

**Assessment of Invasive Species in
Indiana's Natural Areas**

*****OFFICIAL Common Periwinkle (*Vinca major*) and Big Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*)
ASSESSMENT*****

Answers are **highlighted in yellow**, comments are inserted in *italics*

Last assessed by Stephanie Schuck 12/2019, reviewed and approved by IPAC 12/9/2019

<i>Vinca minor</i>	Score	
Ecological Impacts	42	
Potential for Expansion	10	
Difficulty of Management	19	
Total Score:	71	Medium
<i>Rankings: Low < 45, Medium 45 – 80, High > 81</i>		

<i>Vinca major</i>	Score	
Ecological Impacts	0	
Potential for Expansion	0	
Difficulty of Management	0	
Total Score:	0	Caution*
<i>Rankings: Low < 45, Medium 45 – 80, High > 81</i>		

**Note – Vinca major, big leaf periwinkle, was also discussed as part of this assessment. Currently, it is known to have spread from plantings in 9 counties in Indiana (per Overlease and Yatskievych); however, the spread is minor (no more than 25 sq. ft. in most cases) and limited to disturbed areas. We felt this did not meet the definition of 'invasive' and so did not complete the assessment for this species. We do feel this species should be watched, as it has become invasive in some parts of the country. It will be given a 'caution' ranking.*

One new report for V. major on EDDMaps between 2019 and last assessment for V. minor/major (2012)

Contents of the Assessment:

Section I – Invasion Status. Determines whether the species being evaluated is invasive in Indiana.

Section II – Ecological Impacts of Invasion. Evaluates the significance of impacts of the species.

Section III – Potential for Expansion. Evaluates the actual and/or potential expansion of the species.

Section IV – Difficulty of Management. Evaluates how hard it is to control the invasive species.

Section V – Commercial Value. Evaluates how valuable the species is economically in Indiana.

Questions in Sections I – V may direct you to one or more of the following sections for particular invasive species:

Section A. For species which have impacts limited to a few sites, assesses the potential for further spread.

Section B. For species which have medium impacts but high value, assesses whether species could be used in specific circumstances that would prevent escape and invasion.

A worksheet for use with the assessment is found on page 10.

Automatic Exemption From the Assessment

Is this species listed on any federal or on an Indiana state noxious, or prohibited plant lists?

If **YES** then do not proceed with assessment but indicate a conclusion of

Do not use this plant on the front of the response form.

If **NO** then go to Section I.

Section I

Invasion Status

1-a Current Invasion in Indiana

1. Does this species occur in any natural areas in Indiana?
If **NO** then go to Section III-c.
If **YES** then go to 1-a 2.
2. Does it **ONLY** occur in natural areas of Indiana because it has persisted from its previous cultivation (e.g., in abandoned farmland or homesteads)?
If **YES** then go to Section III-c.
If **NO** then go to Section 1-b (below).

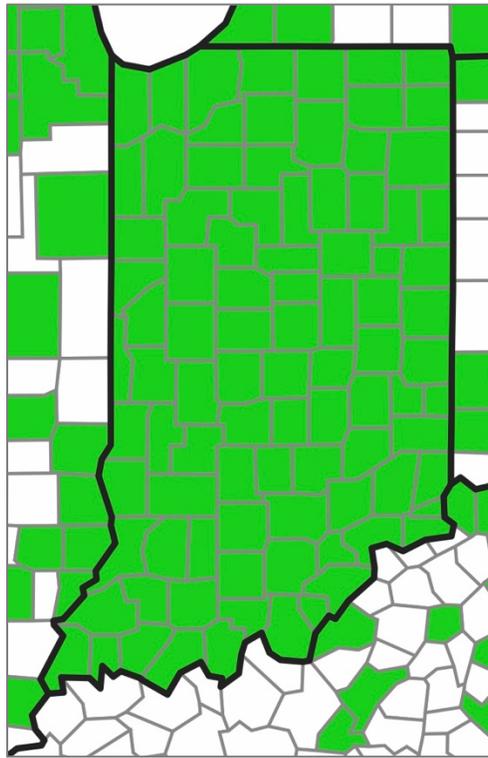
Vinca persists where it is planted, but also spreads vegetatively from the cultivated site into undisturbed natural areas.

1-b Invasion Status in Indiana

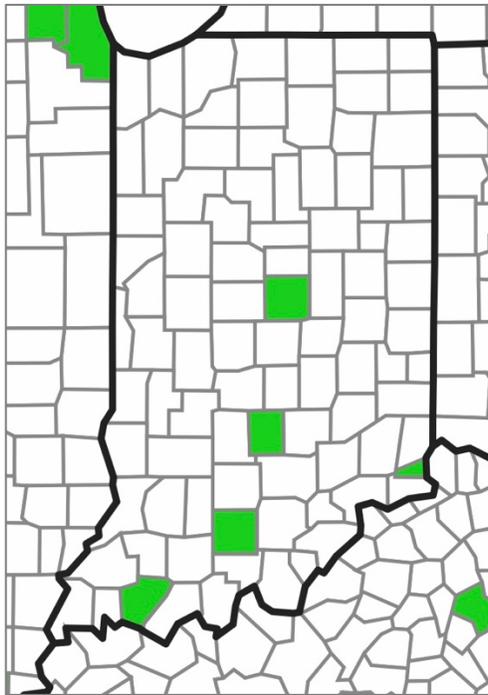
Evidence of invasion (forming self-sustaining and expanding populations within a plant community with which it had not previously been associated) must be provided. If not available in a published, quantitative form, this evidence must include written observations from at least three appropriate biologists.

1. Is species invasive **ONLY** when natural disturbance regime and scale have been altered? (e.g. 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 to assess the species' potential for future invasion.

2019 Map of EDDMaps Reports for *Vinca minor* (accessed 12/8/2019):



2019 Map of EDDMaps Reports for Vincetoxicum major (accessed 12/8/2019):



There are 29 new reports of V. minor in EDDMaps for Indiana since last assessed (2012)

One new report for V. major on EDDMaps (in an urban environment) between 2019 and last assessment for V. minor/major (2012)

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).

15

Gravuer has cited several references (Drewitz, 2000; Weber 2003; Holloran et al. 2004; Makings, 2005) where dense mats of periwinkle may change erosion processes by displacement of native shrubs and trees in riparian areas (as cited in Gravuer, 2007).

Limits tree seedling survival due to light suppression and possible allelopathic tendencies (Darcy 2002)

Creates changes in the physical structure of the litter/soil microhabitat which are likely the cause of substantial impacts on the spider Assemblage in a maple-beech forest (Bultman and Dewitt, 2007)

- 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.

*There is one site in the state for *Dentaria multifida*, and it is being threatened by *Vinca*. Thus, there is displacement of 100% of the known locations of this listed species.*

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

There are EDDMaps reports of infestations with medium to high density in sites that collectively add to over 10 acres.

- 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

As noted earlier, periwinkle forms dense mats (Drewitz, 2000; Swearingen et al. 2002; Weber 2003; Holloran et al. 2004; Makings, 2005; Ma & Moore, 2009).

Allelopathic inhibition may contribute to suppression of seedling growth in addition to shading from dense mats (Darcy & Burkhart, 2002).

Substantially altered the forest floor spider assemblage and depressed species diversity and evenness (Bultman and Dewitt 2007)

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.

Total points (place in worksheet page 9): **28**

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**) *Yes, a total of 8, 2 rare habitat types*

**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 10.

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

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.

There are 23 new reports in EDDMaps for Indiana, reporting over 10 acres with medium to high density since 2015, and 29 new reports since last assessed (2012)

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

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

To our knowledge, V. minor is not producing viable seed in Indiana.

- 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

- 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

There are sparse reports of periwinkle reproducing by seeds (Miller, 2003; Chess, 2009) but the commonly held view is that periwinkle mainly propagates vegetatively (Swearingen, 2002; Stone 2009, Gravuer, 2007). Randall (cited in Stone, 2005) notes that periwinkle does not propagate by seed outside its native habitat.

- 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

- v. Number of seeds per plant

a. few (0-10) 1

b. moderate (11-1,000)	3
c. many-seeded (> 1,000)	5
vi. Dispersal ability	
a. little potential for long-distance dispersal	0
b. great potential for long-distance dispersal	5

Possible long-distance dispersal is by water or garden refuse (Gravuer, 2007). In its native habitat, periwinkle is dispersed by ants (Honnay et al., 1999; Jacquemyn et al., 2001).

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
viii. Competitive ability	
a. poor competitor for limiting factors	0
b. moderately competitive for limiting factors	3
c. highly competitive for limiting factors	5

Total points for questions i – viii (place in worksheet page 10): 10

Section IV	Difficulty of Management	Management Index
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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
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.	
<i>Cliff and Ellen provided examples of this – recolonization of Vinca sites seems to be quite slow (at least a few years have gone by with no species moving into treated areas).</i>	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
- Cliff Chapman noted that while control of this species is difficult, it is not impossible. He has found foliar spray (8% glyphosate plus Nufilm IR) in March provides the best control while avoiding non-target impacts. If spraying in Fall, October is preferred because in November leaf litter cover is substantial and prevents one from making contact with all the plants. Triclopyr (Garlon 3) plus methylated seed oil is also effective, per the IPSAWG fact sheet.*
- vii) **Occurs in more than 20 discrete sites (e.g., water-basins, parks, fragments of habitats at least 5 miles apart).** 3
- 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. 3
- 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 10): **19**

Section V	Commercial Value	Value Index
<p>V-a <u>Commercial Value</u></p> <p>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</p> <p><i>Mike Cline reported that he talked to 7-8 nurseries and found that growers of Vinca in Indiana sell between \$110,000 to \$170,000 (in 2012). Lots more is sold by wholesalers/retailers who purchase Vinca to sell. The most common cultivar is cv. Bowles.</i></p>		
<p>V-b <u>Factors that Indicate a Significant Commercial Value</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>Points</u></p> <p>i) This species is sold in national or regional retail stores (e.g., WalMart, Home Depot, Publix). 10</p>		

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 10):	13

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: **28** X (1 or **1.5**) = **42** **Impacts**

Section III:

Potential = High Medium or Low **10** **Potential for Expansion**

Section IV:

Difficulty of Management Point Total: **19** **Difficulty of Management**

Section V:

Commercial Value Point Total: **13** **Value**

Invasive Ranking Summary:

Invasive Ranking Summary: <i>Vinca minor</i>	Score	
Ecological Impacts	42	
Potential For Expansion	10	
Difficulty of Management	19	
Total Score:	71	Medium
<i>Rankings: Low < 45, Medium 45 – 80, High > 80</i>		

Assessment History

Original assessment November 5, 2004 by Ken Collins (NRCS, group leader), Ellen Jacquart (TNC), Cliff Chapman (DNR – DNP), Phil O’Connor (DNR – DoF), Mike Cline (INLA), Dave Gorden (ASLA), Lori Johnson (Indy Zoo).

Reviewed and edited July 5, 2012 by Alison Clements, Margaret David, Dong Lee, and Jacob Krebs

Reviewed and edited December 2019 by Stephanie Schuck

Reviewed and edited December 9, 2019 by IPAC team.

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