WIMS) and field observations

[§]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):
Oriental bittersweet is capable of spreading into forests, old fields, grasslands, riparian areas, and wetlands. Its main spread mechanism is via seed dispersal by birds. In field studies, it has been documented that birds can remove up to 80% of an oriental bittersweet seed crop. Bird dispersal allows long distance transport into otherwise undisturbed areas. Humans are also responsible for spreading oriental bittersweet, especially along right-of-ways via mowing, and by inadvertently spreading seeds when collecting branches for ornamental wreath building. Given its dispersal by birds, oriental bittersweet will continue to expand across the PRISM.

Sources of information:
APIPP's terrestrial invasive species distribution data (WIMS); 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:

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

Fryer, Janet L. 2011. Celastrus orbiculatus. 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.

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