

PRISM

(New York Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management)

NON-NATIVE PLANT INVASIVENESS RANKING FORM

PRISM: Long Island Invasive Species Management Area

Scientific name: Pinus thunbergii USDA Plants Code: PITH2
Common names: Japanese black pine
Native Distribution: Japan, Korea
Date Assessed: January 12, 2009
PRISM Assessors: Steve Glenn
PRISM Reviewers: LIISMA SRC
Date Approved: 21 Jan. 2009 Form version date: 25 August 2008
New York Relative Maximum score: 58.62 Date NY assessment approved: 21 Jan. 2009
New York State Invasive Rank: Moderate

SUMMARY OF PRISM RANKING RESULTS:

Distribution: Widespread

Estimated number of infested sites: 70+

PRISM Invasiveness Rank: Moderate



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:

Documented from approximately 70+ locations in in the Long Island PRISM since 1980.

Sources of information:

Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2009.

*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):

While there is a history of cultivation and subsequent establishment on coastal barrier islands; this species has not been observed forming large dense stands; is succumbing to various pests and pathogens; and may be self-infertile.

Sources of information:

Authors' personal observations (Glenn); Tiffney & Barrera, 1979; Lamont & Stalter, 1991; anonymous, 2008; Kowalsick & Daughtrey, 2008; Weldy & Werier, 2008; Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 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:

Anonymous. 2008. Plants for a future. < http://www.ibiblio.org/pfaf/cgi-bin/arr_html?Pinus+thunbergii&CAN=LATIND > [Accessed on January 12, 2009].

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Kowalsick, T. & M. Daughtrey. 2008. The Japanese Black Pine - What's happening? Cornell Cooperative Extension, Riverhead, NY. 4 pp.

Lamont, E. E. & R. Stalter. 1991. The vascular flora of Orient Beach State Park, Long Island, New York. Bull. Torrey Botanical Club. 118(4):459-468.

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Tiffney, W. N. & J. F. Barrera. 1979. Comparative growth of pitch and Japanese black pine in clumps of the N₂-fixing shrub, bayberry. *Botanical Gazette*. 140: Supplement: Symbiotic nitrogen fixation in actinomycete-aodulated plants, S108-S109.

Weldy, T. & 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 January 12, 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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