

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

PRISM: Long Island Invasive Species Management Area

Scientific name: Centaurea stoebe ssp. micranthos s.l. (including C. biebersteinii, C. diffusa, C. maculosa misapplied, C. xpsammogena)
 USDA Plants Code: CESTM, CEDI3, CEPS

Common names: Spotted knapweed, spotted star-thistle

Native Distribution: Southeastern Europe

Date Assessed: March 10, 2008; April 8, 2009

PRISM Assessors: Jinshuang Ma, Gerry Moore

PRISM Reviewers: LIISMA SRC

Date Approved: April 15, 2009 Form version date: 3 March 2009

New York Relative Maximum score: 78.88 Date NY assessment approved: April 15, 2009

New York State Invasive Rank: High

SUMMARY OF PRISM RANKING RESULTS:

Distribution: Widespread

Estimated number of infested sites: 50+

PRISM Invasiveness Rank: 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:

Present throughout PRISM.

The taxonomy here and nomenclature of this group is most difficult. Keil & Ochsmann (2006) note that the material introduced in the U.S. is the *C. stoebe* subsp. *micranthos*, which is a tetraploid perennial that is distinct from the diploid biennials (*C. stoebe* subsp. *stoebe*, *C. maculosa*, *C. rhenana*) found in Europe. They also note that another closely related species, *C. diffusa*, has been reported from the Northeast (e.g., CT, MA, NJ) and that it hybridizes with *C. stoebe* subsp. *micranthos* producing *C. xpsammogena*. More collection and study is needed to determine if the material on Long Island is straight *C. stoebe* subsp. *stoebe* or a mixture of this, *C. diffusa* and the hybrid, *C. xpsammogena*. Should also confirm that the diploid taxa reported from Europe are not present. Preliminary review of the material in this complex from Long Island shows it to be quite diverse morphologically.

Sources of information:

Keil & Ochsmann, 2006; Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2009; Weldy & Werier, 2009.

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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):
 Already well established throughout PRISM.
 Sources of information:
 Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2009; Weldy & Werier, 2009.

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:

Brooklyn Botanic Garden. 2009. AILANTHUS database. [Accessed on April 6, 2009.]

Keil, D. J. and J. Ochsmann. 2006. Centaurea. Pp. 181-194 in Flora of North America (Flora North America Editorial Committee, eds.). Vol 19. Oxford University Press, New York. 579 pp.

Weldy, T. and D. Werier. 2008. New York Flora Atlas. [S.M. Landry, K.N. Campbell, and L.D. Mabe (original application development), Florida Center for Community Design and Research. University of South Florida]. New York Flora Association, Albany, New York. [Accessed on April 6, 2009.]

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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