

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: Aralia elata USDA Plants Code: AREL8
Common names: Japanese angelica tree
Native Distribution: East Asia
Date Assessed: December 16, 2015
PRISM Assessors: Zachary Simek
PRISM Reviewers: Brendan Quirion, Steve Young, Chris Zimmerman, Daniel Spada
Date Approved: 4/7/2016 Form version date: 6 September 2012

New York Relative Maximum score: 80.46 Date NY assessment approved: 10/22/2015
New York State Invasive Rank: Very High
(for natural areas)

SUMMARY OF PRISM RANKING RESULTS:

Distribution:

Estimated number of infested sites:

PRISM Invasiveness Rank[§]:



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 angelica tree is not known to be present in the APIPP PRISM.

Sources of information:

Field observations by APIPP staff; iMapInvasives, 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/>).

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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 angelica tree can establish at forest edges, open areas, thickets and disturbed urban areas. It is capable of long distance dispersal via seeds carried by birds. There is limited information available regarding the minimum temperature tolerance of Japanese angelica tree, but its native range contains climates similar to New York State. It would likely persist in some parts of the PRISM. There are currently infestations located in Woodstock and south of Syracuse.

Sources of information:

"Japanese angelica tree," n.d.

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: **B** (Insert PRISM Invasiveness Rank on page 1)

References for species assessment:

Field observations by APIPP staff

iMapInvasives: an online data system supporting strategic invasive species management. © 2015, NatureServe. Available at <http://www.imapinvasives.org>. (Date accessed: Dec 16, 2015.)

Japanese angelica tree. (n.d.). Retrieved December 16, 2015.

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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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