

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

PRISM: Long Island Invasive Species Management Area

Scientific name: Murdannia keisak (Hassk.) Hand.-Maz. USDA Plants Code: MUKE
 Common names: Marsh dewflower, Wart-removing herb
 Native Distribution: East Asia
 Date Assessed: 10 June 2009
 PRISM Assessors: Steve Glenn, Gerry Moore
 PRISM Reviewers: LIISMA SRC
 Date Approved: 19 Aug 2009 Form version date: 13 April 2009
 New York Relative Maximum score: 78.16 Date NY assessment approved: 19 Aug. 2009
 New York State Invasive Rank: High

SUMMARY OF PRISM RANKING RESULTS:

Distribution: Not Present

Estimated number of infested sites: 0

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: Not Present

Describe distribution:
 Not documented occurring in the PRISM.
 Sources of information:
 Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2009; Weldy & Werier, 2009.

[§]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/>).

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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: Very likely

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

This species appears to still be expanding its range in the United States (Dunn & Sharitz, 1990; Flora of North America Editorial Committee, 2000). Furthermore, its native range indicates that it is hardy enough to occur in the Long Island PRISM (Zheng & Raven, 2000; Flora of Korea Editorial Committee, 2007). Even reported as a weed in parts of its native range (Moody, 1989).

Sources of information:

Moody, 1989; Dunn & Sharitz, 1990; Flora of North America Editorial Committee, 2000; Zheng & Raven, 2000; Flora of Korea Editorial Committee, 2007.

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:

Brooklyn Botanic Garden. 2009. AILANTHUS database. [Accessed on 10 June 2009.]

Dunn, C. P. & R. R. Sharitz. 1990. The history of *Murdannia keisak* (Commelinaceae) in the southeastern United States. *Castanea*. 55(2):122-129.

Flora of Korea Editorial Committee. 2007. The genera of vascular plants of Korea. Academy Publ. Co., Seoul, Korea. 1482 pp.

Flora of North America Editorial Committee. 2000. Flora of North America. Volume 22. Magnoliophyta: Alismatidae, Arecidae, Commelinidae (in part), and Zingiberidae. Oxford Univ. Press, New York. 352 pp.

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Moody, K. 1989. Weeds reported in rice in south and southeast Asia. International Rice Research Institute. Manila, Philippines. 442 pp.

Weldy, T. & D. Werier. 2009. 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 on 10 June 2009].

Zheng, W. & P. H. Raven (eds.). 2000. Flora of China. Vol. 24. Missouri Botanic Garden, St. Louis, MO. 431 pp.

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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