

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

PRISM: Long Island Invasive Species Management Area

Scientific name: Glyceria maxima (Hartm.) Holb. USDA Plants Code: GLMA3
 Common names: Tall glyceria, English watergrass, reed mannagrass
 Native Distribution: Eurasia
 Date Assessed: February 1, 2010
 PRISM Assessors: Steve Glenn, Gerry Moore
 PRISM Reviewers: LIISMA SRC
 Date Approved: 3 Feb. 2010 Form version date: 13 April 2009

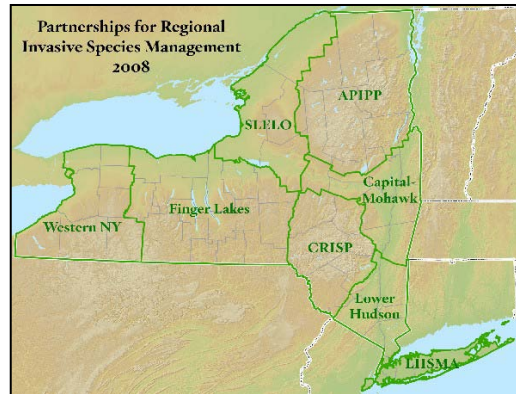
New York Relative Maximum score: 79.52 Date NY assessment approved: 3 Feb. 2010
 New York State Invasive Rank: High

SUMMARY OF PRISM RANKING RESULTS:

Distribution: Unknown

Estimated number of infested sites: 0 or 1

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: Unknown

Describe distribution:
 No confirmed records of this species from the PRISM. May be confused with the native *G. grandis*. Reported from Suffolk Co., NY (Weldy & Werier, 2010), however, they state that "due to taxonomic problems, all *Glyceria grandis* and *Glyceria maxima* specimens need to be verified. There are likely specimens of each misidentified." Furthermore, Barkworth & Anderton (2007) state that the non-native *G. maxima* is easily confused with large specimens of the native *G. grandis* due to small, subtle differences in flower structure.

No NY-NJ-CT specimens of either *G. grandis* or *G. maxima* at BKL for examination.
 Sources of information:
 Barkworth & Anderton, 2007; Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2010; Weldy & Werier, 2010.

[§]Not Assessable: not persistent in the PRISM, or not found outside of cultivation.
 *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/>).

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

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: Very likely

Documentation (e.g.: history of establishment in PRISM, suitability of habitats and climate, distribution models, literature, expert opinions):

At present, *Glyceria maxima* is currently known from Mass., Wisc., and Canada. There is no reason to believe that the species could not become established in LIISMA.

Sources of information:

Mehrhoff et al., 2003; Barkworth & Anderton, 2007; Davis, 2007; authors' pers. comm..

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

- 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:

Barkworth, M. E. & L. K. Anderton. 2007. *Glyceria*. In: Flora of North America Editorial Committee, eds. 1993+. Flora of North America North of Mexico. 15+ vols. New York and Oxford. Vol. 24, pp. 68-88.

Brooklyn Botanic Garden. 2010. AILANTHUS database. [Accessed February 1, 2010].

Davis, G. 2007. *Glyceria maxima*. U.S. Invasive Species Impact Rank (I-Rank). NatureServe Explorer <www.natureserve.org> [Accessed Feb. 1, 2010].

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. <www.ipane.org> [Accessed February 1, 2010].

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

Weldy, T. & D. Werier. 2010. New York Flora Atlas. [S. M. Landry and K. N. Campbell (original application development), Florida Center for Community Design and Research. University of South Florida]. New York Flora Association, Albany, New York. [Accessed February 1, 2010].

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.

Acknowledgments: Valuable contributions by members of the Long Island Invasive Species Management Area's Scientific Review Committee were incorporated in revisions of this form.