

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

PRISM: Adirondack Park Invasive Program

Scientific name: Lythrum salicaria L. USDA Plants Code: LYSA2
 Common names: Purple Loosestrife
 Native Distribution: Eurasia
 Date Assessed: December 8 2015
 PRISM Assessors: Brendan Quirion
 PRISM Reviewers: Brendan Quirion, Chris Zimmerman, Daniel Spada
 Date Approved: 4/7/2016 Form version date: 13 April 2009
 New York Relative Maximum score: 91.00 Date NY assessment approved: 21 April 2008
 New York State Invasive Rank: Very High

SUMMARY OF PRISM RANKING RESULTS:

Distribution: Widespread
Estimated number of infested sites: 388
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 388 documented and mapped *Lythrum salicaria* infestations within the Adirondack PRISM. The majority of these infestations fall along roadsides, within wetland complexes, along riparian corridors, or on private property in hamlet areas. The actual number of sites present in the PRISM is likely much higher, since not all areas of the PRISM have been surveyed extensively. Extensive populations of purple loosestrife known to exist in large wetland complexes adjacent to Lake Champlain have not been mapped to date.
 Sources of information:
 APIPP's 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):

Purple loosestrife is a prolific seed producer that can generate 100,000 to 2.5 million seeds per plant with germination rates around 90%. While purple loosestrife prefers moist soil, it has been observed growing in upland sites such as residential flower gardens and landscapes.

Sources of information:

APIPP's terrestrial invasive species distribution data (WIMS); Munger, 2002

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]

Munger, Gregory T. 2002. *Lythrum salicaria*. 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].

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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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