

Displacement, death or hybridization occurs in less than 20% of locations of the listed species OR impacts are considered likely because the listed and invasive species closely co-habit (e.g., compete for light).

4

Known to invade barrens and glades in Harrison County which contain state listed like Asclepias viridis, Muhlenbergia cappillaris, Polygala incarnata, among others (Slack, Jacquart Personal Observation)

iii) Displaces or precludes native vegetation (affecting mortality and/or recruitment) by achieving infestations in the state that have at least 50% coverage of this species (as defined in the glossary) in the affected stratum that meet any of the following criteria:

a) collectively add up to at least 10 acres

b) are 5 infestations of at least 0.25 acres

c) are 5 infestations that cover an entire localized community (e.g. sinkhole, seeps, fens, bogs, barrens, cliffs)

d) are 5 infestations some of which are at least 0.25 acres and others of which cover entire localized communities.

12

Over 20 ac. recorded on EDDMapS, multiple over 0.25 ac.

iv) Changes community structure in ways other than vegetation displacement (e.g., alters wildlife abundance, adds a new stratum, or increases stem density within a stratum by more than 5-fold).

4

Adds a new stratum to prairie and other open type habitats. Can create very dense patches after fire or mowing, techniques that are used to manage these areas. Illinois botanists worried about it increasing in their prairies and glades. (McClain 2012, Meyer 2010)

v) Hybridizes with native Indiana plants or commercially-available species.

4

vi) Covers over 15% of invaded stratum (but if 12 points were assigned for statement iii, do not assign points here) on > 10 acres in the state.

3

Total points (place in worksheet page 8):

20

II-b Range of Habitats in Which Species is Invasive

Forest: 1) **Dry upland**, 2) Dry-mesic upland, 3) Mesic upland, 4) Mesic floodplain, 5) **Wet-mesic floodplain**, 6) **Wet floodplain**, 7) Bluegrass till plain flatwoods*, 8) Boreal flatwoods*, 9) Central till plain flatwoods, 10) Dry flatwoods*, 11) Sand flatwoods*, 12) Southwestern lowland mesic flatwoods*

Savanna: 13) Mesic savanna*, 14) Dry sand savanna*, 15) Dry-mesic sand savanna*

Barrens: 16) Limestone bedrock*, 17) Sandstone bedrock*, 18) Siltstone bedrock*, 19) **Chert***, 20) Gravel*, 21) Sand*, 22) Clay*

Prairie: 23) **Dry-mesic prairie***, 24) Mesic prairie*, 25) **Wet prairie***, 26) Dry sand prairie*, 27) Dry-mesic sand prairie*, 28) Wet-mesic sand prairie*, 29) **Wet sand prairie***

Wetland: 30) **Marl beach***, 31) **Acid bog***, 32) **Circumneutral bog***, 33) **Fen***, 34) **Forested fen***, 35) **Muck and Sand flats***, 36) **Marsh**, 37) **Sedge meadow***, 38) **Panne***, 39) **Acid seep***, 40) **Calcareous seep***, 41) **Circumneutral seep***, 42) **Forest swamp**, 43) **Shrub swamp**

Lake: 44) **Lake**, 45) **Pond**

Stream: 46) **Low-gradient creek**, 47) **Medium-gradient creek**, 48) **High-gradient creek**, 49) **Low-gradient river**, 50) **Medium-gradient river**, 51) **Major river**

Primary: 52) **Aquatic cave***, 53) **Terrestrial cave***, 54) **Eroding cliff***, 55) **Limestone cliff***, 56) **Overhang**

cliff*, 57)Sandstone cliff*, 58)Lake dune*, 59)Gravel wash*

Is this species known to be invasive in at least four habitat-types (note – rare habitat-types are marked with a * and count as 2 when adding) OR does it occur in at least one habitat-type of each of the terrestrial and palustrine/aquatic lists (palustrine/aquatic habitats are shown in **bold**)

If **YES** then multiply total score from II-a by 1.5
then go to Section II-c (Below)

If **NO** then multiply total score from II-a by 1
then go to Section II-c (Below)

Place point total in worksheet, page 8

II-c Proportion of Invaded Sites with Significant Impacts

Of the invaded sites, might any of the worst impacts [items i-v in section II-a] only occur under a few, identifiable, environmental conditions (i.e., edaphic or other biological conditions occurring in 1-10% of the sites)? Documentation of evidence must be provided for a **YES** answer.

If **NO** or **NO SCORE** on items i to v in section II-a
then go to Section III

If **YES** then go to Section A

Section III

Potential for Expansion.

Potential Index

This section evaluates a species' actual and/or potential for expansion in Indiana.

III-a Potential for Becoming Invasive in Indiana

1. Is information available on the occurrence of new populations of this species in Indiana over the last 5 years?

If **YES** then go to section III-b

If **NO** go to Section III-c to estimate potential for expansion based on the biology of the species.

III-b. Known Rate of Invasion.

1. Was this species reported in more than two new discrete sites (e.g., lakes, parks, fragments of habitats at least 5 miles apart) in any 12 month period within the last 5 years?

If **NO** then P = Low; then go to Section IV

If **YES** then P = High; then go to Section IV

III-c. Estimated Rate of Invasion. This section is used to predict the risk of invasion for species that are 1) not currently invasive in the state, and 2) invasive in the state but for which no data on current rate of spread exists. These questions are based on Hiebert et al. 1995.

1. Does this species hybridize with any State-listed plants or commercially-important species? (E.g., exhibit pollen / genetic invasion.)

If **YES** then go to Section B

If **NO** then go to question III-c 2.

2. Add up all points from statements that are true for this species.

Points

- i. Ability to complete reproductive cycle in area of concern

a. not observed to complete reproductive cycle

0

b. observed to complete reproductive cycle

5

Silktree sexually reproduces by seed production and vegetatively by sprouting from roots. It grows quickly in favorable site conditions. (Meyer 2010)

ii. Mode of reproduction

- a. reproduces almost entirely by vegetative means 1
- b. reproduces only by seeds 3
- c. reproduces vegetatively and by seed 5

Silktree sexually reproduces by seed production and vegetatively by sprouting from roots (Meyer 2010)

iii. Vegetative reproduction

- a. no vegetative reproduction 0
- b. vegetative reproduction rate maintains population 1
- c. vegetative reproduction rate results in moderate increase in population size 3
- d. vegetative reproduction rate results in rapid increase in population size 5

Vegetative reproduction mostly maintains or slightly increases population after aboveground disturbance (Drews, personal observation; Meyer 2010)

iv. Frequency of sexual reproduction for mature plant

- a. almost never reproduces sexually in area 0
- b. once every five or more years 1
- c. every other year 3
- d. one or more times a year 5

Reproduces at an early age and can produce 8,000 seeds/year (Meyer 2010)

v. Number of seeds per plant

- a. few (0-10) 1
- b. moderate (11-1,000) 3
- c. many-seeded (> 1,000) 5

Reproduces at an early age and can produce 8,000 seeds/year (Meyer 2010)

vi. Dispersal ability

- a. little potential for long-distance dispersal 0
- b. great potential for long-distance dispersal 5

Seeds are primarily dispersed by falling (gravity) but can be dispersed also by wind, water, and animals. Under moderate to high wind conditions, seeds can disperse at least 300 ft. away from trees, potentially further. Animals and water can also spread seeds long distances. (Meyer 2010)

vii. Germination requirements

- a. requires open soil and disturbance to germinate 0
- b. can germinate in vegetated areas but in a narrow range or in special conditions 3
- c. can germinate in existing vegetation in a wide range of conditions 5

Can survive and thrive in vegetated areas but generally after disturbances. (Drews, personal observation; McClain 2012, Meyer 2010)

viii. Competitive ability

- a. poor competitor for limiting factors 0
- b. moderately competitive for limiting factors 3
- c. highly competitive for limiting factors 5

*Grows under a wide variety of environmental conditions, low to high moisture content, poor to fertile soils, etc. Nitrogen fixing capability allows it to grow on poor soils. (Meyer 2010)
Pennsylvania DCNR labels Mimosa as "highly competitive in disturbed areas"*

Total points for questions i – viii (place in worksheet page 8): 34

IV Factors That Increase the Difficulty of Management

Add up all points from statements that are true for this species then go to Section V. Assign 0.5 point for each statement for which a true/false response is not known.

	<u>Points</u>
i) Control techniques that would eliminate the worst-case effects (as listed in Section II) have been investigated but none has been found.	15
ii) This species is difficult to control without significant damage to native species because: it is widely dispersed throughout the sites (i.e., does not occur within discrete clumps nor monocultures); it is attached to native species (e.g., vine, epiphytes or parasite); or there is a native plant which is easily mistaken for this invader in: (choose one)	
≥ 50% of discrete sites in which this species grows;	10
25% to 50% of discrete sites in which this species grows.	7
iii) Total contractual costs of known control method per acre in first year, including access, personnel, equipment, and materials (any needed re-vegetation is not included) > \$2,000/acre (estimated control costs are for acres with a 50% infestation)	5
<i>Likely, but do not have data to verify</i>	
iv) Further site restoration is <i>usually</i> necessary following plant control to reverse ecosystem impacts and to restore the original habitat-type or to prevent immediate re-colonization of the invader.	5
v) The total area over which management would have to be conducted is: (choose one)	
≥ 100 acres;	5
< 100 but > 50 acres.	2
≤ 50 but > 10 acres.	1
≤10 acres	½
vi) Following the first year of control of this species, it would be expected that individual sites would require re-survey or re-treatment, due to recruitment from persistent seeds, spores, or vegetative structures, or by dispersal from outside the site: (choose one)	
at least once a year for the next 5 years;	10
one to 4 times over the next 5 years;	6
regrowth not known	2
<i>Known to resprout vigorously (Meyer 2010)</i>	
vii) Occurs in more than 20 discrete sites (e.g., water-basins, parks, fragments of habitats at least 5 miles apart).	3
<i>Reported at 38 different sites throughout SW Indiana, EDDMaps</i>	
viii) The number of viable, independent propagules per mature plant (e.g., seeds, spores, fragments, tubers, etc. detached from parent) is > 200 per year AND one or more of the following:	
A. the propagules can survive for more than 1 year;	
B. the propagules have structures (fleshy coverings, barbs, plumes, or bladders) that indicate they may spread widely by birds, mammals, wind or water;	
C. the infestations at 3 or more sites exhibit signs of long distance dispersal. Some possible indicators of long distance dispersal include: the infestation has outlier individuals distant [>50 yards] from the core population; the infestation apparently lacks sources of	

- propagules within ¼ mile. 3
Produces 8,000 seeds/yr, long seed longevity from 5 years to over 70 years (Meyer 2010)
- ix) Age at first reproduction is within first 10% of likely life-span and/or less than 3 months. 2
Can reproduce in just a few years, and often senesces within 10–20 years
- Total points** (place in worksheet page 8): 15

Section V	Commercial Value	Value Index
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V-a **Commercial Value**

Does this species have any commercial value?
 If response is **NO** then V = 0 and Go to Conversion of Index Scores to Index Categories
 If response is **YES** then go to Section V-b

V-b **Factors that Indicate a Significant Commercial Value**

Add up all points from statements that are true for this species. Assign 0.5 point for each statement for which a true/false response is not known.

- | | <u>Points</u> |
|--|---------------|
| i) This species is sold in national or regional retail stores (e.g., WalMart, Home Depot, Publix).
<i>Sold at Lowe's, Home Depot, etc.</i> | 10 |
| ii) State-wide there are more than 20 commercial growers of this species. | 7 |
| iii) More than five growers in Indiana rely on this species as more than 10% of their production. | 3 |
| iv) This species has provided a crop, turf, or feed source (e.g., forage, nectar) that has been, or resulted in, a significant source of income for at least five farmers for over 20 years. | 3 |
| v) This species is utilized statewide | 3 |
| vi) There are more than 100 retail seed outlets statewide | 3 |
| Total points (place in worksheet page 8): | 10 |

Section A (from Section II-c)

A1 Can the habitats in which the worst-case ecological impacts occur (items i to v in Section II-a) be clearly defined as different from invaded sites where there are no such impacts (e.g., defined by edaphic or biological factors)? (If ecological impacts include negative effects on a State-listed species, then the specific habitats in which that State-listed species occurs must be clearly distinguishable from habitats in which it does not occur.)

If **NO** then return to Section III
 If **YES** then Go to question A2 and prepare such a site definition

A2 Can an estimate be made of the maximum distance that propagules (or pollen if hybridization is a

concern) might reasonably be expected to disperse?

If **NO** then return to Section III

If **YES** then prepare instructions for Specified and Limited Use based on maximum dispersal distance (e.g., may be acceptable for use in specific areas but not near habitats where impacts are high.) Reassess if the incidence of worst-case impacts increases above 10% or within 10 years, whichever is earlier. THEN resume the assessment at Section III to provide scores for the other indices.

Section B (from Section III-c or if Value = High and Impact = Medium)

B1 Are there specific circumstances in which this species could be used that would not be expected to result in escape and invasion? (E.g., foliage plants that are only used indoors and which can be reasonably prevented, by conspicuous labeling, from use or disposal in the landscape.)

If **NO**, then retain the previously derived Conclusion.

If **YES**, then Acceptable for Specified and Limited Use where regulations and educational programs for penalties and enforcement of misuse exist. Reassess this species every 2 years.

Worksheet for Assessment

Section I:

Follow directions to different sections.

Section II:

Impacts Point Total: 20 X (1 or **1.5**) = 30 **Impacts**

Section III:

Potential = High Medium or Low 34 **Potential for Expansion**

Section IV:

Difficulty of Management Point Total: 15 **Difficulty of Management**

Section V:

Commercial Value Point Total: 10 **Value**

Total Score is Impacts + Potential for Expansion + Difficulty of Management = 79

Conversion of Total Score to Rank

Invasive Ranking Summary	Score
Ecological Impacts	30
Potential For Expansion	34
Difficulty of Management	15
Total Score:	79
	Medium
<i>Rankings: Low < 45, Medium 45 – 80, High > 80</i>	

Assessment History

Assessed 10/29/2019 by Will Drews

Reviewed 12/6/2019 by Ellen Jacquart

Reviewed and approved 10/30/2019 by IPAC (Dawn Slack, Ross Miller, David Gorden, and Will Drews).

References:

- MacDonald, G. et al. 2008. *Albizia julibrissin*. *Invasive Species Management Plans for Florida*. University of Florida, IFAS Extension, Circular 1529.
- McClain, W.E., McClain, P.M., and J.E. Ebinger. 2012. Naturalized Mimosa (*Albizia julibrissin* Durazz., Fabaceae) in Illinois. *Castanea* 77(3): 231-234. <https://bioone.org/journals/Castanea> [29 Oct. 2019]
- Meyer, Rachelle. 2010. *Albizia julibrissin*. In: Fire Effects Information System, [Online]. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (Producer). Available: <https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/albjul/all.html> [2019, October 27 .
- Pennsylvania DCNR. Nd. Invasive Plants in Pennsylvania: Mimosa (*Albizia julibrissin* Durazz.). <https://www.dcnr.pa.gov/Conservation/WildPlants/InvasivePlants/InvasivePlantFactSheets/Pages/default.aspx> [29 Oct. 2019]