

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

PRISM: Long Island Invasive Species Management Area

Scientific name: Vicia cracca L. s.l. (includes: Vicia cracca L. subsp. cracca, V. cracca subsp. tenuifolia (Roth) Gaudin, V. villosa subsp. pseudocracca (Bertol.) Ball, V. villosa var. varia (Host) Corb., V. villosa Roth villosa) USDA
Plants Code: VICRC, VICRT, VIVIP, VIVIV, VIVIV8

Common names: Bird vetch, cow vetch, winter vetch, bramble vetch, tufted vetch, shaggy vetch

Native Distribution: Europe

Date Assessed: January 15, 2010

PRISM Assessors: Steve Glenn, Gerry Moore

PRISM Reviewers: LIISMA SRC

Date Approved: Jan. 20, 2010 Form version date: 13 April 2009

New York Relative Maximum score: 54.44 Date NY assessment approved: Jan. 20, 2010

New York State Invasive Rank: Moderate

SUMMARY OF PRISM RANKING RESULTS:

Distribution: Widespread

Estimated number of infested sites: 22+

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: Widespread

Describe distribution:
Vicia cracca reported from 17+ sites on Long Island since 1980. *Vicia villosa* reported from 5 sites on Long Island since 1980.
 Sources of information:
 Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 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/>).

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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):

Well established in PRISM. *Vicia cracca* and *V. villosa* are two European species in section *Cracca*, differentiated by subtle perianth morphologies and life durations; a critical review of herbarium specimens is needed to fully elucidate the occurrence and distribution of these taxa in our area.

Sources of information:

Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2010.

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:

Brooklyn Botanic Garden. 2010. AILANTHUS database. [Accessed on January 15, 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.

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