

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

PRISM: Long Island Invasive Species Management Area

Scientific name:	Vitex rotundifolia	USDA Plants Code: VIRO80
Common names:	Roundleaf Chastetree	
Native Distribution	Asia, Pacifica	
Date Assessed:	3 June 2009	
PRISM Assessors:	Steve Glenn	
PRISM Reviewers:	LIISMA SRC	
Date Approved:	July 8, 2009	Form version date: 13 April 2009
New York Relative Maximum score:	69.00	Date NY assessment approved: July 8 2009
New York State Invasive Rank:	Moderate	

SUMMARY OF PRISM RANKING RESULTS:

Distribution: Not Present

Estimated number of infested sites: 0

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: Not Present

Describe distribution:
 No documentation of this species ever occurring outside cultivation in NY, NJ, or CT.
 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/>).

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):

Native to beach communities as far north as China-Liaoning Province (Zheng & Raven, 1994); Korea-Ulleung-do (Gyeongsangbuk-do) Province (Flora of Korea Editorial Committee, 2007); and Japan-Honshu (Iwatsuki et al., 1993). True (2009) concludes "Based on native habitat and hardiness, beach vitex can grow in eastern coastal zones as far north as Rhode Island." Based on native habitat, the Long Island PRISM is the most vulnerable of all NY PRISMs to invasion by this species.

Sources of information:

Iwatsuki et al., 1993; Zheng & Raven, 1994; Flora of Korea Editorial Committee, 2007; True, 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

- 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 3 June 2009].

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

Iwatsuki, K., T. Yamazaki, D. E. Boufford, & H. Ohba (eds.). 1993. Flora of Japan. Vol. IIIa. Kodansha Ltd., Tokyo, Japan. 482 pp.

True, S. L. 2009. The biology and control of beach vitex (*Vitex rotundifolia*) and common reed (*Phragmites australis*). MS Thesis, North Carolina Univ., Raleigh, NC. 83 pp.

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

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 3 June 2009].

Zheng, W. & P. H. Raven (eds.). 1994. Flora of China. Vol. 17. Missouri Botanic Garden, St. Louis, MO. 378 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.

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