### Ohio Invasive Plant Assessment Protocol - 2015

#### Botanical Name: Lonicera tatarica

#### Common Name: Tartarian honeysuckle

#### Family Name: Caprifoliaceae

Assessment conducted by: Allison Mastalerz, Theresa Culley

#### Step I

1. **Current Invasion in Ohio**
   - plant is not found in natural areas (0 pts.)
   - plant is found in natural areas but only because it persist from previous planting in that location (e.g. old home sites) (0 pts.)
   - plant is only expanding from sites of previous planting (1 pt.)
   - plant occurs in natural areas away from site of planting (3 pts.)
   - Information unknown (U)

   **Step I Outcome:** Continue on to question 2.

   **Step I Score:** 51

2. **Natural Distribution**
   - plant is not naturalized in any region of Ohio (0 pts.)
   - plant is naturalized in only one region in Ohio (1 pt.)
   - plant is naturalized in two regions in Ohio (2 pts.)
   - plant is naturalized in three regions in Ohio (3 pts.)
   - plant is naturalized in four regions in Ohio (4 pts.)
   - plant is naturalized in five regions in Ohio (5 pts.)
   - Information unknown (U)

   **Step I Outcome:** Continue on to question 3.

   **Step I Score:** 5

3. **Regional/US Distribution**
   - plant is not considered to be a problem in any other state (0 pts.)
   - plant has been reported as a widespread problem within the USDA Plant Hardiness Zones 5-6 (1 pt.)
   - plant has been reported to be a widespread problem in 1-2 adjoining states (3 pts.)
   - plant has been reported to be a widespread problem in 3 or more adjoining states (5 pts.)
   - plant has been reported to be a widespread problem in similar habitat outside the US (1 pt.)
   - Information unknown (U)

   **Step I Outcome:** Continue on to question 4.

   **Step I Score:** 5

4. **Vegetative Reproduction**
   - no vegetative reproduction (0 pts.)
   - reproduces readily within the original site (1 pt.)
   - has runners or spreading rhizomes that root easily (3 pts.)
   - fragments easily and fragments can be easily dispersed (4 pts.)
   - has runners or spreading rhizomes that root easily AND fragments easily and fragments can be easily dispersed (5 pts.)
   - Information unknown (U)

   **Step II: Biological Characters**

5. **Sexual Reproduction**
   - no sexual reproduction (0 pts.)
   - infrequent sexual reproduction (1 pt.)

#### References

1,2,3,4,5,6

#### Directions:

Place an "x" in the Score column next to the selected answer to each of the four questions.

**Stop**

### Step II: Invasion Status

**Step II Outcome:** Place on invasive plant list, no further investigation needed.

**Step II Score:** 5

**Team Score:**

**Notes:**

**References:**

1,2,3,4,5,6

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Species occurs in all 5 regions, but information on individual populations size is lacking.

CT, MA, PA, IN, MI, WV, NY

Could potentially reproduce asexually by root suckering and layering, as Bell's honeysuckle has been documented to do, but data are lacking.

10- www.fs.fed.us/pnrc/sh更名为shvns/animal/...
### Step II:

#### 6. Number of Viable Seeds or Propagules per Plant
- Few (0-10) (1 pt.)
- Moderate (11-1,000) (3 pts.)
- Prolific (>1,000) (5 pts.)
- Information unknown (U)

#### 7. Flowering Period
- One month or less per year (0 pts.)
- Two months (1 pt.)
- Three to five months (2 pts.)
- Longer than five months (3 pts.)
- Information unknown (U)

#### 8. Dispersal Ability
- Low potential for long-distance seed/propagule dispersal (>1km) (0 pts.)
- Medium potential for long-distance seed/propagule dispersal (3 pts.)
- High potential for long-distance seed/propagule dispersal (5 pts.)
- Information unknown (U)

#### 9. Generation Time
- Long juvenile period (>5 or more years for trees, 3 or more years for other growth forms) (0 pts.)
- Short juvenile period (<5 years for trees, <3 years for other forms) (3 pts.)
- Information unknown (U)

#### 10. Establishment
- Unable to invade natural areas (0 pts.)
- Can only colonize certain habitat stages (e.g., early successional habitats) (3 pts.)
- Aggressively colonizes and establishes in edge habitats (3 pts.)
- Aggressively colonizes and establishes in intact and healthy natural areas (6 pts.)
- Information unknown (U)

#### 11. Impact on Ecosystem Processes
- No known effect on ecosystem-level processes (0 pts.)
- Moderate effects on ecosystem-level processes (e.g., changes in nutrient cycling) (3 pts.)
- Causes long-term, substantial alterations in the ecosystem (e.g., changing fire regime of an area, changing hydrology of wetlands) (6 pts.)

#### 12. Impact on Rare Organisms
- No known negative impact on Ohio State-listed or federal-listed plants or animals (0 pts.)
- Negatively impacts listed species, such as through displacement or interbreeding (3 pts.)

#### 13. Impact on Native Animals
- No known negative impact on animals (0 pts.)
- Documented direct or indirect negative effects on animal taxa (3 pts.)

#### 14. Impact on Native Plants
- No known negative effects on native plants (0 pts.)
- Negatively impacts some native plants (increasing their mortality and/or recruitment of certain taxa) (3 pts.)
- Impacts native plants to such an extent that community structure is greatly altered (6 pts.)

#### 15. Hybridization
- No known instances of hybridization with other plant species (0 pts.)
- Can hybridize with native Ohio plants or commercially-available species, but seeds are inviable (1 pt.)
- Can hybridize with native Ohio plants or commercially-available species, producing viable seed (3 pts.)

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**References**
- **Frequent sexual reproduction, but high variation among years in seed production (3 pts.)**
- **Frequent sexual reproduction (one or more events per year) (5 pts.)**
- **Information unknown (U)**
- **Species successfully hybridizes with L. morrowii (which is not native or commercially available, as the question stipulates) in the wild, so zero point answer is selected. HOWEVER, "hybrid species (Lonicera x bella) appears to be more successful in North America than either parent, as evidenced by the wide variety of habitats that the hybrid inhabits, its higher abundance relative to the parent species, and the high frequency of hybrid individuals that exhibit morphological traits intermediate to the parents." (Ref. 8)**
16. Population Density
- occurs only as small, sporadic populations or individuals (1 pt.)
- typically forms small, monospecific patches (3 pts.)
- is a dominant plant in area where population occurs (absolute cover 15-50%) (4 pts.)
- forms an extensive, monospecific stand (absolute cover >50%) (5 pts.)

17. Role in Succession in Natural Areas
- successional information is unknown (0 pts.)
- is an early successional species that temporarily invades a disturbed site but does not persist as the site matures (0 pts.)
- readily invades disturbed sites and persists, but does not interfere with succession (1 pt.)
- readily invades disturbed sites, persists and interferes with succession of native plants (4 pts.)

18. Number of Habitats Invaded

**Forestlands:** Floodplain forest, hemlock-hardwood forest, mixed mesophytic forest, beech-maple forest, oak-maple forest, oak-hickory forest.

**Grasslands:** Alvar*, beach-dune community*, bur oak savanna*, slough-grass-bluejoint prairie*, sand barren*, big bluestem prairie, little bluestem prairie (xeric limestone prairie*), post oak opening*.

**Wetlands:** Bog*, fen*, beargrass-wiregrass wet prairie*, marsh, buttonbush swamp, mixed shrub swamp, hemlock-hardwood swamp*, maple-ash-oak swamp, white pine-red maple swamp*.
* Considered a rare plant community in Ohio by ODW's Biodiversity Database Program.
*+ = xeric limestone prairies or cedar glades and post oak openings are unique to the Interior Low Plateau Region of Adams, Highland and Pike counties, and are not included in Schneider and Cochrane (1997).
- not found in any natural habitats in Ohio (0 pts.)
- only found in 1 broad category (1 pt.)
- found in 2 broad categories or 2 rare habitat types (3 pts.)
- found in 3 broad categories or 3 rare habitat types (4 pts.)
- found in 4 or more rare habitat types (5 pts.)

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Ref. 10: In New England, “With L. tatarica cover, it is possible that suppression of advance regeneration could lead to changes in canopy composition or even failure of canopy tree replacement and conversion of forests to more open canopies or shrublands.” Formation of dense stands of species significantly alters species composition and structure.

Total Score: 51
Number of Unknowns: 2
Outcome: Invasive