

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

**OFFICIAL Porcelainberry (*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*) ASSESSMENT**

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

*Assessed 11/23/2019 by David Gorden; approved by IPAC 20/9/2019*

<b>Invasive Ranking Summary</b>	<b>Score</b>
Ecological Impacts	
Potential For Expansion	<b>34</b>
Difficulty of Management	
<b>Total Score:</b>	
<i>Rankings: Low &lt; 45, Medium 45 – 80, High &gt; 80</i>	

**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 [insert].

**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).

**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



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 [insert page no.]):

## **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 [insert page no.]

## **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

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## **Section III**

## **Potential for Expansion.**

## **Potential Index**

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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**

- 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**

*Has runners that root and spread easily (Del Tredici 2001; Woodward, 2011)*

*Frequent sexual reproduction. Produces flowers and seeds throughout summer.*

*(USDA Plant Database; Waggy 2009)*

- 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**

*Spreads via runners that root easily*

- 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**

*Plants flower throughout the summer (Dirr, 1998; Waggy, 2009;*

*Del Tredici, 2010)*

- v. Number of seeds per plant

a. few (0-10) 1

b. moderate (11-1,000) **3**

c. many-seeded (> 1,000) 5

*2-4 seeds per fruit (Dirr 1998)*

- vi. Dispersal ability
- a. little potential for long-distance dispersal 0
  - b. great potential for long-distance dispersal **5**
- Seeds dispersed by birds, small animals, deer (Waggy, 2009; Stalter R et al, 2009; Emerine et al, 2013)*
- 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
- Requires light. Is shade intolerant (You et al 1991)*
- viii. Competitive ability
- a. poor competitor for limiting factors 0
  - b. moderately competitive for limiting factors **3**
  - c. highly competitive for limiting factors 5
- Highly competitive along edge habitat; it forms extensive mats in edge habitat (Waggy, 2009; Emerine, 2013)*

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

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
<i>We lack information because we do not have known infestations in the state. This is species is a vine and is therefore difficult to control without damaging native plants that it grows over.</i>	
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.	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
  
- 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 ¼ 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 [insert page no.]):

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<b>Section V</b>	<b>Commercial Value</b>	<b>Value Index</b>
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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).  | 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  | <b>3</b>      |

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### Section A (from Section II-c)

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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.

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

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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.

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### Worksheet for Assessment

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**Section I:**

Follow directions to different sections.

**Section II:**

Impacts Point Total: 0 X (1 or 1.5) = 0 **Impacts**

**Section III:**

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

**Section IV:**

Difficulty of Management Point Total: 0 **Difficulty of Management**

**Section V:**

Commercial Value Point Total: 3 **Value**

**Total Score is Impacts + Potential for Expansion + Difficulty of Management = 34**

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### Conversion of Total Score to Rank

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Invasive Ranking Summary	Score
Ecological Impacts	
Potential For Expansion	34

Difficulty of Management	
<b>Total Score:</b>	<b>34</b>
<i>Rankings: Low &lt; 45, Medium 45 – 80, High &gt; 80</i>	

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## Assessment History

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Original assessment 11/23/2019 by David Gorden  
Reviewed and approved 12/009/2019 by IPAC (Dawn Slack, Ross Miller, David Gorden, and Will Drews and Ellen Jacquart).

## Literature Cited

- Del Tredici, P. 2010. Wild Urban Plants of the Northeast: A field guide Ithaca, Cornell University Press.
- Dirr, M. 1998. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants: Their Identification, Ornamental Characteristics, Culture, Propagation, and Uses. Stipes Publications, 1,187 pp.
- Emerine, S.E., R.J. Richardson, and C. Arellano. 2013. Porcelain Berry (*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*), Bushkiller (*Cayratia japonica*), and Virginia-Creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*) in Interspecific Competition. *Invasive Plant Science and Management* 6(1): 99-104.
- Stalter, R., D. Kincaid, and M. Byer. 2009. Control of Nonnative Invasive Woody Plant Species at Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge, New York City. *Arboriculture & Urban Forestry* 35(3): 152–156
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- Woodward, S.L. and J.A. Quinn. 2011. *Encyclopedia of Invasive Species: From Africanized Honeybees to Zebra Mussels* Santa Barbara, Calif.: Greenwood, 2011