NEW YORK
NON-NATIVE PLANT INVASIVENESS RANKING FORM

Scientific name:	Lespedeza bicolor Turcz.	USDA Plants Code: LEBI2
Common names:	Shrub lespedeza, bicolor lespdeza	
Native distribution:	Eastern Asia	
Date assessed:	December 3, 2009	
Assessors:	Steve Glenn, Gerry Moore	
Reviewers:	LIISMA SRC	
Date Approved:	December 9, 2009	Form version date: 10 July 2009

New York Invasiveness Rank: Moderate (Relative Maximum Score 50.00-69.99)

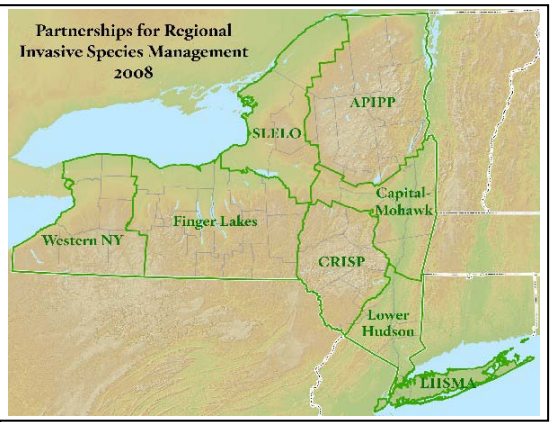
Distribution and Invasiveness Rank (*Obtain from PRISM invasiveness ranking form*)			
	Status of this species in each PRISM:	Current Distribution	PRISM Invasiveness Rank
1	Adirondack Park Invasive Program	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
2	Capital/Mohawk	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
3	Catskill Regional Invasive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

Invasiveness Ranking Summary (see details under appropriate sub-section)		Total (Total Answered*) Possible	Total
1	Ecological impact	40 (30)	13
2	Biological characteristic and dispersal ability	25 (25)	21
3	Ecological amplitude and distribution	25 (25)	15
4	Difficulty of control	10 (10)	8
	Outcome score	100 (90)[b]	57[a]
	Relative maximum score †		63.33
	New York Invasiveness Rank §	Moderate (Relative Maximum Score 50.00-69.99)	

* 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)	
☒	Yes – continue to A1.2
☐	No – continue to A2.1
A1.2. In which PRISMs is it known (see inset map)?	
☐	Adirondack Park Invasive Program
☒	Capital/Mohawk
☐	Catskill Regional Invasive Species Partnership
☐	Finger Lakes
☒	Long Island Invasive Species Management Area
☐	Lower Hudson
☐	Saint Lawrence/Eastern Lake Ontario
☐	Western New York



Documentation:
Sources of information:
Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2009; Weldy & Werier, 2009.

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: While the Long Island PRISM provides a suitability of habitats and climate (Ohwi, 1953; Tomaino, 2006) and out of all of the PRISMs is the most likley to support populations of Lespedeza bicolor, it has only been documented from one site to date (and the adventive status is not confirmed) (Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2009), despite having been cultivated in the PRISM since 1928 (Grier & Grier). Furthermore, L. bicolor is not ranked as invasive in the Northeast (Mehrhoff et al., 2003) and only ranked as invasive in midwestern and southeastern states (Tomaino, 2006). Several adventive populations are known from southern New Jersey.
Sources of information (e.g.: distribution models, literature, expert opinions):
Grier & Grier, 1928; Ohwi, 1953; Mehrhoff et al., 2003; Tomaino, 2006; Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2009.

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	Restricted
Lower Hudson	Not Assessed
Saint Lawrence/Eastern Lake Ontario	Not Assessed
Western New York	Not Assessed

Documentation: Only documented from 1 site in Suffolk Co. (Hoyt Farm Park, 1992) to date; and may even represent a planted specimen.
Sources of information:
Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2009.

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
☐ Salt/brackish waters	☐ Salt/brackish marshes	☐ Cultivated*
☐ Freshwater tidal	☐ Freshwater marshes	☒ Grasslands/old fields
☐ Rivers/streams	☐ Peatlands	☒ Shrublands
☐ Natural lakes and ponds	☐ Shrub swamps	☒ Forests/woodlands
☐ Vernal pools	☐ Forested wetlands/riparian	☐ Alpine
☐ Reservoirs/impoundments*	☐ Ditches*	☒ Roadsides*
	☐ Beaches and/or coastal dunes	

Other potential or known suitable habitats within New York: Railroad right-of-ways, creek banks; waste areas.

Documentation:
Sources of information:
Muhlenbach, 1979; Woo et al., 1993; Tomaino, 2006.; Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2009.

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)
Species fixes nitrogen; it also grows in nutrient poor soils that are readily and significantly impacted by increased nitrogen levels in the soil. While this is regarded as a significant impact on the ecosystem, the populations noted to date have not been large enough to qualify the impact as major.
Sources of information:
Song & Kim, 1992;Tomaino, 2006.

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 3

Documentation:
Identify type of impact or alteration:
In areas with disturbance, this species can become fairly frequent and increase the density of its layer.
Sources of information:
Tomaino, 2006; author's (Moore's) pers. obs.

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	3

native species in the community)

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

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 3

Documentation:
Identify type of impact or alteration:
Can reduce the number of native species in the community; also shown to sometimes interferes with tree seedling growth. No evidence of significant or major alteration of community composition.
Sources of information:
Tomaino, 2006; author's pers obs.

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 on the impacts on other species located in literature. Not known to hybridize with any of our native Lespedeza species.
Sources of information:
Authors' pers. comm.

Total Possible 30

Section One Total 13

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 with vegetative asexual spread documented as one of the plants prime reproductive means OR 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.) 4

U. Unknown

Score 4

Documentation:
Describe key reproductive characteristics (including seeds per plant):
Can produce over 1000 seeds per plant. Capable of abundant seed production, one study found a maximum volume of 15.8 cubic centimeters of seed per square foot under one L. bicolor stand (Haugen & Fitch, 1955). Another study states that seed yields in southeastern states to average about 500 pounds per acre (Byrd et al., 1963); but these numbers can be reduced during drought years (Dickerson, 1956).
Sources of information:
Haugen & Fitch, 1955; Dickerson, 1956; Byrd et al., 1963).

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:
Birds and animals reported to disperse Lespedeza loments (fruits) through ingestion (endozoochory) and externally (epizoochory) .
Sources of information:
Tesky, 1992; Blocksome, 2006; Tomaino, 2006.

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:
Cultivated for wildlife food and cover, ornamental use, and erosion control (Davison, 1945; Haugen & Fitch, 1955; Rosene, 1955; King, 1959; Malyugin, 1979; Tomaino, 2006); cultivated on Long Island since at least 1928 (Grier & Grier, 1928). It's popular among some beekeepers (SRC, pers. comm.).
Sources of information:
Grier & Grier, 1928;Davison, 1945; Haugen & Fitch, 1955; Rosene, 1955; King, 1959; Malyugin, 1979; Tomaino, 2006; SRC, pers. comm.

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
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:
Perennial herb (often woody at base), nitrogen-fixing (the maximum nitrogen fixation activity was attained at the conditions of pH 7 in one study, Song & Kim, 1992) (Tomaino, 2006). One study in Japan suggests this species allocates biomass to a few, taller shoots, enhancing light-gathering competitiveness versus other species (Anten & Hirose, 1999). However, a Southeastern U.S. study suggests that L. bicolor needs to be maintained periodically to be successful and requires weed control in its early phase in order to become established (Rosene, 1955). Reported to grow in many different types of soils, but best growth occurs on fertile, well-drained substrates (Rosene, 1955). Reportedly drought resistant (Malyugin, 1979); although another study suggests moderate drought resistance (Li et al., 2002). Reported to be "somewhat shade tolerant" (Tesky, 1992).
Sources of information:
Rosene, 1955; Malyugin, 1979; Song & Kim, 1992; Tesky, 1992; Anten & Hirose, 1999; Li et al. 2002; Tomaino, 2006.

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 0

Documentation:
Describe growth form:
Does not form thickets or exhibit a smothering or climbing habit.
Sources of information:
Author's (Moore's) pers. obs.

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 2

Documentation:
Describe germination requirements:
Studies have found germination rates as high as 69-100%, generally in disturbed soils.
Sources of information:
Cushwa et al., 1968; Martin et al., 1975; author's pers. obs..

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

A. No 0
B. Yes 3
U. Unknown

Score 3

Documentation:

Species:
Lespedeza cuneata is invasive in New York.

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 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: 0

Documentation:
Identify reason for selection, or evidence of weedy history:
No large (naturalized) stands reported from the Northeast; large planted stands for wildlife management in the southern areas (Virginia) (Tesky, 1992).
Sources of information:
Tesky, 1992; author's (Moore's) pers. obs.

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: 4

Documentation:
Identify type of habitats where it occurs and degree/type of impacts:
See A2.3.
Sources of information:
Muhlenbach, 1979; Woo et al., 1993; Tomaino, 2006.; Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2009.

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: 2

Documentation:
Identify type of disturbance:
Generally occurs in disturbed areas; not known to require anthropogenic disturbance to

estbalish. One Southeastern U. S. study suggests that L. bicolor needs to be maintained periodically to be successful and requires weed control in its early phase in order to become established (Rosene, 1955). One study in Japan found high seedling densities after fire (Goto et al., 1996). Reported to reproduce and spread in medium-to-dense overstory; in the absence of further disturbance, its abundance will gradually decline; however, in areas with a disturbance regime of 4 years, densities remain high, but spreads slowly or not at all beyond these disturbed sites (Tomaino, 2006).
Sources of information:
Rosene, 1955; Goto et al., 1996; Tomaino, 2006; author's pers. obs.

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 3

Documentation:
Describe what part of the native range is similar in climate to New York:
Manchuria, Korea, northern China, northern Japan.
Sources of information:
Ohwi, J. 1953.

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 4

Documentation:
Identify states and provinces invaded:
CT, DE, IA, IL, IN, KY, MA, MD, MI, NJ, NY, OH, PA, WI, WV, VA; Ontario.
Sources of information: See known introduced range in plants.usda.gov, and update with information from states and Canadian provinces.
U.S.D.A. NRCS, 2009.

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 2

Documentation:
Describe distribution:
See A1.1.
Sources of information:
Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2009; Weldy & Werier.

Total Possible	25
Section Three Total	15

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

Score 3

Documentation:
Identify longevity of seed bank:
One study found viable seed carried over until the next year (Haugen & Fitch, 1955). Seeds reported to be "long lived" in the soil (Tomaino, 2006), with Kaufman & Kaufman (2007) reporting "seeds can remain viable in the soil for decades."
Sources of information:
Haugen & Fitch, 1955; Tomaino, 2006.

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:
Plants can resprout from root crowns.
Sources of information:
Haugen & Fitch, 1955;Rosene, 1955; Tomaino, 2006.

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 ft^2).	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:

Chemical: Chemical control measures for Lespedeza bicolor are reported effective, but longterm follow-up is needed (Tomaino, 2006); glyphosate has been reported effective in controlling the cogener L. cuneata (Yonce & Skroch 1989).

Biocontrol: One older study states no known serious pests (Rosene, 1955). One Korean study found extensive damage to L. bicolor from grazing cattle (Lee et al., 1985). The eastern tailed-blue butterly are beginning to adapt to use this species and may one day help keep it under control (Tomaino, 2006).

Controlled burning: One study found that winter burning increased the number of stems from each root crown (Haugen & Fitch, 1955; Rosene, 1955). Additionally, one study in Japan found high seedling densities after fire (Goto et al., 1996). Prescribed burning is reported to promote the spread of this species (Tomaino, 2006).

Note: The cold-hardiness of Lespedeza bicolor is ambiguous. While its native range includes northern areas of east Asia (Ohwi, 1953), and is reported in North America as far north as Ontario, upstate New York, and Massachusetts (USDA, 2009); Tesky (1992) states that it is not frost tolerant and is often killed to the ground where the date of the first killing frost is September 30 or earlier. The possible seasonal die-back may limit the impact of L. bicolor in areas of upstate New York (Cornell Univ., Dept. Horticulture, 2009); although 'Natob' is reportely more cold hardy than any other lespedeza shrubs grown in the US (Tesky, 1992).

Based on the long-lived seed bank, it is believed that the species would require a major long term investment.

Sources of information:
Ohwi, 1953; Haugen & Fitch, 1955;Rosene, 1955; Lee et al., 1985; Yonce & Skroch 1989; Tesky, 1992; Goto et al., 1996; Tomaino, 2006; Cornell University, Department of Horticulture, 2009; USDA, 2009.

Total Possible	10
Section Four Total	8
Total for 4 sections Possible	90
Total for 4 sections	57

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: 'Attaway', 'Little Buddy' ('Li'l Buddy'), 'Natob', 'Summer Beauty', 'Yakushima'

References for species assessment:

Anten, N. P. R. & T. Hirose. 1999. Interspecific differences in above-ground growth patterns result in spatial and temporal partitioning of light among species in a tall-grass meadow. J. Ecology. 87(4):583-597.

Baldwin Blocksome, C.E. 2006. Sericea lespedeza (Lespedeza cuneata): Seed dispersal, monitoring, and effect on species richness. Doctoral thesis. Department of Agronomy, College of Agriculture, Kansas State University. Manhattan, Kansas. 125 pp.

Brooklyn Botanic Garden. 2009. AILANTHUS database. [Accessed on December 2, 2009].

Byrd, M., W. C. Young & V. E. Davison. 1963. Seed yields of shrub lespedezas in Arkansas. J. Wildlife Management. 27(1):135-136.

Cornell University, Department of Horticulture. 2009. Average first fall frost date for NY. <http://www.gardening.cornell.edu/weather/falfrost.html>. [Accessed on December 3, 2009].

Cushwa, C. T., R. E. Martin & R. L. Miller. 1968. The effects of fire on seed germination. J. Range Management. 21(4):250-254.

Davison, V. E. 1945. Wildlife values of the lespedezas. J. Wildlife Management. 9(1):1-9.

Dickerson, L. M. 1956. Climatic influences on the availability of shrub lespedeza seed for quail. Proc. Southeastern Game and Fish Commissioners Conf. 10:182-189.

Goto, Y., T. Yoshitake, M. Okano & K. Shimada. 1996. Seedling regeneration and vegetative resprouting after fires in Pinus densiflora forests. Vegetatio. 122(2):157-165.

Grier, N. M. & C. R. Grier. 1928. A list of plants growing under cultivation in the vicinity of Cold Spring Harbor, New York. American Midland Naturalist. 11(6/7):307-387.

Haugen, A. O. & F. W. Fitch. 1955. Seasonal availability of certain bush lespedeza and partridge pea seed as determined from ground samples. J. Wildlife Management. 19(2):297-301.

Kaufman, S.R. and W. Kaufman. 2007. Invasive Plants. Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. 458 p.

King, H. C. 1959. Cover restoration in Kansas. Trans. Kansas Acad. Science. 52(3):360-362

Lee, B. S., S. W. Kang, S. B. Lee & J. S. Shin. 1985. Study on the wood grazing for Korean native cattle. Res. Reports Rural Development Admin. (Suweon). 27.

Li X., D. Jiang, Alamusa, S. Fan & Y. Luo. 2002. A comparative study on drought-resistance of four plant species in kerqin sandy land. Yingyong Shengtai Xuebao. 13(11):1385-1388.

Malyugin, I. E. 1979. Introduction and prospect for the use of Lespedeza bicolor in landscaping the Donets Basin, Ukranian-SSR USSR. Rastitel'nye Resursy. 15(4):563-565.

Martin, R. E., R. L. Miller & C. T. Cushwa. 1975. Germination response of legume seeds subjected to moist and dry heat. Ecology. 56(6):1441-1445.

Mehrhoff, L. J., J. A. Silander, Jr., S. A. Leicht, E. S. Mosher and N. M. Tabak. 2003. IPANE: Invasive Plant Atlas of New England. Department of Ecology & Evolutionary Biology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, USA. < http://www.ipane.org>. [Accessed on December 2, 2009.]

Muhlenbach, V. 1979. Contributions to the synanthropic (adventive) flora of the railroads in St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A. Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 66(1):1-108.

Ohwi, J. 1953. [rev. ed. 1965, Meyer, F. G. & E. H. Walker]. Flora of Japan. Smithsonian Institute, Washington, DC. 1066 pp.

Rosene, W. 1955. Recommendations for the culture of Lespedeza bicolor. J. Wildlife Management. 19(1):84-88.

Song, S. D. & B. I. Kim. 1992. Changes of nitrogen-fixation activity and environmental factors of growth in Lespedeza bicolor Turcz. Korean J. Botany. 35(4):317-322.

Tesky, J. L. 1992. Lespedeza bicolor. In: Fire Effects Information System (FEIS), U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory. Online. <http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/shrub/lesbic/all.html>. [Accessed on December 3, 2009].

Tomaino, A. 2006. Lespedeza bicolor. U.S. Invasive Species Impact Rank (I-Rank). NatureServe Explorer. <www.natureserve.org>. [Accessed on December 2, 2009].

United States Department of Agriculture, National Resources Conservation Service. 2009. The PLANTS Database. National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, Louisiana [Accessed on December 2, 2009].

Weldy, T. and D. Werier. 2009. 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 December 2, 2009].

Woo, B.-M., T.-H. Kwon & N.-C. Kim. 1993. Studies on vegetation succession on the slope of the forest road and development of slope revegetation methods: In cutting slope. J. Korean Forestry Society. 82(4):381-395.

Yonce, M. H. & W. A. Skroch. 1989. Control of selected perennial weeds with glyphosate.Weed Science. 37(3):360-364.

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:

Carlson, Matthew L., Irina V. Lapina, Michael Shephard, Jeffery S. Conn, Roseann Densmore, Page Spencer, Jeff Heys, Julie Riley, Jamie Nielsen. 2008. Invasiveness ranking system for non-native plants of Alaska. Technical Paper R10-TPXX, USDA Forest Service, Alaska Region, Anchorage, AK XX9. Alaska Weed Ranking Project may be viewed at: http://akweeds.uaa.alaska.edu/akweeds_ranking_page.htm.

Heffernan, K.E., P.P. Coulling, J.F. Townsend, and C.J. Hutto. 2001. Ranking Invasive Exotic Plant Species in Virginia. Natural Heritage Technical Report 01-13. Virginia Dept. of Conservation and Recreation, Division of Natural Heritage, Richmond, Virginia. 27 pp. plus appendices (total 149 p.).

Morse, L.E., J.M. Randall, N. Benton, R. Hiebert, and S. Lu. 2004. An Invasive Species Assessment Protocol: Evaluating Non-Native Plants for Their Impact on Biodiversity. Version 1. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia. http://www.natureserve.org/getData/plantData.jsp

Randall, J.M., L.E. Morse, N. Benton, R. Hiebert, S. Lu, and T. Killeffer. 2008. The Invasive Species Assessment Protocol: A Tool for Creating Regional and National Lists of Invasive Nonnative Plants that Negatively Impact Biodiversity. Invasive Plant Science and Management 1:36–49

Warner, Peter J., Carla C. Bossard, Matthew L. Brooks, Joseph M. DiTomaso, John A. Hall, Ann M.Howald, Douglas W. Johnson, John M. Randall, Cynthia L. Roye, Maria M. Ryan, and Alison E. Stanton. 2003. Criteria for Categorizing Invasive Non-Native Plants that Threaten Wildlands. Available online at www.caleppc.org and www.swvma.org. California Exotic Pest Plant Council and Southwest Vegetation Management Association. 24 pp.

Williams, P. A., and M. Newfield. 2002. A weed risk assessment system for new conservation weeds in New Zealand. Science for Conservation 209. New Zealand Department of Conservation. 1-23 pp.