

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: Ficaria verna USDA Plants Code: RAFI
Common names: lesser celandine, fig buttercup
Native Distribution: Europe
Date Assessed: December 14, 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: 85.56 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[§]:



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:

Lesser celandine is not known to be present in the Adirondack PRISM.

Sources of information:

Field observations by APIPP staff; Steve Young personal communication

[§]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: Moderately likely

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

Lesser celandine grows in forests, wetlands, riparian corridors, right-of-ways, and any other region that provides moist soil and at least partial sun. The plant was once a popular ornamental species and its spread was facilitated by intentional planting; however, it is now a prohibited species under New York's Part 575 regulations. Once established on the landscape, it's spread primarily through vegetative means via bulbils and tubers. Propagules can be spread by high water events, wildlife, and humans. It is unlikely that climate would limit the establishment of lesser celandine in the APIPP PRISM.

Sources of information:

Soharbi et al. 2013

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: Moderately likely

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

Soharbi et al. (2013). Some biological aspects of the weed lesser celandine (*Ranunculus ficaria*). *Planta Daninha*, 31(3), 577-585.

Steve Young, personal communication

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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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