

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

PRISM: Long Island Invasive Species Management Area

Scientific name:	Tussilago farfara L.	USDA Plants Code: TUFA
Common names:	Coltsfoot	
Native Distribution	Eurasia, North Africa	
Date Assessed:	April 24, 2009	
PRISM Assessors:	Steve Glenn, Gerry Moore	
PRISM Reviewers:	LIISMA SRC	
Date Approved:	May 13, 2009	Form version date: 3 March 2009
New York Relative Maximum score:	57.50	Date NY assessment approved: May 13, 2009
New York State Invasive Rank:	Moderate	

SUMMARY OF PRISM RANKING RESULTS:

Distribution: Common

Estimated number of infested sites: ca. 9

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 from 9 townships on Long Island and Staten Island since 1980.
 Sources of information:
 Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2009; Long Island Botanical Society, Atlas database 2009.

*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):

While this species is reported along coastal and saline areas in its native range, these study sites are neutral to alkaline. All studies suggest coltsfoot is better adapted to this pH regimen (with the exception of Mann, 1939). Supporting this- a report of coltsfoot colonizing a modified (chemical residue dump) saline but basic habitat in upstate New York (Young, 1936). Another study further suggests that low pH inhibits germination (Myerscough & Whitehead, 1966). Furthermore, research indicates acidity sharply decreases shoot height and the amount of aboveground mass (Krylova & Kaporova, 1981). A survey of the Nassau and Suffolk Co. Soil Surveys show only four out of 44 (9.1%) soil series with a pH greater than 6.0. The one area covered on Staten Island exhibited pHs ranging from 5-6.4.

This is further supported by regional distribution of Tussilago, showing a sharp decrease in occurrence along all coastal areas of the CT-NJ-NY region (Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2009). While sporadic populations of coltsfoot will probably remain in the Long Island PRISM, significant expansion of distribution and abundance is probably unlikely.

Sources of information:

Turner, 1928; Young, 1936. ; Locket, 1946; Mann, 1939; Myerscough & Whitehead, 1966; Warner, 1975; Krylova & Kaporova, 1981; Krylova & Kaporova, 1983; Wulforst, 1987; Andersen, 1993; Margules et al., 1994; Hernandez & Galbraith, 1997; Hendrickson, 2005; Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2009.

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:

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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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