

NEW YORK

NON-NATIVE PLANT INVASIVENESS RANKING FORM

Scientific name: Achyranthes japonica (Miq.) Nakai (syn. Achyranthes bidentata var. japonica Miq.) USDA Plants Code: ACJA
 Common names: Japanese chaff flower
 Native distribution: East Asia
 Date assessed: February 27, 2012
 Assessors: Steve Glenn
 Reviewers: LIISMA SRC
 Date Approved: 15 May 2012 Form version date: 29 April 2011

New York Invasiveness Rank: High (Relative Maximum Score 70.00-80.00)

Distribution and Invasiveness Rank (Obtain from PRISM invasiveness ranking form)			
Status of this species in each PRISM:		Current Distribution	PRISM Invasiveness Rank
1	Adirondack Park Invasive Program	Not Assessed	Not Assessable
2	Capital/Mohawk	Not Assessed	Not Assessable
3	Catskill Regional Invasive Species Partnership	Not Assessed	Not Assessable
4	Finger Lakes	Not Assessed	Not Assessable
5	Long Island Invasive Species Management Area	Not Present	Moderate
6	Lower Hudson	Not Assessed	Not Assessable
7	Saint Lawrence/Eastern Lake Ontario	Not Assessed	Not Assessable
8	Western New York	Not Assessed	Not Assessable

Invasiveness Ranking Summary (see details under appropriate sub-section)		Total (Total Answered*) Possible	Total
1	Ecological impact	40 (30)	21
2	Biological characteristic and dispersal ability	25 (25)	21
3	Ecological amplitude and distribution	25 (21)	12
4	Difficulty of control	10 (7)	5
	Outcome score	100 (83) ^b	59 ^a
	Relative maximum score [†]		71.08
	New York Invasiveness Rank [§]	High (Relative Maximum Score 70.00-80.00)	

* For questions answered "unknown" do not include point value in "Total Answered Points Possible." If "Total Answered Points Possible" is less than 70.00 points, then the overall invasive rank should be listed as "Unknown."

[†] Calculated as 100(a/b) to two decimal places.

[§] Very High >80.00; High 70.00-80.00; Moderate 50.00-69.99; Low 40.00-49.99; Insignificant <40.00

Not Assessable: not persistent in NY, or not found outside of cultivation.

A. DISTRIBUTION (KNOWN/POTENTIAL): Summarized from individual PRISM forms

A1.1. Has this species been documented to persist without cultivation in NY? (reliable source; voucher not required)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes – continue to A1.2	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No – continue to A2.1	
A1.2. In which PRISMs is it known (see inset map)?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Adirondack Park Invasive Program	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Capital/Mohawk	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Catskill Regional Invasive Species Partnership	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Finger Lakes	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Long Island Invasive Species Management Area	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lower Hudson	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Saint Lawrence/Eastern Lake Ontario	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Western New York	

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Documentation: Not yet known to be in New York State.

Sources of information:

BBG, 2012; Weldy & Werier, 2012

A2.1. What is the likelihood that this species will occur and persist outside of cultivation, given the climate in the following PRISMs? (obtain from PRISM invasiveness ranking form)

Not Assessed	Adirondack Park Invasive Program
Not Assessed	Capital/Mohawk
Not Assessed	Catskill Regional Invasive Species Partnership
Not Assessed	Finger Lakes
Very Likely	Long Island Invasive Species Management Area
Not Assessed	Lower Hudson
Not Assessed	Saint Lawrence/Eastern Lake Ontario
Not Assessed	Western New York

Documentation: Most of New York State (except the Adirondaks) is suitable based on predictive climate modeling conducted by USDA, APHIS.

Sources of information (e.g.: distribution models, literature, expert opinions):

USDA, APHIS. 2011

If the species does not occur and is not likely to occur in any of the PRISMs, then stop here as there is no need to assess the species. Rank is “Not Assessable.”

A2.2. What is the current distribution of the species in each PRISM? (obtain rank from PRISM invasiveness ranking forms)

	Distribution
Adirondack Park Invasive Program	Not Assessed
Capital/Mohawk	Not Assessed
Catskill Regional Invasive Species Partnership	Not Assessed
Finger Lakes	Not Assessed
Long Island Invasive Species Management Area	Not Present
Lower Hudson	Not Assessed
Saint Lawrence/Eastern Lake Ontario	Not Assessed
Western New York	Not Assessed

Documentation:

Sources of information:

BBG, 2012; Weldy & Werier, 2012.

A2.3. Describe the potential or known suitable habitats within New York. Natural habitats include all habitats not under active human management. Managed habitats are indicated with an asterisk.

Aquatic Habitats	Wetland Habitats	Upland Habitats
<input type="checkbox"/> Salt/brackish waters	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt/brackish marshes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultivated*
<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater tidal	<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater marshes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grasslands/old fields
<input type="checkbox"/> Rivers/streams	<input type="checkbox"/> Peatlands	<input type="checkbox"/> Shrublands
<input type="checkbox"/> Natural lakes and ponds	<input type="checkbox"/> Shrub swamps	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests/woodlands
<input type="checkbox"/> Vernal pools	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forested wetlands/riparian	<input type="checkbox"/> Alpine
<input type="checkbox"/> Reservoirs/impoundments*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ditches*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Roadsides*
	<input type="checkbox"/> Beaches and/or coastal dunes	

Other potential or known suitable habitats within New York:

Documentation: forest edges, river banks, logging roads, pavement cracks, (hillsides-China), (banks of rivers, lakes & dams, rubbish heaps, ruderal places- North Korea)

Sources of information:

Estes, 2005; Evans, 2010; Evans, 2011; Jarolimek, I. et al, 1991; Kolbek & Sadlo, 1996; Robertson, 2003; UGA-CISEH, 2011; USDA-APHIS, 2011; Zhengyi, et al., 2003

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B. INVASIVENESS RANKING

Questions apply to areas similar in climate and habitats to New York unless specified otherwise.

1. ECOLOGICAL IMPACT

1.1. Impact on Natural Ecosystem Processes and System-Wide Parameters (e.g. fire regime, geomorphological changes (erosion, sedimentation rates), hydrologic regime, nutrient and mineral dynamics, light availability, salinity, pH)

- A. No perceivable impact on ecosystem processes based on research studies, or the absence of impact information if a species is widespread (>10 occurrences in minimally managed areas), has been well-studied (>10 reports/publications), and has been present in the northeast for >100 years. 0
- B. Influences ecosystem processes to a minor degree (e.g., has a perceivable but mild influence on soil nutrient availability) 3
- C. Significant alteration of ecosystem processes (e.g., increases sedimentation rates along streams or coastlines, reduces open water that are important to waterfowl) 7
- D. Major, possibly irreversible, alteration or disruption of ecosystem processes (e.g., the species alters geomorphology and/or hydrology, affects fire frequency, alters soil pH, or fixes substantial levels of nitrogen in the soil making soil unlikely to support certain native plants or more likely to favor non-native species) 10
- U. Unknown

Score

7

Documentation:
 Identify ecosystem processes impacted (or if applicable, justify choosing answer A in the absence of impact information)
 By forming dense thickets that displace other plants light levels must be significantly reduced (see question 1.2). No studies regarding other impacts on natural ecosystem processes were found in literature.
Sources of information:
 Evans, 2011; USDA, APHIS, 2011

1.2. Impact on Natural Community Structure

- A. No perceived impact; establishes in an existing layer without influencing its structure 0
- B. Influences structure in one layer (e.g., changes the density of one layer) 3
- C. Significant impact in at least one layer (e.g., creation of a new layer or elimination of an existing layer) 7
- D. Major alteration of structure (e.g., covers canopy, eradicating most or all layers below) 10
- U. Unknown

Score

7

Documentation:
 Identify type of impact or alteration:
 This perennial forb can form dense thickets to heights of 5 to 6 feet - may form monoculture in herbaceous understory; reportedly even displacing Japanese stilt grass (*Microstegium vimineum*). Increases the density of the herb layer. May also eradicate layers below but more documentation needed to confirm.
Sources of information:
 Evans, 2011; USDA, APHIS, 2011

1.3. Impact on Natural Community Composition

- A. No perceived impact; causes no apparent change in native populations 0
- B. Influences community composition (e.g., reduces the number of individuals in one or more native species in the community) 3
- C. Significantly alters community composition (e.g., produces a significant reduction in the population size of one or more native species in the community) 7

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- D. Causes major alteration in community composition (e.g., results in the extirpation of one or several native species, reducing biodiversity or change the community composition towards species exotic to the natural community) 10
- U. Unknown

Score

7

Documentation:

Identify type of impact or alteration:

May form a monoculture in the herbaceous layer; "spreads rapidly in and along riparian areas and can displace other species."

Sources of information:

Evans, 2010 and 2011

1.4. Impact on other species or species groups (cumulative impact of this species on the animals, fungi, microbes, and other organisms in the community it invades. Examples include reduction in nesting/foraging sites; reduction in habitat connectivity; injurious components such as spines, thorns, burrs, toxins; suppresses soil/sediment microflora; interferes with native pollinators and/or pollination of a native species; hybridizes with a native species; hosts a non-native disease which impacts a native species)

- A. Negligible perceived impact 0
- B. Minor impact 3
- C. Moderate impact 7
- D. Severe impact on other species or species groups 10
- U. Unknown

Score

U

Documentation:

Identify type of impact or alteration:

No studies regarding impact on other species found in literature.

Sources of information:

Total Possible

30

Section One Total

21

2. BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND DISPERSAL ABILITY

2.1. Mode and rate of reproduction

- A. No reproduction by seeds or vegetative propagules (i.e. plant sterile with no sexual or asexual reproduction). 0
- B. Limited reproduction (fewer than 10 viable seeds per plant AND no vegetative reproduction; if viability is not known, then maximum seed production is less than 100 seeds per plant and no vegetative reproduction) 1
- C. Moderate reproduction (fewer than 100 viable seeds per plant – if viability is not known, then maximum seed production is less than 1000 seeds per plant - OR limited successful vegetative spread documented) 2
- D. Abundant reproduction (more than 100 viable seeds per plant – if viability is not known, then maximum seed production reported to be greater than 1000 seeds per plant OR vegetative asexual spread documented as one of the plants prime reproductive means) 4
- U. Unknown

Score

4

Documentation:

Describe key reproductive characteristics (including seeds per plant):

A large plant can produce more than 1,000 seeds, can produce up to 16,000 seeds per square meter; is non-rhizomatous.

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Sources of information:
Evans, 2011

2.2. Innate potential for long-distance dispersal (e.g. bird dispersal, sticks to animal hair, buoyant fruits, pappus for wind-dispersal)

- A. Does not occur (no long-distance dispersal mechanisms) 0
- B. Infrequent or inefficient long-distance dispersal (occurs occasionally despite lack of adaptations) 1
- C. Moderate opportunities for long-distance dispersal (adaptations exist for long-distance dispersal, but studies report that 95% of seeds land within 100 meters of the parent plant) 2
- D. Numerous opportunities for long-distance dispersal (adaptations exist for long-distance dispersal and evidence that many seeds disperse greater than 100 meters from the parent plant) 4
- U. Unknown

Score 4

Documentation:

Identify dispersal mechanisms:

Epizoochory- fruits have spiny bracteoles (or bracts or indurate tepals?) that allow them to stick to clothes, equipment, and fur, making the plant easily spread by people and animals. One study found seeds attached to three species of migratory birds (Choi, et al., 2010).

Another study found the fruits of the cogener- *A. aspera*- had a mean dispersal distances of 2.5 km in certain conditions (Bullock & Primack, 1977).

Hydrochory - reported to spread rapidly in and along riparian areas (Evans, 2010; Evans, 2011).

Sources of information:

Bullock & Primack, 1977; Choi, et al., 2010; Evans, 2010; Evans, 2011; Robertson, 2003; USDA-APHIS, 2011; Zhengyi, et al., 2003

2.3. Potential to be spread by human activities (both directly and indirectly – possible mechanisms include: commercial sales, use as forage/revegetation, spread along highways, transport on boats, contaminated compost, land and vegetation management equipment such as mowers and excavators, etc.)

- A. Does not occur 0
- B. Low (human dispersal to new areas occurs almost exclusively by direct means and is infrequent or inefficient) 1
- C. Moderate (human dispersal to new areas occurs by direct and indirect means to a moderate extent) 2
- D. High (opportunities for human dispersal to new areas by direct and indirect means are numerous, frequent, and successful) 3
- U. Unknown

Score 2

Documentation:

Identify dispersal mechanisms:

Fruits have spiny bracteoles (or bracts or indurate tepals?) that allow them to stick to clothes and equipment making the plant easily spread by people.

Sources of information:

Evans, 2011; USDA-APHIS, 2011;

2.4. Characteristics that increase competitive advantage, such as shade tolerance, ability to grow on infertile soils, perennial habit, fast growth, nitrogen fixation, allelopathy, etc.

- A. Possesses no characteristics that increase competitive advantage 0

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- B. Possesses one characteristic that increases competitive advantage 3
- C. Possesses two or more characteristics that increase competitive advantage 6
- U. Unknown

Score 6

Documentation:

Evidence of competitive ability:
Perennila habit, tolerant of deep shade

Sources of information:

Evans, 2011;Robertson, K. R. 2003; USDA-APHIS, 2011; Zhengyi, et al., 2003

2.5. Growth vigor

- A. Does not form thickets or have a climbing or smothering growth habit 0
- B. Has climbing or smothering growth habit, forms a dense layer above shorter vegetation, forms dense thickets, or forms a dense floating mat in aquatic systems where it smothers other vegetation or organisms 2
- U. Unknown

Score 2

Documentation:

Describe growth form:

This species has a propensity to form dense thickets, up to 70 plants per square meter.

Sources of information:

Evans, 2011; USDA,APHIS, 2011

2.6. Germination/Regeneration

- A. Requires open soil or water and disturbance for seed germination, or regeneration from vegetative propagules. 0
- B. Can germinate/regenerate in vegetated areas but in a narrow range or in special conditions 2
- C. Can germinate/regenerate in existing vegetation in a wide range of conditions 3
- U. Unknown (No studies have been completed)

Score 3

Documentation:

Describe germination requirements:

Nearly 100% of seeds viable and 60 percent of seeds reportedly germinate immediately (Evans, 2010; Evans, 2011).

Sources of information:

Evans, 2011

2.7. Other species in the genus invasive in New York or elsewhere

- A. No 0
- B. Yes 3
- U. Unknown

Score 0

Documentation:

Species:

Achyranthes aspera is only other species in North America (Robertson, 2003; USDA-NRCS, 2012) - as of now, not reported invasive in North America

Total Possible	25
Section Two Total	21

3. ECOLOGICAL AMPLITUDE AND DISTRIBUTION

3.1. Density of stands in natural areas in the northeastern USA and eastern Canada (use same definition as Gleason & Cronquist which is: “The part of the United States covered extends from the Atlantic Ocean west to the western boundaries of

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Minnesota, Iowa, northern Missouri, and southern Illinois, south to the southern boundaries of Virginia, Kentucky, and Illinois, and south to the Missouri River in Missouri. In Canada the area covered includes Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and parts of Quebec and Ontario lying south of the 47th parallel of latitude”)

- A. No large stands (no areas greater than 1/4 acre or 1000 square meters) 0
- B. Large dense stands present in areas with numerous invasive species already present or disturbed landscapes 2
- C. Large dense stands present in areas with few other invasive species present (i.e. ability to invade relatively pristine natural areas) 4
- U. Unknown

Score

Documentation:

Identify reason for selection, or evidence of weedy history:
"large colonies" reported from Kentucky, size not quantified
Sources of information:
Evans, 2011

3.2. Number of habitats the species may invade

- A. Not known to invade any natural habitats given at A2.3 0
- B. Known to occur in one natural habitat given at A2.3 1
- C. Known to occur in two natural habitats given at A2.3 2
- D. Known to occur in three natural habitat given at A2.3 4
- E. Known to occur in four or more natural habitats given at A2.3 6
- U. Unknown

Score

Documentation:

Identify type of habitats where it occurs:
see A2.3
Sources of information:
Estes, 2005; Evans, 2010; Evans, 2011; Jarolimek, I. et al, 1991; Kolbek & Sadlo, 1996;
Robertson, 2003; UGA-CISEH, 2011; USDA-APHIS, 2011; Zhengyi, et al., 2003

3.3. Role of disturbance in establishment

- A. Requires anthropogenic disturbances to establish. 0
- B. May occasionally establish in undisturbed areas but can readily establish in areas with natural or anthropogenic disturbances. 2
- C. Can establish independent of any known natural or anthropogenic disturbances. 4
- U. Unknown

Score

Documentation:

Identify type of disturbance:
This species was first discovered and has been spreading in riparian systems, which are prone to flooding disturbance.
Sources of information:
Evans, 2011; Medley et al., 1985; USDA-APHIS, 2011

3.4. Climate in native range

- A. Native range does not include climates similar to New York 0
- B. Native range possibly includes climates similar to at least part of New York. 1
- C. Native range includes climates similar to those in New York 3
- U. Unknown

Score

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Documentation: Describe what part of the native range is similar in climate to New York: Most of New York State suitable (USDA,APHIS, 2011). Sources of information: USDA,APHIS, 2011	
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3.5. Current introduced distribution in the northeastern USA and eastern Canada (see question 3.1 for definition of geographic scope)

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Not known from the northeastern US and adjacent Canada | 0 |
| B. Present as a non-native in one northeastern USA state and/or eastern Canadian province. | 1 |
| C. Present as a non-native in 2 or 3 northeastern USA states and/or eastern Canadian provinces. | 2 |
| D. Present as a non-native in 4–8 northeastern USA states and/or eastern Canadian provinces, and/or categorized as a problem weed (e.g., “Noxious” or “Invasive”) in 1 northeastern state or eastern Canadian province. | 3 |
| E. Present as a non-native in >8 northeastern USA states and/or eastern Canadian provinces. and/or categorized as a problem weed (e.g., “Noxious” or “Invasive”) in 2 northeastern states or eastern Canadian provinces. | 4 |
| U. Unknown | |

Score 3

Documentation: Identify states and provinces invaded: IL, IN, KY, OH, WV Sources of information: See known introduced range in plants.usda.gov, and update with information from states and Canadian provinces. Evans, 2011; Medley, et al., 1985; Robertson, 2003; USDA-NRCS, 2012	
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3.6. Current introduced distribution of the species in natural areas in the eight New York State PRISMs (Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management)

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Present in none of the PRISMs | 0 |
| B. Present in 1 PRISM | 1 |
| C. Present in 2 PRISMs | 2 |
| D. Present in 3 PRISMs | 3 |
| E. Present in more than 3 PRISMs or on the Federal noxious weed lists | 4 |
| U. Unknown | |

Score 0

Documentation: Describe distribution: Not reported from any NY PRISM. Sources of information: BBG, 2012; Weldy & Werier, 2012	
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Total Possible	21
Section Three Total	12

4. DIFFICULTY OF CONTROL

4.1. Seed banks

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Seeds (or vegetative propagules) remain viable in soil for less than 1 year, or does not make viable seeds or persistent propagules. | 0 |
| B. Seeds (or vegetative propagules) remain viable in soil for at least 1 to 10 years | 2 |

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- C. Seeds (or vegetative propagules) remain viable in soil for more than 10 years 3
- U. Unknown

Score U

Documentation:

Identify longevity of seed bank:
Seed longevity is not yet known (USDA,APHIS, 2011).
Sources of information:
USDA,APHIS, 2011

4.2. Vegetative regeneration

- A. No regrowth following removal of aboveground growth 0
- B. Regrowth from ground-level meristems 1
- C. Regrowth from extensive underground system 2
- D. Any plant part is a viable propagule 3
- U. Unknown

Score 1

Documentation:

Describe vegetative response:
An herbaceous perennial with well-developed but non-rhizomatous root system.
Sources of information:
Evans, 2011)

4.3. Level of effort required

- A. Management is not required: e.g., species does not persist without repeated anthropogenic disturbance. 0
- B. Management is relatively easy and inexpensive: e.g. 10 or fewer person-hours of manual effort (pulling, cutting and/or digging) can eradicate a 1 acre infestation in 1 year (infestation averages 50% cover or 1 plant/100 ft²). 2
- C. Management requires a major short-term investment: e.g. 100 or fewer person-hours/year of manual effort, or up to 10 person-hours/year using mechanical equipment (chain saws, mowers, etc.) for 2-5 years to suppress a 1 acre infestation. Eradication is difficult, but possible (infestation as above). 3
- D. Management requires a major investment: e.g. more than 100 person-hours/year of manual effort, or more than 10 person hours/year using mechanical equipment, or the use of herbicide, grazing animals, fire, etc. for more than 5 years to suppress a 1 acre infestation. Eradication may be impossible (infestation as above). 4
- U. Unknown

Score 4

Documentation:

Identify types of control methods and time-term required:
The result of the weed risk assessment for *Achyranthes japonica* is High Risk per USDA,APHIS, 2011, and is considered problematic in urban areas where it invades lawns adjacent to infested forest edges (UGA-CISEH, 2011).
Little is known about effective control efforts. It is being actively controlled in most states into which it has been introduced through chemical (glyphosate-based herbicides or 2% triclopyr solution), and mechanical means. Because of the well-developed root system, digging or pulling large stands is not feasible, though it works for seedlings or small populations.

Interestingly, although this species reportedly infests riparian systems and prefers moist substrates, it is also reportedly not tolerant of annual flooding or long periods of inundation (Evans, 2011). Control in wetlands is complicated by the need to obtain permits.

Sources of information:
Evans, 2010; Evans, 2011; SICWMA, n.d.; UGA-CISEH, 2011; USDA,APHIS, 2011.

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Total Possible	7
Section Four Total	5

Total for 4 sections Possible	83
Total for 4 sections	59

C. STATUS OF CULTIVARS AND HYBRIDS:

At the present time (May 2008) there is no protocol or criteria for assessing the invasiveness of cultivars independent of the species to which they belong. Such a protocol is needed, and individuals with the appropriate expertise should address this issue in the future. Such a protocol will likely require data on cultivar fertility and identification in both experimental and natural settings.

Hybrids (crosses between different parent species) should be assessed individually and separately from the parent species wherever taxonomically possible, since their invasiveness may differ from that of the parent species. An exception should be made if the taxonomy of the species and hybrids are uncertain, and species and hybrids can not be clearly distinguished in the field. In such cases it is not feasible to distinguish species and hybrids, and they can only be assessed as a single unit.

Some cultivars of the species known to be available:

References for species assessment:

Brooklyn Botanic Garden (BBG). 2012. AILANTHUS database. [accessed Feb. 27, 2012].

Bullock, S. H. & R. B. Primack. 1977. Comparative experimental study of seed dispersal on animals. Ecology. 58(3): 681-686.

Choi, C. Y. et al. 2010. Exotic seeds on the feathers of migratory birds on a stopover island in Korea. J. Ecol. Field Biol. 33(1): 19-22.

Estes, D. 2005. The vascular flora of Giles County, Tennessee. SIDA 21(4):2343-2388

Evans, C. 2010. Japanese chaff flower - *Achyranthes japonica* (Miq.) Nakai. Invasive Species Alert. River to River Cooperative Weed Management Area. < www.rtrcwma.org>.[accessed Feb. 27, 2012].

Evans, C. 2011. History and identification of Japanese chaff flower (*Achyranthes japonica*): a new invasive species within the Ohio River Valley. Presentation given at the 2011 Japanese Chaff Flower Summit - Falls of the Ohio State Park, IN, by the River to River Cooperative Weed Management Area.

Jarolimek, I. et al. 1991. Annual nitrophilous pond and river bank communities in north part of Korean Peninsula. Folia Geobotanica & Phytotaxonomica 26(2):113-140.

Kolbek, J. & J. Sadlo. 1996. Some short-lived ruderal plant communities of non-trampled habitats in North Korea. Folia Geobotanica & Phytotaxonomica 31(2):207-217.

Medley, M. E. et al. 1985. *Achyranthes japonica* (Miq.) Kakai (Amaranthaceae) in Kentucky and West Virginia: new to North America. SIDA. 11:92-95.

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Robertson, K. R. 2003. *Achyranthes*. In: Flora of North America Editorial Committee, eds. 1993+. Flora of North America North of Mexico. 15+ vols. New York and Oxford. Vol. 4. pp. 435-437.

SICWMA. n.d. Japanese chaff flower, *Achyranthes japonica*. Invasive Plant Fact Sheet. Southern Indiana Cooperative Weed Management Area.

UGA-CISEH. 2011. EDDMaps (Early Detection and Distribution Mapping System), Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health, University of Georgia. < <http://www.eddmaps.org> > (Archived at PERAL). [accessed Feb. 27, 2012].

USDA,APHIS. 2011. Weed Risk Assessments for *Achyranthes japonica*, *Dipogon lignosus*, *Neptunia oleracea*, and *Oxalis exilis*. Raleigh, NC.

USDA, NRCS. 2012. The PLANTS Database (<http://plants.usda.gov>, 15 February 2012). National Plant Data Team, Greensboro, NC 27401-4901 USA. [accessed Feb. 27, 2012].

Weldy, T. and D. Werier. 2012. 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 Feb. 27, 2012].

Zhengyi, W. et al. [eds.]. 2003. Flora of China. Vol. 5. Science Press, Beijing & Missouri Bot. Gard. Press, St. Louis, MO.

Citation: This NY ranking form 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.

Acknowledgments: The NY form incorporates components and approaches used in several other systems, cited in the references below. Valuable contributions by members of the Long Island Invasive Species Management Area's Scientific Review Committee were incorporated in revisions of this form. Original members of the LIISMA SRC included representatives of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden; The Nature Conservancy; New York Natural Heritage Program, New York Sea Grant; New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation; National Park Service; Brookhaven National Laboratory; New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Region 1; Cornell Cooperative Extension of Suffolk/Nassau Counties; Long Island Nursery and Landscape Association; Long Island Farm Bureau; SUNY Farmingdale Ornamental Horticulture Department; Queens College Biology Department; Long Island Botanical Society; Long Island Weed Information Management System database manager; Suffolk County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation; Nassau County Department of Parks, Recreation and Museums; Suffolk County Soil & Water Conservation District.

References for ranking form:

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