

where frequency, extent, or severity of fires have been reduced by human activity).

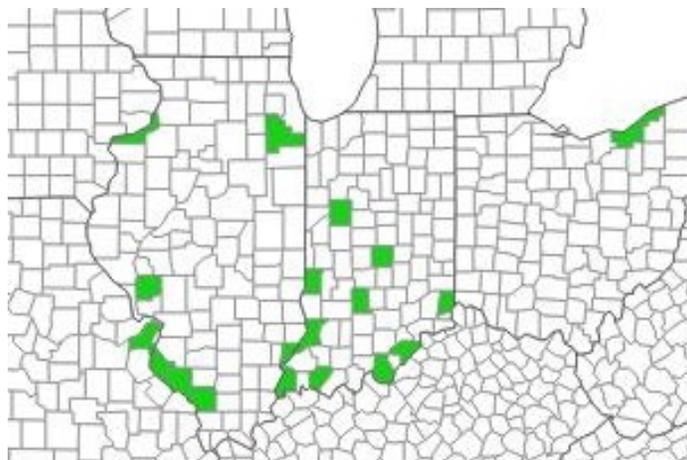
If **YES** then go to questions 1-b 2.

If **NO** – the species is invasive, go to Section II (below).

2. Has this species ever been known to persist, following colonization, when the natural regime is resumed and the natural flora/communities recover? (e.g., is not an early successional species that only temporarily invades disturbed sites.)

If **YES** (or unknown) - the species is invasive, go to Section II (below).

If **NO** (known not to persist) the species is currently not invasive in Indiana. Go to Section III-c (page 4) to assess the species' potential for future invasion.



Map created on 10/24/19 from EDDMapS

Section II

Ecological Impacts of Invasion Impact Index

II-a Known Impacts at WORST SITE(S) (without, or before, any control effort)

Add up points for ALL impact statements (i through vi) that are true at the worst affected site(s) then go to question II-b. Evidence of impacts must be provided. If not available in published, quantitative form, this evidence must include written observations from at least *three* appropriate biologists, including specific locations of observations. Scientific names of impacted species (e.g., State-listed or native species with which hybridization occurs) must be included on the response form. If there is no evidence of an impact, then assign 0 points unless the impact is considered very likely (e.g., fixes N₂ in low nutrient soil that can change the flora) or the impact (except vi) has been demonstrated in similar habitats in states. In these cases assign 0.5 points.

Points

- i) Causes long-term, broad alterations in ecosystem processes changing the community as a whole (e.g. invasion of cattails changes hydrology, drying the site and allowing open aquatic systems to become forested). (*alters hydrology, Lambert et al. 2010; alters fire regimes, Lambert et al. 2010*)

15

- ii) Has negatively impacted Indiana State-listed or Federal-listed plants or animals (choose one of the following):

Displacement, death or hybridization has been documented AND occurs in at least 20% of known locations of the listed species, OR these effects occur in less than 20% of known locations of the listed species, but at least 4 different listed species are affected.

12

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

- 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

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). (*adds new stratum [large statured invasive grass], Lambert et al. 2010*)

4

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):

19

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*

(*Vincent and Gardner 2016*)

Note: watch for it moving into fens in Indiana.

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 (10 points); then go to Section IV

If **YES** then P = High (35 points); then go to Section IV

(Found spreading to multiple prairie plantings and roadsides over the past 2 years around Knox County, personal observation and EDDMapS)

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

(Vincent and Gardner 2016, personal observation)

- 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

(Vincent and Gardner 2016, personal observation)

- 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

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
<i>(personal observation)</i>	
v. Number of seeds per plant	
a. few (0-10)	1
b. moderate (11-1,000)	3
c. many-seeded (> 1,000)	5
<i>(Vincent and Gardner 2016, Springer and Goldman 2016)</i>	
vi. Dispersal ability	
a. little potential for long-distance dispersal	0
b. great potential for long-distance dispersal	5
<i>(spreads primarily by wind, has been observed to spread around 0.25 mi. from plantings; personal observation)</i>	
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
<i>(Springer and Goldman 2016, personal observation)</i>	
viii. Competitive ability	
a. poor competitor for limiting factors	0
b. moderately competitive for limiting factors	3
c. highly competitive for limiting factors	5
<i>(need more data)</i>	
Total points for questions i – viii (place in worksheet page 8):	35

Section IV

Difficulty of Management

Management Index

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>(Rough estimate of control costs: 2 acre open field, 1.5 hours away from our shop with a 25% infestation of Ravenna grass. Would cost about \$1000 for us to mow in June. A return trip with a spray rig and applicators would cost about \$1550 for us to spray in July/August. Phil Oser, Eco Logic, LLC, 2019)</i>	
iv) Further site restoration is usually 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 1/2
- 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
- (Ravenna Grass' difficulty of control is similar to Miscanthus. Unless you get excellent coverage with a foliar herbicide application, the plant is likely to sprout back at least somewhat the following year. P. Oser, 2019)*
- vii) Occurs in more than 20 discrete sites (e.g., water-basins, parks, fragments of habitats at least 5 miles apart). 3
(need more data but likely true [only 8-10 sites mapped], personal observation)
- 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 1/4 mile. 3
(“Ravennagrass can produce more than 10,000 caryopses per panicle.” [Springer and Goldman 2016] Seeds carried long distances by wind. Drews, Oser, Jacquart, personal observations)
- ix) Age at first reproduction is within first 10% of likely life-span and/or less than 3 months. 2
- Total points** (place in worksheet page 8): **14.5**

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.

Points

- i) This species is sold in national or regional retail stores (e.g., WalMart, Home Depot, Publix). 10
(Can be found at Lowe's under Hardy Pampas Grass [Erianthus spp.]

ii) State-wide there are more than 20 commercial growers of this species. <i>(Found at Brehob, Wasson, SiteOne, Abell, Allen Landscape, Arbor Farms, Bloom Bros, Brumond Smith, Mitchell & Sons, Sundown Gardens, Walnut Ridge)</i>	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: 19 X (**1** or 1.5) = 19 **Impacts**

Section III:

Potential = **High** Medium or Low 35 **Potential for Expansion**

Section IV:

Difficulty of Management Point Total: 14.5 **Difficulty of Management**

Section V:

Commercial Value Point Total: 10 **Value**

Conversion of Index Scores to Index Categories

Invasive Ranking Summary	Score
Ecological Impacts	19
Potential For Expansion	35
Difficulty of Management	14.5
Total Score:	68.5
	Medium
<i>Rankings: Low < 45, Medium 45 – 80, High > 80</i>	

Assessment History

Assessed 4/22/2019 by Will Drews

Reviewed 5/1/2019 by Ellen Jacquart

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

References:

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- Lambert, A.M., D'Antonio, C.M., and T.L. Dudley. 2010. "Invasive Species and Fire in California Ecosystems." *Fremontia*. 38:2/38:3: 29-36.
- Springer, T.L. and J.J. Goldman. 2016. "Germination of *Saccharum ravennae* (L.) L. (Poaceae) Caryopses and Intact Spikelets." *Crop Science*. 56:682–688.
- Vincent, M.A. and R.L. Gardner. 2016. "Spread of the invasive Ravenna grass (*Tripsidium ravennae*, Poaceae) in Ohio." *Phytoneuron* 2016-78: 1–9.