

PRISM

(New York Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management)

NON-NATIVE PLANT INVASIVENESS RANKING FORM

PRISM: Long Island Invasive Species Management Area

Scientific name: Pyrus calleryana USDA Plants Code: PYCA80
Common names: Callery pear
Native Distribution: China
Date Assessed: November 14, 2008
PRISM Assessors: Steve Glenn
PRISM Reviewers: LIISMA SRC
Date Approved: November 19, 2008 Form version date: 25 August 2008
New York Relative Maximum score: 65.06 Date NY assessment approved: Nov. 19, 2008
New York State Invasive Rank: Moderate

SUMMARY OF PRISM RANKING RESULTS:

Distribution: Common

Estimated number of infested sites: 6

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: Common

Describe distribution:

Documented as an escape from at least 6 sites on Long Island and Staten Island since 2002.

Sources of information:

Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2008.

*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):

History of establishment as street tree and as an escape. Analysis of herbarium specimens (Vincent, 2005) indicates a recent shift from the lag-phase to the spreading phase of this species, so expansion could be rapid.

Sources of information:

Vincent, 2005; Culley & Hardiman, 2007; Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2008.

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. 2008. AILANTHUS database. [Accessed on November 14, 2008].

Culley, T. M. & N. A. Hardiman. 2007. The beginning of a new invasive plant: a history of the ornamental Callery pear in the United States. *BioScience*, 57(11):956-964.

Vincent, M. A. 2005. On the spread and current distribution of *Pyrus calleryana* in the United States. *Castanea* 70(1):20-31.

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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