



Michigan Invasive Plant Council

Michigan Plant Invasiveness Assessment System (MPIAS June 2008)

Genus, Species, Species subset

Scientific Name:	Hedera helix		
Synonyms:			
Common Names(s):	English Ivy		
Plant Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual	<input type="checkbox"/> Biennial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perennial

The information within this MPIAS assessment is specific to the plant listed and does not imply that cultivars, varieties, other species subsets and hybrids exhibit the same behavior or scoring.

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USDA/APHIS – Federal Noxious Weed List	http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/permits/fnwsbycat-e.PDF
Michigan Department of Agriculture – Noxious, Prohibited, and Restricted Plants	http://www.michigan.gov/mda/0,1607,7-125-1569_16993-11250--,00.html

Federal and Michigan Noxious, Prohibited, or Restricted Plants

Is this species listed on the federal or Michigan noxious, prohibited, or restricted plant lists?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
If YES then do not proceed with assessment but indicate its federal and/or Michigan Department of Agriculture status on the front of the response form		
If NO then go to Section I		

Section I: Biological Character

Biological characteristics: Reproductive Ability and Dispersal. Reproductive characteristics and dispersal ability strongly relate to the potential of a plant to become invasive. The results of this section will be used by MIPC to calculate a rank of Potential Invasiveness in Section VII. *Check those that apply to this plant and note any other weedy or invasive traits this plant possesses in the space for comments below:*

I – A Reproductive Ability

Reproductive ability identifies a plant's invasive tendency in Michigan as high (H), medium (M), low (L), insignificant (I) or none (N) based on seed and vegetative reproductive characteristics.

Plant Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual	<input type="checkbox"/> Biennial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perennial
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I – A1. Reproduction by Seed

If the plant is sterile or unable to complete a reproductive cycle in Michigan, skip the following questions and enter an N in the Seed Subrank at the end of this section.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Reproduces readily by seed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	When it produces seed, produces over 1,000 seeds per square meter
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reproduces at least once per year
<input type="checkbox"/>	Can germinate in a wide range of conditions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Seeds remain viable in the soil for 2 years or more.

Seed rating:	1 box marked = I 2 boxes marked = L 3 boxes marked =M 4 - 5 boxes marked = H
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Seed Subrank

Enter the Seed Subrank in the appropriate blank at the end of Section I – A.	Rank
I – A1. Reproduction by Seed:	I

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level: Seed production only occurs on the adult form. Hedera helix needs to climb in order to transform into the adult form. Hedera helix are dimorphic with distinct juvenile and mature forms. Maturity and the ability to flower and			

set seed is associated with climbing. Seeds are only produced on mature plants. The pericarp must be removed and the seeds stratified. In Dirr's experiment, germination only took place with seeds that were extracted from the fruit. (Dirr, Michael. 1998. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants, p. 426)

Seeds need to be scarified in order to germinate. (Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council Invasive Plant Manual (SE-EPPC), www.invasive.org/eastern/eppc/HEHE.html)

Reproduces prolifically by seed. About 70% are viable (Dirr and Heuser 1987). English ivy seed has a hard coat that must be scarified before it can germinate.

(University of California,

<http://ucce.ucdavis.edu/datastore/detailreport.cfm?usernumber=55&surveynumber=182>)

It is unknown whether the seed requires passage through an animal intestinal tract to germinate.

(Controlling English Ivy in the Pacific Northwest, written by Jonathan Soll for The Nature Conservancy, last edited 1/15/15)

Mature plants can also spread by seed. On average, 70% of ivy seeds are viable (Dirr and Heuser 1987 cited in Murai 1999). Seeds have a hard coat that must be scarified before germination; this requirement is met as the seed passes through the digestive system of birds (Reichard 2000). (Draft Written Findings of the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board, Nov. 2001, www.nwcb.wa.gov/weed_info/Hedera.htm)

I – A2. Reproduction by Vegetative Means

If the plant does not reproduce vegetatively in Michigan, skip the following questions and enter an N in the Vegetative Subrank at the end of this section.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reproduces readily <i>in situ</i> by vegetative means
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Has spreading rhizomes that may root at nodes.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fragments easily with fragments readily becoming re-established long distances from the parent plant by natural means (if checked, rating is automatically marked as high)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (*please discuss in comments and provide documentation)

Vegetative rating:	1 box marked = I 2 boxes marked = L 3 boxes marked =M 4 boxes marked = H
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Vegetative Subrank

Enter the Vegetative Subrank in the appropriate blank at the end of	Rank
Section I – A Vegetative:	L

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal

Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:

Vegetative reproduction is a key to the success of English ivy. . . Reproduces vegetatively by adventitious roots along the stem and may regenerate from stem fragments if they remain in contact with the soil. (University of California, <http://ucce.ucdavis.edu/datastore/detailreport.cfm?usernumber=55&surveynumber=182>)

During the juvenile stage ivy only spreads vegetatively. Any stem fragments in contact with the soil can regenerate growth. (Weed bulletin – King County Noxious Weed Control Program, <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/weeds>)

ability for quick regeneration following cutting, the large production of adventitious roots. . . (Le, T. and Sonu, D. Competitive Interaction between Hedera helix and Native Riparian Vegetation. Environmental Sciences Program, University of California, Berkeley)

During its juvenile stage, ivy spreads rapidly by vegetative growth (Murai 1999). (Draft Written Findings of the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board, Nov. 2001)

Roots form when stem nodes contact moist soil. Ivy roots are vigorous resprouters. . . (Controlling English Ivy in the Pacific Northwest, written by Jonathan Soll for The Nature Conservancy, last edited 1/14/05)

Spreads locally through vegetative growth and new plants can grow from cut or broken pieces of stems that are able to root in the soil. (PCA Fact Sheet: English Ivy, www.nps.gov/plants/alien/)

New plants grow easily from cuttings or stem fragments that make contact with the soil. (Plant Invader of Mid-Atlantic Natural Areas, <http://www.invasive.org/eastern/midatlantic/hehe.html>)

Initial cutting will cause extensive resprouting (Swearingen and Diedrich 2000). (www.invasive.org)

I-A3. Growth Habit

Growth Habit	Low evergreen ground cover, rooting at the nodes, or a climbing vine with clinging root-like holdfasts
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I – B. Dispersal:

Dispersal identifies the vectors or agents of dispersal and the likelihood of long distance dispersal.

Dispersal agents	(E) Environmental Influences such as wind and water
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	(W) Wildlife, both mammals and birds (DA) Domestic Animals, both mammals and birds (H).Human activity Dispersal distance refers to the potential for long distance dispersal.
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Dispersal distance refers to the potential for long distance dispersal.

I-B1. Vector categories

Identify the vector categories and individual agents involved with the dispersal of this plant. Check all that apply	
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Influences (E):	<input type="checkbox"/> Wind <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Other (name)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildlife (W):	<input type="checkbox"/> Mammals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birds <input type="checkbox"/> Other (name)
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Animals (DA):	<input type="checkbox"/> Mammals <input type="checkbox"/> Birds <input type="checkbox"/> Other (name)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Activity (H):	<input type="checkbox"/> New development (construction equipment) <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance equipment <input type="checkbox"/> Borrow material (topsoil, gravel, stone) <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation (ATV, boats, RV) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dumping <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (name) ornamental plantings
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (*please discuss in comments and provide documentation)	

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
<p>Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:</p> <p>Seed dispersed to new areas primarily by birds. (Plant Invader of Mid-Atlantic Natural Areas, http://www.invasive.org/eastern/midatlantic/hehe.html)</p> <p>It disperses longer distances via seed which is carried to new areas by frugivorous birds. . . (PCA Fact Sheet: English Ivy, www.nps.gov/plants/alien/)</p> <p>Seeds are dispersed to new areas primarily by birds. (issg Database: Ecology of Hedera helix, www.invasivespecies.net)</p> <p>Spreads by bird-dispersed seeds. . . (www.invasive.org)</p> <p>Birds disseminate the seeds. (University of California, http://ucce.ucdavis.edu/datastore/detailreport.cfm?usernumber=55&surveynumber=182)</p>			

Human Activity/Other:

The adaptability of this species. . . results in its popularity as an ornamental among landscapers and horticulturists. . .

(Okerman, A. 2000. Combating the “ Ivy Desert” : The Invasion of Hedera helix (English Ivy) in the Pacific Northwest United States. <http://horticulture.coafes.umn.edu/vd/h5015/00papers/okerman.htm>)

It persists as a popular plant for homeowner, businesses, landscape designers and others.

(PCA Fact Sheet: English Ivy, www.nps.gov/plants/alien/)

It is widely used as a fast-growing, low maintenance, evergreen groundcover, and once established at a site, H. Helix can be expected to move beyond its intended borders by vegetative means or by seed.

(issg Database: Ecology of Hedera helix, www.invasivespecies.net)

Once established at a site, English ivy can be expected to move beyond its intended borders into neighboring yards, parks and other lands, either by vegetative means or by seed dispersed by birds.

(Controlling English Ivy in the Pacific Northwest, written by Jonathan Soll for The Nature Conservancy, last edited 1/14/05)

English ivy is found extensively in landscaped areas. In the West, escaped populations are usually found in disturbed forests. . . Ivy has a long history as a garden plant. (Draft Written Findings of the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board, Nov. 2001)

Its use as a roadside beautification and erosion control planting has augmented further spread.

(Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council Invasive Plant Manual (SE-EPPC), www.invasive.org/eastern/eppc/HEHE.html)

I – B2. Dispersal Distance

<input type="checkbox"/>	Little potential for long-distance dispersal (1 km in a single dispersal event)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Great potential for long-distance dispersal

Please use this scale and your answers from Section I – B above to calculate a: Dispersal Subrank

Dispersal Subrank	I One or two vector categories; Little potential for long-distance dispersal L Three or four vector categories; Little potential for long-distance dispersal M One or two vector categories; Great potential for long-distance dispersal H Three or four vector categories; Great potential for long-distance dispersal
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Dispersal Subrank

Section I B. Dispersal Subrank:	M
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Biological Character Subrank

Biological Character Subrank	Rank
Section I A. Reproductive Ability: Reproduction by Seed	I
Section I A. Reproductive Ability: Reproduction by Vegetative Means	L
Section I B. Dispersal:	M

Section II: Impact

Impact: Impact identifies the plant's ecological, aesthetic, economic influence on each of the respective natural, managed, and/or constructed system. Questions on impact are tailored to the individual characteristics and composition of the system. Impact is classified as high (H), medium (M), low (L), or insignificant (I).

II - A. Natural Systems

Impacts on native species and natural systems: Terrestrial and Aquatic. *Where possible, assess the cumulative (e.g., over a period of several decades) impact of the plant on the natural areas and other wildlands where it typically occurs. Impacts will be re-assessed as more is learned and as the plant moves into new areas.*

II - A1. Ability to invade natural systems

Choose one answer that best describes the ability of this plant to invade natural systems.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not known to spread into natural systems in the absence of disturbance (e.g. plant may persist from former cultivation) (0 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Establishes only in areas where major disturbance has occurred in the last 20 years (e.g., post-hurricane sites, highway corridors) (3 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Often establishes in mid-late-successional natural areas where minor disturbances may occur (e.g. tree falls, hiking trails, streambank erosion), but no major disturbance within the last 20-75 years (7 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Often establishes in intact or otherwise healthy natural systems with no major disturbance for at least 75 years (15 points)

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
<p>Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:</p> <p>Inherent ability to invade conservation areas and other native species habitats: moderate significance (www.natureserve.org, subrank III, #14)</p> <p>Infests woodlands, forest edges, fields, hedgerows, coastal areas, salt marsh edges, and other upland areas.</p> <p>(Plant Invader of Mid-Atlantic Natural Areas, http://www.invasive.org/eastern/midatlantic/hehe.html)</p> <p>English ivy cover is rapidly reaching catastrophic levels, especially in urban and near urban areas of the Pacific Northwest. (Controlling English Ivy in the Pacific Northwest, written by Jonathan Soll, The Nature Conservancy, edited 1/14/05)</p> <p>Occurs in: coastland, estuaries, natural forests, planted forests, riparian zones, urban areas, wetlands.</p>			

(issg Database: Ecology of Hedera helix, www.invasivespecies.net)

H. helix is a “ serious problem in the coastal Northwest from Portland up into British Columbia” where it is invading forests and riparian zones especially those in close proximity to urban areas (Reichard, 2000). While Hedera helix thrives in moist, open forests that are predominantly deciduous, it also grows in mixed Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas Fir) ecosystems, riparian zones and wetlands of the Northwest United States (Laroque, 1998).

(Okerman, A. 2000. Combating the “ Ivy Desert” : The Invasion of Hedera helix (English Ivy) in the Pacific Northwest United States. <http://horticulture.coafes.umn.edu/vd/h5015/00papers/okerman.htm>)

II - A2. Impact on Ecosystem Processes

Plants that alter processes such as fire occurrence or frequency, erosion, and sedimentation rates, hydrological regimes, or nutrient regimes often have the greatest long-term impacts on ecosystems. Some invaders can completely transform natural systems so that they can no longer support native species.

Choose one answer that best describes the impact of this plant on ecological processes:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not known impact on ecosystem processes (0 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Influences ecosystem processes (e.g., has perceivable but mild influence on soil nutrient availability) (5 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Significant alteration in ecosystem processes (e.g., increases sedimentation rates along coastlines, reducing open water areas that are important for waterfowl) (10 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Major, possibly irreversible, alteration or disruption of ecosystem processes (e.g., the plant reduces water level from open water or wetland systems through rapid transpiration, making these areas more fire prone and unable to support native wetland species; or plant fixes nitrogen in the soil making soil unlikely to support certain native plants) (15 points)

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level: Impact on ecosystem processes and system-wide parameters: low significance (www.natureserve.org, subrank I, #1)			

II - A3. Impact on Natural Community Structure

Choose one answer that best describes this plant's impact on community structure:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	No impact, establishes in an existing layer without influencing its structure (0 points)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Influences structure in one layer (e.g., changes the density of a layer) (3 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Significant impact on at least one layer (e.g., creation of a new layer, elimination of an existing layer) (7 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Major alteration of structure (e.g., covers canopy, eradicating most or all layers below) (10 points)

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level: Answer to Plant's impact on community structure is based on Michigan behavior			

Impact on ecological community structure: high significance (www.natureserve.org, subrank I, #2)

It threatens all vegetation levels of forested and open areas, growing along the ground as well as into the tree canopy. (Plant Invader of Mid-Atlantic Natural Areas, <http://www.invasive.org/eastern/midatlantic/hehe.html>)

A dominance of *Hedera helix* significantly changes the structure of a forest community.

(Okerman, A. 2000. Combating the “ Ivy Desert” : The Invasion of *Hedera helix* (English Ivy) in the Pacific Northwest United States. p. 4.

<http://horticulture.coafes.umn.edu/vd/h5015/00papers/okerman.htm>)

Impacts all levels of disturbed and undisturbed forested areas, growing both as a ground cover and a climbing vine.

(PCA Fact Sheet: English Ivy, www.nps.gov/plants/alien/)

It threatens all vegetation levels of forested and open areas, growing along the ground as well as into the tree canopy. (Plant Invader of Mid-Atlantic Natural Areas, <http://www.invasive.org/eastern/midatlantic/hehe.html>)

It can impact all three zones of a deciduous or conifer plant community – the forest floor, the shrub layer and the canopy. (Weed bulletin – King County Noxious Weed Control Program, <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/weeds>)

II – A4. Impact on Natural Community Composition

Choose one answer that best describes this plant’s impact on community composition:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No impact, causes no known changes in native populations (0 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Influences community composition (e.g., reduces the number of individuals in one or more native populations by reducing recruitment) (3 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Significantly alters community composition (e.g., produces a significant reduction in the population size of one or more native species in the community) (7 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Causes major alteration in community composition (e.g., results in the extirpation of one or several native species, reducing biodiversity or changing the community composition towards species exotic to the natural community) (10 points)

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level: Impact on Ecological Community Composition: moderate significance (www.natureserve.org, subrank 1, #3) It outcompetes many native plant communities of grasses, herbs, and trees, reduces animal feeding habitats, and creates general competition for light, nutrients, and soil. (Okerman, A. 2000. Combating the “ Ivy Desert” : The Invasion of Hedera helix (English Ivy) in the Pacific Northwest United States. p. 4. http://horticulture.coafes.umn.edu/vd/h5015/00papers/okerman.htm)			

II - A5. Conservation Significance of the Natural Systems and Native Species Threatened

Many invaders occur primarily in disturbed, low quality habitats that are dominated by other invasive plants. Invasive plants have a greater impact if they (a) directly or indirectly threaten native species or communities that are considered rare or vulnerable (e.g., Federally listed or ranked G1-G3 by The Nature Conservancy and Natural Heritage Network) or (b) threaten outstanding, high quality occurrences of common community types.

Indicate below the natural communities (Michigan Natural Features Inventory, 1986) in which the plant has become invasive, and then list any rare species that are or are likely to become threatened by this plant. (Note: * indicates a state rank of S1-S3; ** indicates global rank of G1-G3 and state rank of S1-S3)

Natural Communities Affected

Wetland		
Marsh:	<input type="checkbox"/> Submergent marsh <input type="checkbox"/> Emergent marsh <input type="checkbox"/> Great Lakes marsh* <input type="checkbox"/> Northern wet meadow <input type="checkbox"/> Southern wet meadow*	<input type="checkbox"/> Inland salt marsh ** <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent wetland ** <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal plain marsh ** <input type="checkbox"/> Interdunal marsh **
Prairie:	<input type="checkbox"/> Lakeplain wet prairie ** <input type="checkbox"/> Lakeplain wet-mesic prairie **	<input type="checkbox"/> Wet prairie ** <input type="checkbox"/> Wet-mesic prairie **
Fen:	<input type="checkbox"/> Prairie fen ** <input type="checkbox"/> Northern fen *	<input type="checkbox"/> Patterned fen ** <input type="checkbox"/> Poor fen **
Bog:	<input type="checkbox"/> Bog	<input type="checkbox"/> Muskeg *
Forest:	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor conifer swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Rich conifer swamp * <input type="checkbox"/> Relict conifer swamp **	<input type="checkbox"/> Hardwood-conifer swamp ** <input type="checkbox"/> Southern swamp * <input type="checkbox"/> Southern floodplain forest **
Shrub:	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern shrub thicket <input type="checkbox"/> Southern shrub-carr	<input type="checkbox"/> Inundated shrub swamp *
Forest/marsh:	<input type="checkbox"/> Wooded dune and swale complex **	

Upland:		
Forest:	<input type="checkbox"/> Mesic southern forest (southern hardwood) ** <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-mesic northern forest (pine-hardwood)* <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-mesic southern forest (oak-hardwood) * <input type="checkbox"/> Dry northern forest (pine) *	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry southern forest (oak forest) * <input type="checkbox"/> Boreal forest * <input type="checkbox"/> Mesic northern forest (northern hardwood and hemlock-hardwood) *
Savanna:	<input type="checkbox"/> Lakeplain oak openings ** <input type="checkbox"/> Bur oak plains ** <input type="checkbox"/> Oak openings ** <input type="checkbox"/> Oak barrens **	<input type="checkbox"/> Pine barrens ** <input type="checkbox"/> Great lakes barrens ** <input type="checkbox"/> Northern bald (krummholz ridgetop) **
Prairie:	<input type="checkbox"/> Mesic prairie ** <input type="checkbox"/> Hillside prairie ** <input type="checkbox"/> Mesic sand prairie **	<input type="checkbox"/> Woodland prairie ** <input type="checkbox"/> Dry sand prairie **
Primary:	<input type="checkbox"/> Open dunes ** <input type="checkbox"/> Sand gravel beach ** <input type="checkbox"/> Cobble beach * <input type="checkbox"/> Bedrock beach * <input type="checkbox"/> Alvar ** <input type="checkbox"/> Bedrock glade **	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry non-acid cliff * <input type="checkbox"/> Moist non-acid cliff * <input type="checkbox"/> Dry acid cliff * <input type="checkbox"/> Moist acid cliff * <input type="checkbox"/> Sinkhole **

Native Species affected:	
Global Heritage Status Rank:	
National Heritage Status Rank (U.S.):	
National Heritage Status Rank (Canada):	
Michigan Rank:	
Michigan wetland category:	
Physiognomy:	
Wetness coefficient:	
Other information:	Infests woodlands, forest edges, fields, hedgerows, coastal areas,

	<p>salt marsh edges, and other upland areas.</p> <p>(Plant Invader of Mid-Atlantic Natural Areas, http://www.invasive.org/eastern/midatlantic/hehe.html)</p> <p>Occurs in: coastland, estuaries, natural forests, planted forests, riparian zones, urban areas, wetlands.</p> <p>(issg Database: Ecology of <i>Hedera helix</i>, www.invasivespecies.net)</p> <p>A threat to G2S1 Sitka Spruce swamp communities in Oregon (Pickering, TNC, Oregon pers. comm.). (www.natureserve.org)</p> <p>Grows in mixed <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (Douglas Fir) ecosystems . . . of the Northwest United States (Laroque, 1998). (Okerman, A. 2000. Combating the “ Ivy Desert” : The Invasion of <i>Hedera helix</i> (English Ivy) in the Pacific Northwest United States. http://horticulture.coafes.umn.edu/vd/h5015/00papers/okerman.htm)</p>
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Conservation Significance

Based on this information, choose one answer that best describes the overall conservation significance of native species or communities affected by this plant:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Found only in human-disturbed habitats and not known to impact any vulnerable or high quality native species or communities (0 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Usually inhabits common, unthreatened habitats and rarely impacts vulnerable or high quality species or communities (3 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Known to occasionally threaten vulnerable or high quality species or communities (7 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Known to often inhabit one or more vulnerable or high quality communities and/or often threatens rare native species (15 points)

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
<p>Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:</p> <p>Grows in mixed <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (Douglas Fir) ecosystems. . .of the Northwest United States (Laroque, 1998). (Okerman, A. 2000. Combating the “ Ivy Desert” : The Invasion of <i>Hedera helix</i> (English Ivy) in the Pacific Northwest United States. http://horticulture.coafes.umn.edu/vd/h5015/00papers/okerman.htm)</p> <p>A threat to G2S1 Sitka Spruce swamp communities in Oregon (Pickering, TNC, Oregon pers. comm.). www.natureserve.org)</p>			

Impact Subrank: Section II: Natural Systems

Total Points from questions II – A1 to II – A5	3
Natural Systems Impact Subrank:	
Determine a Subrank using this scale: 0 – 12 points = I; 13 – 28 = L; 29 – 45 = M; 46 – 65 = H	

II - B. Production/Managed Forests, Christmas Tree Plantations

Definition: Forests managed for wood and fiber production and/or wildlife or other values such as pine plantations, aspen, northern hardwoods, and Christmas tree plantations.

Desirable or Weed Plant

Is the plant in question:		
An intended crop or desirable plant	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
Considered a weed plant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
If the answer is yes to crop/desirable plant than proceed to section II-C. If the plant is identified as a weed plant continue		

Extensiveness

How extensive is this plant?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	It is not known to occur (0 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Scattered individuals or present in small isolated patches (3 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Establishes along forest edges or in areas disturbed by forest management activities- i.e. roads, landings, clearing or skid trails (7 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ubiquitous throughout, spreading or dominant in the understory (15 points)

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
<p>Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:</p> <p>No specific information found on managed forests, but in general it is found along forest edges and disturbed areas in some places, but dominant throughout the forest in other places.</p> <p>www.natureserve.org</p> <p>Okerman, A. 2000. Combating the “ Ivy Desert” : The Invasion of Hedera helix (English Ivy) in the Pacific Northwest United States. http://horticulture.coafes.umn.edu/vd/h5015/00papers/okerman.htm</p> <p>Controlling English Ivy in the Pacific Northwest, written by Jonathan Soll, The Nature Conservancy, edited 1/14/05</p> <p>University of California, http://ucce.ucdavis.edu/datastore/detailreport.cfm?usernumber=55&surveynumber=182</p> <p>PCA Fact Sheet: English Ivy, www.nps.gov/plants/alien/</p> <p>Draft Written Findings of the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board, Nov. 2001</p>			

Production Impact

Is it impacting production?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No impact to tree regeneration (0 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Regeneration somewhat impacted (5 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Regeneration moderately impacted (7 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tree regeneration is not occurring because of this plant. (15 points)

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
<p>Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:</p> <p>In an “ ivy desert” , previous generations of ivy that have died out on the forest floor create a thick blanket of vegetative mass that prevent the regeneration of understory trees, shrubs, and perennial groundcovers. (Okerman, A. 2000. Combating the “ Ivy Desert” : The Invasion of Hedera helix (English Ivy) in the Pacific Northwest United States. http://horticulture.coafes.umn.edu/vd/h5015/00papers/okerman.htm)</p> <p>Ivy inhibits regeneration of understory plants and also kills understory and overstory trees by shading them out. (Draft Written Findings of the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board, Nov. 2001)</p> <p>It inhibits regeneration of understory plants, including forest wildflowers and new trees and shrubs (Thomas 1980). University of California, http://ucce.ucdavis.edu/datastore/detailreport.cfm?usernumber=55&surveynumber=182</p> <p>Our data showed that ivy has the allelopathic potential to inhibit seed germination and overall growth by releasing inhibitory chemical compounds like phenolic acids (Viles and Reese 1995). (Le, T. and Sonu, D. Competitive Interaction between Hedera helix and Native Riparian Vegetation. Environmental Sciences Program, University of California, Berkeley)</p>			

Production/Management Stages

At what production/management stages does this plant have a negative impact? Check all that apply:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	None (0 points)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sapling stage (10 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting (5 points)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pole stage or mature stand (15 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Seedling establishment (5 points)		

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level: No information found			

The following information will not be scored in the assessment however it is useful in determining MIPC Plan of Action.

Silvicultural Treatments

What silvicultural treatments associated with the crop species may influence the presence of this plant. Check all that apply:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Natural regeneration
<input type="checkbox"/>	Site prep
<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting
<input type="checkbox"/>	Selection cut
<input type="checkbox"/>	Thinning
<input type="checkbox"/>	Clear cut
<input type="checkbox"/>	Whole tree
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shortwood

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:			

Introduction sources

Introduction sources. Check all that apply:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Corridors (roads, utility, trails, streams, and rivers)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Seed mixes-re-vegetation practices
<input type="checkbox"/>	Seed bank
<input type="checkbox"/>	Equipment- logging, recreational, road building (skidders, harvesters, ATV's, road graders)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Borrow material (gravel, sand, topsoil)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wildlife (mammals, birds)
<input type="checkbox"/>	People (recreational user, cars, boats)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unauthorized dumping
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Plants on adjacent sites

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level: See previously listed references			

Impact Subrank: Section II-B. Production/Managed Forests, Christmas Tree Plantations

Add total points		0
Rating:	$\leq 5 = \text{Insignificant (I)}$ $>5 \leq 13 = \text{Low (L)}$ $>13 \leq 34 = \text{Medium (M)}$ $>34 = \text{High (H)}$	
Production/Managed Forests, Christmas Tree Plantations Subrank:		1

II-C. Impacts on Managed Landscapes within Suburban and Urban Ecosystems

Definition: Public and private areas within suburban and urban communities managed for green belts, linear parks, parks, and other recreational uses as well as urban forests and open space integrated throughout residential and commercial centers. Commercial centers include retail centers, corporate campuses and industrial areas. These areas are typically managed with various degrees of input by individual property owners, public agencies and/or commercial contractors and include unmanaged peripheral areas.

Desirable or weed plant

Is the plant in question:		
An intended or desirable plant:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
Considered a weed plant:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
If the answer is yes to desirable plant than proceed to section II-D. If the plant is identified as a weed plant continue		

Extensiveness

How extensive is this plant in suburban and urban ecosystems?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Not present (0 points)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Present in scattered areas and isolated patches (3 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Present in areas not receiving routine or regular management practices (5 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Persistent throughout suburban and urban ecosystems. (15 points)

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:			

Impact on visual appeal

Impact on visual appeal of landscape compositions:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Does not alter visual appeal (0 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Visual appeal compromised during limited periods or season (3 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Requires periodic attention to maintain visual appeal (7 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Requires regular attention to maintain visual appeal (15 points)

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:			

Impact on Desirable Plant Composition

Impact on Desirable Plant Composition:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No impact on surrounding desirable plants (0 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor competition for light, water and nutrients without a direct influence on desirable plant quality (3 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Competes and causes minor impacts on desirable plants' quality (7 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Major influences on desirable plant quality caused by competition and changes in environmental conditions. (15 points)

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:			

The following information will not be scored in the assessment however it is useful in determining MIPC Plan of Action .

Introduction Sources

Introduction Sources. Check all that apply:			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Seed bank	<input type="checkbox"/>	Equipment
<input type="checkbox"/>	Off site plants	<input type="checkbox"/>	Topsoil/mulch/compost materials
<input type="checkbox"/>	On site plant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unauthorized dumping
<input type="checkbox"/>	Seed mixes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wildlife

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:			

Where found

Where is it found in the landscape?			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ornamental beds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Open space
<input type="checkbox"/>	Boulevards and common areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	Corridors
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Edges of landscaped areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vacant land
<input type="checkbox"/>	Woodlots		

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:			

Impact Subrank: Section II-C. Managed Landscapes

Add total points		3
Rating:	$\leq 6 = \text{Insignificant (I)}$ $>6 \leq 9 = \text{Low (L)}$ $>9 \leq 36 = \text{Medium (M)}$ $>36 = \text{High (H)}$	
Managed Landscapes within Suburban and Urban Ecosystems Subrank:		1

II - D. Impact on Agricultural, Horticultural and Turf Production Systems

Definition: Production areas for agronomic, horticultural, and other commodity crops. These include fields, orchards, and plantations.

Desirable or Weed

Is the plant in question:		
An intended crop:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
Considered a weed plant:	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
If the answer is yes to crop than proceed to section III. If the plant is identified as a weed plant continue		

Ability to invade

Ability to invade agricultural, horticultural, and turf production systems:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not known to be present (0 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Present in scattered areas and isolated patches (3 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Occurs on a regular basis in production systems (7 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Spreads throughout production systems and beyond into adjacent areas (15 points)

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:			

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Impact on production

Is it impacting plant/crop production?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No impact to production (0 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Somewhat impacted (5 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Moderately impacted (7 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Severely impacted (15 points)

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:			

Impact throughout production cycle

Does the plant have a negative impact throughout production cycle? Check all that apply:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting (5 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Seedling/plant establishment (5 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Crop maturation (7 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Harvest (7 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Processing (10 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fallow fields (3 points)

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:			

The following information will not be scored in the assessment however it is useful in determining MIPC Plan of Action .

Introduction sources

Introduction sources. Check all that apply:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Seed bank
<input type="checkbox"/>	Off site plants
<input type="checkbox"/>	On site plant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Seed mixes
<input type="checkbox"/>	Equipment
<input type="checkbox"/>	Topsoil/mulch/compost materials
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unauthorized dumping
<input type="checkbox"/>	Domestic animals
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wildlife

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:			

Impact Subrank: Section II-D. Agricultural, Horticultural, and Turf Production Systems

Add total points		0
Rating:	≤ 5 = Insignificant (I) >5 ≤ 10 = Low (L) >10 ≤ 36 = Medium (M) >36 = High (H)	
Agricultural, Horticultural and Turf Production Systems Subrank:		1

II – E. Impact on Constructed Habitat Systems

Definition: Constructed Habitat in disturbed areas. These include woodland, prairie, and wetland construction and/or restoration.

Desired or Weed

Is the plant in question:		
A desired plant:	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
Considered a weed plant:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
If the answer is yes to desired plant than proceed to section III. If the plant is identified as a weed plant continue		

Ability to invade

Ability to invade constructed habitats:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not known to be present (0 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Present in scattered areas and isolated patches (3 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Occurs on a regular basis in habitat systems (7 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Spreads throughout the habitat and beyond into adjacent areas (15 points)

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:			
It is invading forests and riparian zones especially those in close proximity to urban areas (Reichard 2000). (Okerman, A. 2000. Combating the “ Ivy Desert” : The Invasion of Hedera helix (English Ivy) in the Pacific Northwest United States. http://horticulture.coafes.umn.edu/vd/h5015/00papers/okerman.htm)			
English ivy is found extensively in landscaped areas. In the West, escaped populations are usually found in disturbed forests. . . (Hickman 1993). (Draft Written Findings of the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board, Nov. 2001)			
Impacts all levels of disturbed and undisturbed forested areas. (PCA Fact Sheet: English Ivy, www.nps.gov/plants/alien/)			
English ivy can alter natural succession patterns in forests. (University of California, http://ucce.ucdavis.edu/datastore/detailreport.cfm?usernumber=55&surveynumber=182)			
Hedera helix usually inhabits urban greenbelts, but is capable of invading more important forested areas (Reichard, Univ. of Washington, pers.comm.). (www.natureserve.org)			
Hedera helix only seems to invade areas where there has been some disturbance – at least a gap in the			

forest (Reichard, Univ. of Washington, pers.comm.). (www.natureserve.org)

Impact on Habitat

Impact on Habitat Composition:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No impact on habitat plant composition (0 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor competition for light, water, and nutrients without a direct influence on desirable plant compositions (3 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Competes and causes minor impacts on desirable plant compositions (7 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Major influences on habitat composition caused by competition and changes in environmental conditions. (15 points)

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
<p>Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:</p> <p>Impact on Ecological Community Composition: moderate significance (www.natureserve.org, subrank 1, #3)</p> <p>It outcompetes many native plant communities of grasses, herbs, and trees, reduces animal feeding habitats, and creates general competition for light, nutrients, and soil. (Okerman, A. 2000. Combating the “ Ivy Desert” : The Invasion of Hedera helix (English Ivy) in the Pacific Northwest United States. p. 4. http://horticulture.coafes.umn.edu/vd/h5015/00papers/okerman.htm)</p>			

Impact throughout habitat

Does the plant have a negative impact throughout the habitat? Check all that apply:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting (3 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Seedling/plant establishment (5 points)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Habitat maturation (10 points)

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
<p>Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:</p>			

The following information will not be scored in the assessment however it is useful in determining MIPC Plan of Action .

Introduction sources

Introduction sources. Check all that apply:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Seed bank
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Off site plants
<input type="checkbox"/>	On site plant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Seed mixes
<input type="checkbox"/>	Equipment
<input type="checkbox"/>	Topsoil/mulch/compost materials
<input type="checkbox"/>	Domestic animals
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wildlife

Impact Subrank:: Section II-E. Constructed Habitat

Add total points		0
Rating:	≤ 3 = Insignificant (I) $>3 \leq 10$ = Low (L) $> 10 \leq 31$ = Medium (M) >32 = High (H)	
Constructed Habitat Subrank:		1

Section III. Distribution In Michigan And The United States

Document the known distribution of this plant. Indicate the area of origin for the species (Original Range) and the earliest documented occurrence in North America. Then, for Michigan, identify the extent of its occurrence in each of four ecological regions (Albert 1995). The four ecological regions of Michigan, as pictured below, have been delineated based on broad climatic, geologic, edaphic, and vegetation patterns, and provide a more meaningful framework for assessing invasiveness than geopolitical boundaries.

Known distribution

Original Range (world wide)	Europe, Scandinavia, Russia (Dirr, Michael. 1998. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants. p. 426)
Earliest possible documentation in North America	The first record of ivy in the United States dates back to 1727 (Rose 1996 cited in Murai 1999). (Draft Written Findings of the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board, Nov. 2001)

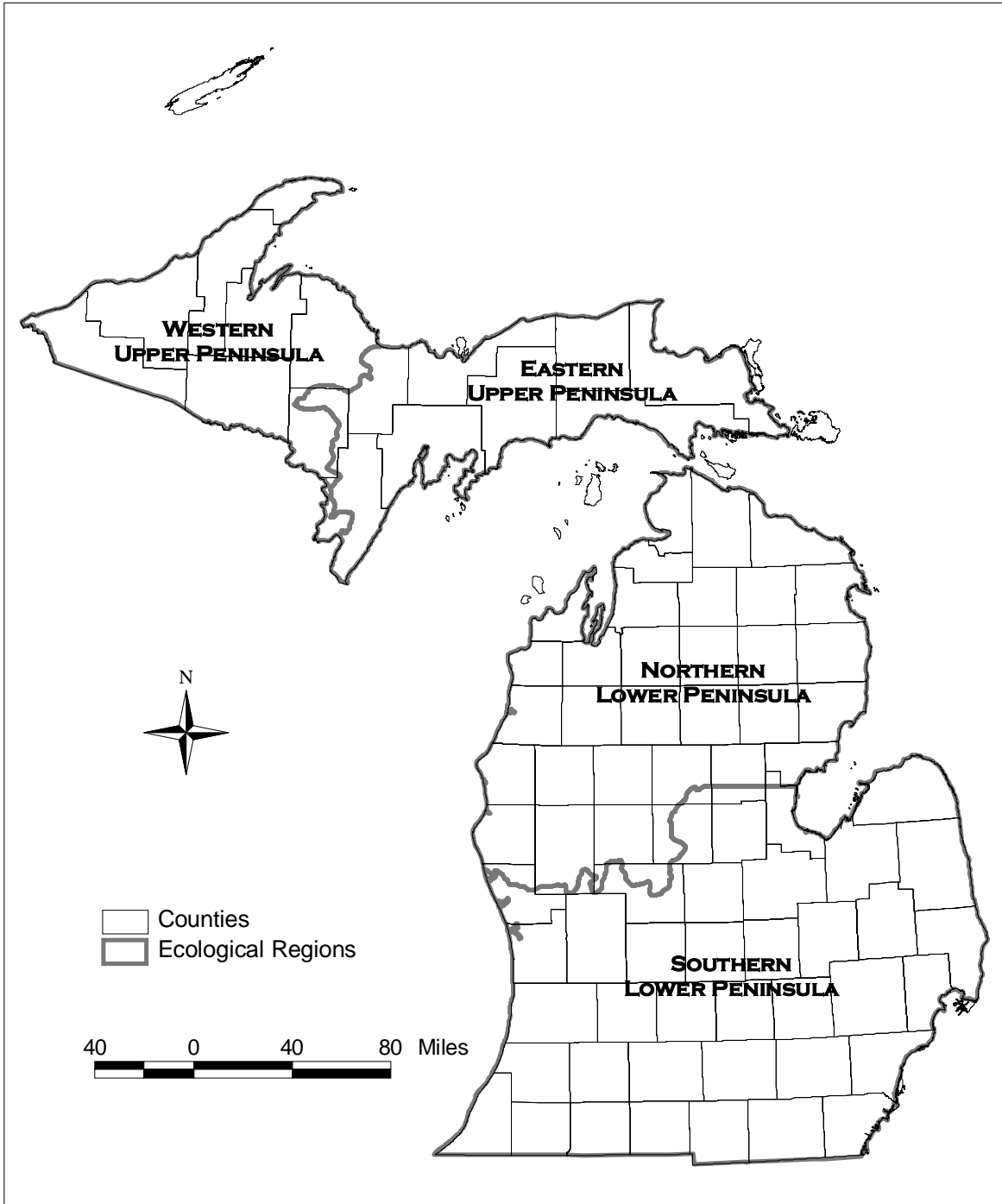
Regional Importance in Michigan

For each of the four ecological regions within Michigan, indicate the extent to which this plant has been identified as a problem.

Within each region identify whether the plant is: (see glossary for definitions).	N (naturalized) W (widespread) L (localized) I (isolated occurrences) A (absent)
--	--

For ratings of N or W, please enter the date of earliest reported occurrence in that region. Transfer the rating for each ecological region to the Distribution Subrank at the end of this section. If the date identified as a problem is unknown place (Unk) in the appropriate place.

Ecological Regions	Rating	Date
Western Upper Peninsula (WUP)	A	Unk
Eastern Upper Peninsula (EUP)	A	Unk
Northern Lower Peninsula (NLP)	I	Unk
Southern Lower Peninsula (SLP)	I	Unk



List the Michigan counties with known infestations (if there are many counties covering large areas, those areas may be identified. For example, “all counties in the Lower Peninsula” is acceptable in lieu of listing out all those counties):

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level: Though Michigan is shown on the USDA distribution map, there was no Michigan county distribution available. http://plants.usda.gov			

The following information is not scored in the assessment system however it is used to aid in determining the presence of this plant in surrounding states or provinces.

Problem in nearby states

Has this plant has been identified by land managers within Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Ontario as a problem.

Please check the states/provinces and provide the appropriate documentation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Indiana
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Illinois
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wisconsin
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ohio
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ontario

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level: Wisconsin (PCA/APWG Distribution Map, www.nps.gov) Indiana, Illinois, Ohio (USDA Distribution map, http://plants.usda.gov) Ontario (www.natureserve.org)			

Identify other areas in the U.S. in which it has been identified as a problem by land managers.

Some plants are not invasive everywhere they occur in the U.S., but only in certain regions or habitats. For instance, Tamarisks are severe riparian and wetland pests from California to Texas and north at least to Kansas, but while they escape occasionally in the eastern U.S., they have not been reported as a problem.

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
<p>Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:</p> <p>English ivy occurs in at least 26 states, but it is primarily a problem in the coastal Pacific Northwest, California, and the eastern seaboard, from New York to Virginia (Reichard 2000; Swearingen 2000). (Draft Written Findings of the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board, Nov. 2001)</p> <p>It is prevalent in forests in the Eastern United States (Thomas 1998) and has also been found to be a problem from Northern California forests south to the San Francisco peninsula (Reichard 2000). H. helix is a " serious problem in the coastal Northwest from Portland up into British Columbia. . . (Reichard 2000). (Okerman, A. 2000. Combating the " Ivy Desert" : The Invasion of Hedera helix (English Ivy) in the Pacific Northwest United States. http://horticulture.coafes.umn.edu/vd/h5015/00papers/okerman.htm)</p> <p>The USDA distribution map includes all eastern states from New York south to Florida and west from Michigan to Texas, as well as the states on the west coast plus Idaho, Utah and Arizona. (http://plants.usda.gov)</p>			

Current trends in total range within the United States.

Choose one answer that best describes the current trend:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Declining or Historical
<input type="checkbox"/>	Stable
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increasing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unknown

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
<p>Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:</p> <p>www.natureserve.org, subrank III, #10</p>			

Michigan Distribution Subrank: Section III Distribution In Michigan

Western Upper Peninsula (WUP)	A
Eastern Upper Peninsula (EUP)	A
Northern Lower Peninsula (NLP)	I
Southern Lower Peninsula (SLP)	I

Section IV. Control Methods

Control Methods document the availability of mechanical, chemical, biological, and fire as a resource in managing or eradicating the plant in question. Control Methods are reported as available (A), not available (NA), or under development (UD).

Control methods available

IV-A. Are Control Methods currently available for this plant?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
If yes proceed to IV –B, No = NA (non available) in all the control categories.		

IV- B. Control Methods Currently Available

Mechanical: (Check all that apply)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hand pulling	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pulling using tools
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mowing/Cutting	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stabbing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Girdling	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tilling
<input type="checkbox"/>	Soil Solarization	<input type="checkbox"/>	Flooding
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Grazing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other
<p>None marked = NA in the Control Method Subrank ≥ 1 marked = A in the Control Method Subrank If you did not mark any methods and are aware of methods under development please include the information in the comments section below and mark UD in the Control Method Subrank</p>			

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
<p>Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:</p> <p>www.natureserve.org, subrank IV</p> <p>Controlling English Ivy in the Pacific Northwest, written by Jonathan Soll, The Nature Conservancy, edited 1/14/05—a fairly detailed summary of methods, costs, risks, and time investment required.</p> <p>University of California, http://ucce.ucdavis.edu/datastore/detailreport.cfm?usernumber=55&surveynumber=182</p> <p>USFS Weed of the Week</p> <p>Issg Database: Ecology of Hedera helix, www.invasivespecies.net</p> <p>Draft Written Findings of the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board, Nov. 2001</p> <p>Southeast Exotic Pest Plant council Invasive Plant Manual, www.invasive.org/eastern/eppc/HEHE.html</p>			

Weed Bulletin – King county Noxious Weed control Program, <http://dnr.netrokc.gov/weed>

Okerman, A. 2000. Combating the “ Ivy Desert” : The Invasion of Hedera helix (English Ivy) in the Pacific Northwest United States. <http://horticulture.coafes.umn.edu/vd/h5015/00papers/okerman.htm>

Morisawa, T, Weed Notes: Hedera helix L., <http://tncweeds.ucdavis.edu>

PCA Fact Sheet: English Ivy, www.nps.gov/plants/alien/

Diedrich, S. and Broshot, N. 2003. Hedera helix: effectiveness of removal protocol adapted to field research data. Ivy Removal Project, Portland Parks and Recreation, Portland, OR.

Grazing:

Goats will defoliate ivy. (Controlling English Ivy in the Pacific Northwest, written by Jonathan Soll, The Nature Conservancy, edited 1/14/05)

Other: Remove flowers or seed heads you can reach (Weed Bulletin – King county Noxious Weed control Program, <http://dnr.netrokc.gov/weed>)

Mulching (Weed Bulletin – King county Noxious Weed control Program, <http://dnr.netrokc.gov/weed>;

Southeast Exotic Pest Plant council Invasive Plant Manual, www.invasive.org/eastern/eppc/HEHE.html)

Biological Control Agents:

	Control Method Subrank
Released/available biological control agents	A
Biological control agent currently being researched Please include information in the comments section below	UD
No known biological control agents available	NA

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level: Okerman, A. 2000. Combating the “ Ivy Desert” : The Invasion of Hedera helix (English Ivy) in the Pacific Northwest United States. http://horticulture.coafes.umn.edu/vd/h5015/00papers/okerman.htm Draft Written Findings of the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board, Nov. 2001 PCA Fact Sheet: English Ivy, www.nps.gov/plants/alien/ University of California, http://ucce.ucdavis.edu/datastore/detailreport.cfm?usernumber=55&surveynumber=182			

The following information will not be scored in the assessment however it is useful in determining MIPC Plan of Action.

Biological Control testing

Identify the crops/plants that the biological control agents have been tested on.		
Is the biological control agent known to have a negative impact on non-target species?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
If yes, identify the impacts species:		

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:			

Chemical herbicides

Chemical Herbicides: (Check all that apply)			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pre-emergence herbicides available	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contact herbicides
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Post emergence herbicides available		
None marked = NA in the Control Method Subrank ≥ 1 marked = A in the Control Method Subrank			

If you did not mark any methods and are aware of methods under development please include the information in the comments section below and mark UD in the Control Method Subrank

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
<p>Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:</p> <p>Controlling English Ivy in the Pacific Northwest, written by Jonathan Soll, The Nature Conservancy, edited 1/14/05—a fairly detailed explanation of products, methods, costs, integrated approaches and best management practices.</p> <p>University of California, http://ucce.ucdavis.edu/datastore/detailreport.cfm?usernumber=55&surveynumber=182</p> <p>PCA Fact Sheet: English Ivy, www.nps.gov/plants/alien/</p> <p>USFS Weed of the W</p> <p>Issg Database: Ecology of Hedera helix, www.invasivespecies.net</p> <p>www.invasive.org</p> <p>Southeast Exotic Pest Plant council Invasive Plant Manual, www.invasive.org/eastern/eppc/HEHE.html</p> <p>Okerman, A. 2000. Combating the “ Ivy Desert” : The Invasion of Hedera helix (English Ivy) in the Pacific Northwest United States. http://horticulture.coafes.umn.edu/vd/h5015/00papers/okerman.htm</p> <p>Morisawa, T, Weed Notes: Hedera helix L., http://tncweeds.ucdavis.edu</p>			

Fire

Fire can control the spread of invasive species into or within natural areas.

Response to fire.			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Prescribed burns*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Spot burning*
<p>None marked = NA in the Control Method Subrank ≥ 1 marked = A in the Control Method Subrank</p>			

If you did not mark any methods and are aware of methods under development please include the information in the comments section below and mark UD in the Control Method Subrank

*Refer to IV-C to determine whether a plant’s response to fire requires consideration in planning for or using this method.

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal

Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:

Use a blow-torch to repeatedly blast the plant with a hot flame. By repeatedly exposing the plant to high heat, this method is intended to exhaust the H. helix of its energy so that it is unable to multiply or produce berries for reproduction (Reichard 2000). (Okerman, A. 2000. Combating the “ Ivy Desert” : The Invasion of Hedera helix (English Ivy) in the Pacific Northwest United States. <http://horticulture.coafes.umn.edu/vd/h5015/00papers/okerman.htm>)

Burning plants and resprouts at regular intervals with a blow torch will eventually deplete the plant's energy (Reichard). (Draft Written Findings of the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board, Nov. 2001)

Repeated mechanical removal of vines or repeated burning of individuals may be most successful methods (Weber 2003). (www.natureserve.org, subrank IV, #17)

The following information will not be scored in the assessment however it is useful in determining MIPC Plan of Action .

Response to fire

Many invasive species have the potential to invade burned areas. Since plants respond differently to varying levels of fire intensity, it is important from a managerial standpoint to determine which plants will survive and/or invade burned areas as well as determining which invasive plants are controlled by fire.

Response to fire: (Check all that apply)			
<input type="checkbox"/>	well adapted to fire	<input type="checkbox"/>	numbers decline after fire
<input type="checkbox"/>	top killed	<input type="checkbox"/>	numbers increase after fire
<input type="checkbox"/>	sprouts readily from rhizomes	<input type="checkbox"/>	seeds survive in seed bed
<input type="checkbox"/>	killed by high intensity fires	<input type="checkbox"/>	seeds are dispersed easily in a burned area
<input type="checkbox"/>	killed by low intensity fires	<input type="checkbox"/>	seed dormancy broken by fire
<input type="checkbox"/>	the presence of this plant can contribute to increased fire potential and/or intensity		

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:			

Control Method Subrank: Section IV: Control Method Subrank

Method	Score	Method	Score
Mechanical	A	Chemical	A
Biological	NA	Fire	A

Section V. Management Effort

Management effort identifies management potential (investment in human and financial resources) and management activity (programs being presently conducted). For most statements, no particular control methods are specified but responses should relate to the methods that are most likely to be used (refer to section IV). Management potential considers feasibility, costs, and unavoidable non-target damage. Management activity identifies current programs being employed to suppress or eradicate this plant in public and private arenas.

V-A Management Potential

Documentation must be provided. Add all points from statements which are true for this plant and record the point at the bottom of this section.

Statement	Options	Points
Despite investigation, no legally permissible and effective herbicide treatments are available and cutting or mowing alone are not sufficient to eliminate this plant.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES 15 points	
This plant 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.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES 10 points	
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) exceeds \$2,000/acre (2002 estimated control costs are for acres with a 50% infestation).	<input type="checkbox"/> YES 5 points	
Further site restoration is necessary following plant control to reverse ecosystem impacts and to restore the original habitat-type or to prevent immediate re-colonization of the invader.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES 5 points	
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)	<input type="checkbox"/> multiple times per year (15 points) <input type="checkbox"/> once a year for the next 5 years; (10 points) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> one to 4 times over the next 5 years; (6 points) <input type="checkbox"/> regrowth not known. (2 points)	6
Total Points		6

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
<p>Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:</p> <p>Manual control methods range from \$2000-\$8000 per acre and chemical from \$100-\$500 per acre.(Controlling English Ivy in the Pacific Northwest, written by Jonathan Soll, The Nature Conservancy, edited 1/14/05)</p> <p>General management difficulty: high/moderate significance (www.natureserve.org, subrank IV, #17)</p> <p>Effective manual/mechanical and chemical control methods exist. Manual control methods are significantly more costly and time-consuming than chemical. Manual, mechanical, grazing or mowing methods can be effectively combined with herbicide treatment. Nearly all sites require at least a second round of clearing to complete the initial restoration, then annual or bi-annual maintenance to control stubbornly resprouting roots and new seedlings. (Controlling English Ivy in the Pacific Northwest, written by Jonathan Soll, The Nature Conservancy, edited 1/14/05)</p> <p>In areas of ivy monoculture or dense ivy with scattered native vegetation restoration may be warranted. (Controlling English Ivy in the Pacific Northwest, written by Jonathan Soll, The Nature Conservancy, edited 1/14/05)</p>			

Management Potential Subrank: Section V-A Management Potential

Add the total points:	Value
<p>< 15 = High potential for control >=15 = Low potential for control</p> <p>Transfer information to the Management Effort Subrank</p>	H

V-B MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY

Given the current state of knowledge regarding control methods, are activities being employed to suppress or eradicate this plant in Michigan.		<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
If yes please provide documentation on management efforts being used: method(s); agency(ies); location(s).			
Public Lands		Private Lands	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Federal (F):	<input type="checkbox"/>	Non-profit organizations (O):
<input type="checkbox"/>	State (S):	<input type="checkbox"/>	Commercial (C):
<input type="checkbox"/>	Municipal (M):	<input type="checkbox"/>	Individual (I)

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:			

Management Activity Subrank: Section V-B Management Activity

Indicate whether management activities are being employed by a letter indicating the sector involved: federal (F), state (S), municipal (M), non-profit organization (O), commercial (C), individual (I).	Value
Transfer information to the Management Effort Subrank	None

Section V. Management Effort Subrank

	Value
Management Potential	H
Management Activity	None

Section VI. Value within Michigan

Value within Michigan indicates economic, aesthetic, erosion control, and wildlife habitat value. Value is designated either as high (H), low (L), or none (N) in each of the respective categories.

Does this plant have any value?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
If response is NO then VI = N in the value subrank table If response is YES then go to Section VI-B		

VI-A. Factors that Indicate a Economic, Aesthetic, Erosion Control or Wildlife Habitat

Add the points from statements that are true for this plant. Please provide documentation on the size, scope, and extent of the use of the designated plant. Please provide state and federal statistics where applicable. Record the score in the table following this section.

Agriculture: Crops and Forage		
This plant constituents more than 10% of the crop on commercial farms producing and/or using this plant within the State.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES 5 points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO 0 points
This plant has provided a crop, forage, or seed source (e.g., forage, nectar) that has been or resulted in a source of commercial income within the state.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES 5 points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO 0 points
This plant has provided a crop, forage, or seed source (e.g., forage, nectar) that is used by the general public within the state	<input type="checkbox"/> YES 3 points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO 0 points

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:			

Horticulture (Fruit, Vegetable, Herbs, and Ornamentals)		
This plant constitutes more than 10% of the crop produced or sold by commercial growers within the State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES 5 points	<input type="checkbox"/> NO 0 points
This plant has provided a crop, forage, and/or seed source that has been or resulted in a source of commercial income within the state	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES 5 points	<input type="checkbox"/> NO 0 points
This plant has provided a crop, forage, or seed source (e.g., forage, nectar) that is used by the general public within the state	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES 3 points	<input type="checkbox"/> NO 0 points

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:			
Michigan Department of Agriculture Crop Survey			
Michigan Nursery and Landscape Association Buyers Guide			

Turf (Sod, Golf Course, Commercial Turf (sport fields, schools, etc))		
This plant constitutes more than 10% of the crop produced or sold by commercial growers within the state	<input type="checkbox"/> YES 5 points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO 0 points
This plant has provided turf, forage, and/or seed source that has been, or resulted in a source of commercial income within the state	<input type="checkbox"/> YES 5 points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO 0 points
This plant contribute significantly to recreation and leisure activities	<input type="checkbox"/> YES 3 points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO 0 points
This plant is used in land development (public and private property)	<input type="checkbox"/> YES 3 points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO 0 points

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:			

Forestry (Wood, Pulp, Christmas Trees)		
This plant constitutes more than 10% of the crop produced, managed, or sold by commercial forest/Christmas tree operations within the state	<input type="checkbox"/> YES 5 points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO 0 points
This plant has provided timber, pulp, plantations, seedlings/transplants, and/or seed orchards that has been or resulted in a source of commercial income for public and private forestry	<input type="checkbox"/> YES 5 points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO 0 points
This plant has value added wildlife and environmental benefits during production cycles within forest operations	<input type="checkbox"/> YES 5 points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO 0 points
This plant has provided timber, plantations, seed orchard, or recreational uses by non-commercial property owners within the state	<input type="checkbox"/> YES 3 points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO 0 points

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:			

Landscape (Public and Private)		
This plant is currently sold in national or regional retail stores, Michigan garden centers, horticultural distribution centers or by landscape contractors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES 5 points	<input type="checkbox"/> NO 0 points
This plant is used in residential and commercial landscapes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES 5 points	<input type="checkbox"/> NO 0 points
This plant is use in public landscapes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES 5 points	<input type="checkbox"/> NO 0 points

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level: Michigan Department of Agriculture Crop Survey Michigan Nursery and Landscape Association Buyers Guide			

Erosion: Soil and Water Erosion		
This plant has been and/or is currently used in erosion control practices such as soil erosion, storm water management, phyto-remediation, bank stabilization, etc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES 5 points	<input type="checkbox"/> NO 0 points
This plant is specified and used by federal and state agencies in erosion control practices	<input type="checkbox"/> YES 5 points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO 0 points
This plant is specified and used by private contractors in erosion control and/or habitat restoration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES 5 points	<input type="checkbox"/> NO 0 points
This plant provides value added benefits in wildlife conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> YES 3 points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO 0 points

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:			
<p>English ivy has been planted to control soil erosion in many parts of the United States because of its habit of rooting at the leaf nodes along the stem. (University of California, http://ucce.ucdavis.edu/datastore/detailreport.cfm?usernumber=55&surveynumber=182)</p> <p>When used as a solution for soil erosion, English ivy is a particularly poor choice. It does not form an extensive underground root system as it covers areas to the exclusion of other plants. As a result, surface flow easily undermines the soil on steep slopes. (Southeast Exotic Pest Plant council Invasive Plant Manual, www.invasive.org/eastern/eppc/HEHE.html)</p> <p>While some publications have listed ivy for erosion control, the plant's shallow root system is actually ill-suited for this purpose (Parker 1996 cited in Murai 1999). (Draft Written Findings of the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board, Nov. 2001)</p>			

Wildlife: Food and Shelter		
This plant is currently used in wildlife management	<input type="checkbox"/> YES 5 points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO 0 points
This plant is specified or used by wildlife organizations in habitat restoration or feed plot establishment	<input type="checkbox"/> YES 5 points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO 0 points
This plant is specified and used by federal and state agencies in providing shelter and/or feed sources on public lands	<input type="checkbox"/> YES 5 points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO 0 points
This plant provides value added benefits in soil and water conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> YES 3 points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO 0 points

Level of Documentation

Place a check next to the most accurate category and briefly explain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed scientific publication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Observational
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other published material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal
Comments, supportive evidence, and explanation of documentation level:			

Value Within Michigan Subrank: Section VI: Value within Michigan

Please total the points for each area and place them in the appropriate column.

Subrank	Agriculture	Horticulture	Turf	Forestry	Landscape	Erosion Control	Wildlife Habitat
	Crop and Forage	Fruit, Vegetable, Ornamentals	Sod, Golf Course, Commercial Turf	Wood, Pulp, Christmas Trees	Public and Private	Soil and Water	Food and Shelter
Points	0	13	0	0	15	10	0
Rating	0=N <5= L >8 =H	0=N <5= L >8 =H	0=N <5= L >10 =H	0=N <5= L >8 =H	0=N <5= L >10 =H	0=N <5= L >8 =H	0=N <5= L >8 =H

Section VII. Invasiveness Rank, MIPC Plan of Action, and Plant Summary Report

Section VII is for use by MIPC. The Invasive Plant Assessment Committee will use the information provided in Sections I-VI to establish an Invasiveness Rank (based on Potential Invasiveness and Impact for each systems within the four ecological regions), a MIPC Plan of Action, and a Plant Summary Report.

Potential Invasiveness

Potential Invasiveness is a based on biological characteristics that may predispose a plant to invasive behavior. Reproductive Ability (Seed and Vegetative) + Dispersal = Potential Invasiveness.

Determine a Reproductive Ability value for this plant using the table below and the scores from the Seed and Vegetative reproduction sections on Biological Character

Reproductive Ability

Table of Reproductive Ability Values

		Vegetative Reproduction			
		H	M	L	I
Seed Reproduction	H	H	H	H	H
	M	H	M	M	L
	L	H	M	L	L
	I	H	I	I	I

	Value
Enter the Reproductive Ability Value for this plant:	I

Use the Reproductive Ability Value and the Dispersal rating from Section 1. to determine the Potential Invasiveness Value for this plant from the table below.

Potential Invasiveness

Table of Potential Invasiveness Values

		Dispersal			
		H	M	L	I
Reproductive Ability	H	H	H	M	M
	M	H	M	M	L
	L	M	M	L	L
	I	I	I	I	I

	Value
Enter the Potential Invasiveness Value for this plant:	I

Invasiveness Rank is a function of Potential Invasiveness and Impact. Impact is the expression of potential invasiveness under a given set of environmental conditions within a system (Natural System, Forest Production, Constructed Habitats, Ag/Hort/Turf Production, and Urban and Suburban Landscapes). Impact may vary among or within ecological regions. A plant's impact may occur over a broad set of environmental conditions (temperature, light, water) or be limited by one or more factors specific to a system or ecological region.

Table of Invasiveness Rank

		Impact			
		H	M	L	I
Potential Invasiveness	H	H	H	M	M
	M	H	M	M	L
	L	M	M	L	L
	I	I	I	I	I

Invasiveness Rank

Determine the Invasiveness rank for each system:	Value
Natural System	I
Forest Production	I
Ag/Hort/Turf Production	I
Constructed Habitats	I
Urban and Suburban Landscapes	I

Regional Importance

Distribution establishes the regional importance of a plant's impact on Michigan's natural, production, managed, and constructed systems. Use Invasiveness rank for each system and the Regional Impact rating for each ecological region from Section III. to determine regional importance. Regional importance is recorded as: high (H); medium (M); and low (L); and Insignificant (I)

Conversion table for determining Regional Importance

		Regional Impact			
		N	W	L	I
Invasiveness Rank	H	H	H	M	I
	M	H	M	M	I
	L	M	M	L	I
	I	I	I	I	I

Regional Importance

Regional Importance in five system types in each of four ecological regions.

Record the Invasiveness Rank for each system within each ecological region below.		System Type				
		Natural	Constructed Habitats	Managed Forests	Suburban/Urban	Ag/Hort/Turf
Ecological Region	WUP					
	EUP					
	NLP					
	SLP					

This information will aid in assessing and determining the overall MIPC Plan of Action.

MIPC Plan of Action

MIPC Plan of Action is based on the information obtained through this assessment. The Plan of Action is developed by the MIPC Invasive Plant Assessment Committee for review and endorsement of the MIPC Board of Directors. The Plan of Action outlines recommendation that may include one or all of the following: Education; Suppression; Restoration; and Elimination.

References

References	
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Form Updated: 2/3/09