NEW YORK
TERRESTRIAL VERTEBRATE INVASIVENESS RANKING FORM

Scientific name:	Cygnus olor
Common names:	Mute Swan
Native distribution:	Eurasia: British Isles to Siberia and China
Date assessed:	2/1/13
Assessors:	J. Corser
Reviewers:	
Date Approved:	Form version date: 3 January 2013

New York Invasiveness Rank: High (Relative Maximum Score 70.00-80.00)

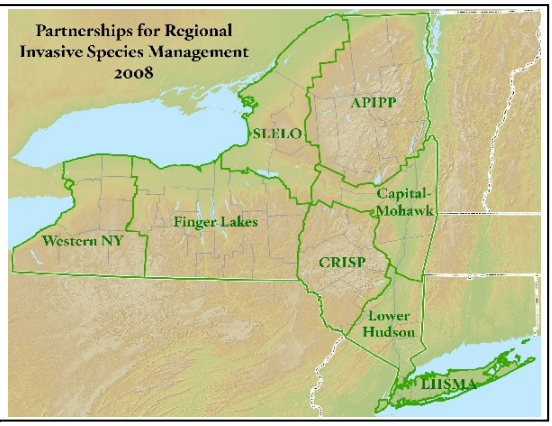
Distribution and Invasiveness Rank (*Obtain from PRISM invasiveness ranking form*)			
	Status of this species in each PRISM:	Current Distribution	PRISM Invasiveness Rank
1	Adirondack Park Invasive Program	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
2	Capital/Mohawk	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
3	Catskill Regional Invasive Species Partnership	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
4	Finger Lakes	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
5	Long Island Invasive Species Management Area	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
6	Lower Hudson	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
7	Saint Lawrence/Eastern Lake Ontario	Not Assessed	Not Assessed
8	Western New York	Not Assessed	Not Assessed

Invasiveness Ranking Summary (see details under appropriate sub-section)		Total (Total Answered*) Possible	Total
1	Ecological impact	30 (30)	21
2	Biological characteristic and dispersal ability	30 (30)	25
3	Ecological amplitude and distribution	30 (30)	27
4	Difficulty of control	10 (10)	3
	Outcome score	100 (100)[b]	76[a]
	Relative maximum score †		76.00
	New York Invasiveness Rank §	High (Relative Maximum Score 70.00-80.00)	

* For questions answered "unknown" do not include point value in "Total Answered Points Possible." If "Total Answered Points Possible" is less than 70.00 points, then the overall invasive rank should be listed as "Unknown."
†Calculated as 100(a/b) to two decimal places.
§Very High >80.00; High 70.00−80.00; Moderate 50.00−69.99; Low 40.00−49.99; Insignificant <40.00

A. DISTRIBUTION (KNOWN/POTENTIAL): Summarized from individual PRISM forms

A1.1. Has this species been documented in NY? (reliable source; voucher not required)	
☒	Yes – continue to A1.2
☐	No – continue to A2.1; Yes ☐ NA; Yes ☐ USA
A1.2. In which PRISMs is it known (see inset map)?	
☒	Adirondack Park Invasive Program
☒	Capital/Mohawk
☒	Catskill Regional Invasive Species Partnership
☒	Finger Lakes
☒	Long Island Invasive Species Management Area
☒	Lower Hudson
☒	Saint Lawrence/Eastern Lake Ontario
☒	Western New York



Documentation:
Sources of information:
A few have been found in the ADK PRISM (i.e., on Lake Champlain), but they have not become established (J. O'Connor, pers. commun.) McGowan and Corwin, 2008.

A2.0. Is this species listed on the Federal Injurious Fish and Wildlife list?
☐ Yes – the species will automatically be listed as Prohibited, no further assessment required
☒ No – continue to A2.1

A2.1. What is the likelihood that this species will occur and persist given the climate in the following PRISMs? (obtain from PRISM invasiveness ranking form and/ or Climatch score)

Moderately Likely	Adirondack Park Invasive Program
Very Likely	Capital/Mohawk
Very Likely	Catskill Regional Invasive Species Partnership
Very Likely	Finger Lakes
Very Likely	Long Island Invasive Species Management Area
Very Likely	Lower Hudson
Very Likely	Saint Lawrence/Eastern Lake Ontario
Very Likely	Western New York

Documentation:
Sources of information (e.g.: distribution models, literature, expert opinions):
Mute swans currently exist in the wild in all but the ADK PRISM (B. Swift, NYSDEC, unpublished data)

If the species does not occur and is not likely to survive and reproduce within any of the PRISMs, then stop here as there is no need to assess the species.

A2.2. What is the current distribution of the species in each PRISM? (obtain rank *from PRISM invasiveness ranking forms*)

	Distribution
Adirondack Park Invasive Program	Not Assessed
Capital/Mohawk	Not Assessed
Catskill Regional Invasive Species Partnership	Not Assessed
Finger Lakes	Not Assessed
Long Island Invasive Species Management Area	Not Assessed
Lower Hudson	Not Assessed
Saint Lawrence/Eastern Lake Ontario	Not Assessed
Western New York	Not Assessed

Documentation:
Sources of information:

A2.3. Describe the potential or known suitable habitats within New York. Natural habitats include all habitats not under active human management. Managed habitats are indicated with an asterisk.

Aquatic Habitats	Wetland Habitats	Upland Habitats
☐ Marine	☒ Salt/brackish marshes	☐ Cultivated*
☒ Salt/ brackish waters	☒ Freshwater marshes	☐ Grasslands/old fields
☒ Freshwater tidal	☐ Peatlands	☐ Shrublands
☒ Rivers/streams	☒ Shrub swamps	☐ Forests/woodlands
☒ Natural lakes and ponds	☐ Forested wetlands/riparian	☐ Alpine
☐ Vernal pools	☐ Ditches*	☐ Roadsides*
☒ Reservoirs/impoundments*	☐ Beaches/or coastal dunes	☒ Cultural*

Other potential or known suitable habitats within New York:

Documentation:
Sources of information:
Ciaranca et al. 1997.

B. INVASIVENESS RANKING

1. ECOLOGICAL IMPACT

1.1. Impact on Ecosystem Processes and System-wide Parameters (e.g., energy cycle, nutrient and mineral dynamics, light availability, or geomorphological changes (erosion and sedimentation rates).

A.	No perceivable impact on ecosystem processes based on research studies, or the absence of impact information if a species is widespread (>10 occurrences in minimally managed areas), has been well-studied (>10 reports/publications), and has been present in the northeast for >100 years	0
B.	Influences ecosystem processes to a minor degree, has a perceivable but mild influence	3
C.	Significant alteration of ecosystem processes	7
D.	Major, possibly irreversible, alteration or disruption of ecosystem processes	10
U.	Unknown	

Score 7

Documentation:
Identify ecosystem processes impacted (or if applicable, justify choosing answer A in the absence of impact information)
Dense populations may consume large amounts of submerged aquatic vegetation , possibly altering light penetration and nutrient cycling, potentially changing the carrying capacity for other waterfowl.
Sources of information:
Petrie and Francis, 2003; Bailey et al., 2007; Ellis and Elphick, 2007; Craves and Susko, 2010, B. Swift, NYSDEC, unpublished report.

1.2. Impact on Natural Habitat

A.	No perceived impact; causes no apparent change in native habitat	0
B.	Influences natural habitat (e.g., reduces the stem density and height of one or more native species in core habitat)	3
C.	Significantly alters natural habitat (e.g., produces a notable reduction in the population size of one or more native species in core habitat)	7
D.	Causes major alteration in natural habitat (e.g., results in the extirpation of one or more native species, or changes the community composition in core habitat towards species exotic to the natural community)	10
U.	Unknown	

Score 7

Documentation:
Identify type of impact or alteration:
Heavy grazing pressure can reduce cover, shoot density and canopy height of many native aquatic plants, perhaps more so in estuaries than in freshwater marshes. S
Sources of information:
Cobb and Harlan, 1980; Hindman and Harvey, 2004; Perry et al. 2004; Craves and Susko, 2010.

1.3. Impact on other species or species groups, including cumulative impact of this species on other organisms in the community it invades (e.g., interferes with native predator/ prey dynamics; hybridizes with a native species; hosts a non-native disease which impacts a native species)

A.	Negligible perceived impact	0
B.	Minor impact (e.g. 1 species, <20% population decline)	3
C.	Moderate impact (e.g. 2-3 species and/ or 20-29% population decline of any 1 species)	7
D.	Severe impact on other species or species groups (e.g. >3 species and/ or ≥30% population decline of any 1 species)	10

U. Unknown

Score 7

Documentation:
Identify type of impact or alteration:
Diet overlaps with many species of native waterfowl; often aggressive towards other species, but this behavior seems over-interpreted. Some studies show that there are benefits of sharing habitat with Mute Swans. Most problems seem to be associated with over-crowding. May cause nest abandonment by native terns. Evidence that mute swans harm native wildlife is limted.
Sources of information:
Petrie and Francis, 2003; Bailey et al., 2007; Ellis and Elphick, 2007; Craves and Susko, 2010;

Total Possible 30
Section One Total 21

2. BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND DISPERSAL ABILITY

2.1. Mode and rate of reproduction

A. No reproduction (e.g. sterile with no sexual or asexual reproduction) 0
B. Limited reproduction (e.g. intrinsic rate of increase <10%/ year) 1
C. Moderate reproduction (e.g. intrinsic rate of increase between 10-30%/ year) 2
D. Abundant reproduction (e.g. intrinsic rate of increase >30%/ year) 4
U. Unknown

Score 2

Documentation:
Describe key reproductive characteristics:
Mute Swan populations are capable of rapid growth rates > 10%/year around the Great Lakes and can double their popualtions every 7-8 years.
Sources of information:
Petrie and Francis, 2003, B. Swift, NYSDEC, unpublished data).

2.2. Migratory behavior

A. Always migratory in its native range 0
B. Non-migratory or facultative migrant in its native range 2
U. Unknown

Score 2

Documentation:
Describe migratory behavior:
Mute Swan populations are non-migratory, but will move long distances when water becomes ice-covered or during food shortages.
Sources of information:
Craves and Susko, 2010.

2.3. Biological potential for colonization by long-distance dispersal/ movement.

A. No long-distance dispersal/ movement mechanisms 0
A. Adaptations exist for long-distance dispersal, but studies report that most individuals (90%) establish territories within 10 miles of parent or within a distance twice the home range of the parent, and tend not to cross major barriers such as rivers and major roads 1
B. Adaptations exist for long-distance dispersal, movement and evidence that offsping often disperse greater than 10 miles of parent or greater than twice the home range of parent and will cross major barriers such as river and major roads 2
U. Unknown

Score 1

Documentation:
Identify dispersal mechanisms:
Mostly sedentary, high fidelity to natal sites. In England, 50% establsih territories within 3 miles of natal site, while around 33% moved more than 9 miles.
Sources of information:
Craves and Susko, 2010, B. Swift, NYSDEC, unpublished data.

2.4. Practical potential to be spread by human activities, both directly and indirectly (possible vectors include: commercial sales, deliberate stocking, translocation, rehabilitation, pest control industry, agricultural escapes, pet abandonment and release, etc.)

A.	Does not occur	0
B.	Low (human dispersal to new areas occurs almost exclusively by direct means and is infrequent or inefficient)	1
C.	Moderate (human dispersal to new areas occurs by direct and indirect means to a moderate extent)	2
D.	High (opportunities for human dispersal to new areas by direct and indirect means are numerous, frequent, and successful)	4
U.	Unknown	

Score 4

Documentation:
Identify dispersal mechanisms:
Intentional release and accidental escapes. Although these are relatively rare in modern times, they would almost always be successful.
Sources of information:
Petrie and Francis, 2003.

2.5. Non-living chemical and physical characteristics that increase competitive advantage (e.g., tolerance to various extremes, pH, temperature, fill vacant niche, charismatic species)

A.	Possesses no characteristics that increase competitive advantage	0
B.	Possesses one characteristic that increases competitive advantage	4
C.	Possesses two or more characteristics that increase competitive advantage	8
U.	Unknown	

Score 8

Documentation:
Evidence of competitive ability:
No physical tolerance characterisitcs known, although mute swans are charismatic species, popular with the public, often fed in winter, and likely to face oposition of control tactics. Mute swans are a deep water dabbler able to feed on submerged aquatic plants in deeper water than other dabbling ducks, therfore filling a vacant niche (Perry et al. 2004).
Sources of information:
Perry et al. 2004.

2.6. Biological characteristics that increase competitive advantage (e.g., high fecundity, generalist, highly evolved defense mechanisms, behavioral adaptations)

A.	Possesses no characteristics that increase competitive advantage	0
B.	Possesses one characteristic that increases competitive advantage	4
C.	Possesses two or more characteristics that increase competitive advantage	8
U.	Unknown	

Score 8

Documentation:
Evidence of competitive ability:

Mute Swans are habitat generalists and may be more aggressive than other birds, as well as having few natural predators and the species' is long-lived (> 10 yr). Mute swans are a deep water dabbler able to feed on submerged aquatic plants in deeper water than other dabbling ducks (Perry et al. 2004).
Sources of information:
Perry et al. 2004; Craves and Susko, 2010.

2.7. Other species in the family and/ or genus invasive in New York or elsewhere?

A.	No	0
B.	Yes	2
U.	Unknown	

Score: 0

Documentation:
Identify species:

Total Possible	30
Section Two Total	25

3. ECOLOGICAL AMPLITUDE AND DISTRIBUTION

3.1. Current introduced distribution of established populations in the northern latitudes of USA and southern latitude of Canada (e.g., between 35 and 55 degrees)

A.	Not known from the northern US or southern Canada	0
B.	Established as a non-native in 1 northern USA state and/or southern Canadian province	1
C.	Established as a non-native in 2 or 3 northern USA states and/or southern Canadian provinces	2
D.	Established as a non-native in 4 or more northern USA states and/or southern Canadian provinces, and/or categorized as a problem species (e.g., "Invasive") in 1 northern state or southern Canadian province	3
U.	Unknown	

Score: 3

Documentation:
Identify states and provinces:
Established throughout the Atlantic Seaboard and lower Great Lakes regions
Sources of information:
- See known introduced range at www.usda.gov, and update with information from states and Canadian provinces.

McGowan and Corwin, 2008.

3.2. Current introduced distribution of established populations of the species in natural areas in the eight New York State PRISMs (Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management)

A.	Established in none of the PRISMs	0
B.	Established in 1 PRISM	1
C.	Established in 2 or 3 PRISMs	3
D.	Established in 4 or more PRISMs	5
U.	Unknown	

Score: 5

Documentation:
Describe distribution:
Occurs mostly downstate and on Long Island, but recently has expanded to scattered locales throughout upstate, exclusive of the Adirondacks.

Sources of information:
McGowan and Corwin, 2008.

3.3. Number of known, or potential (each individual possessed by a vendor or consumer is a potential release), individual releases and/ or release events (propagule pressure)

A.	None	0
B.	Few releases (e.g., <10 annually)	2
C.	Regular, small scale releases (e.g., 10-99 annually)	4
D.	Multiple, large scale (e.g., ≥100 annually)	6
U.	Unknown	

Score 4

Documentation:
Describe known or potential releases:
Most escapes, or accidental releases are few and mostly seem to have ceased from earlier years. Likely that there are more than 10 mute swans in posession, justifying a score of 4.
Sources of information:
Petrie and Francis, 2003.

3.4. Current introduced population density in northern USA and/ or southern Canada.

A.	No known populations established	0
B.	Low to moderate population density (e.g., ≤1/4 or < to 1/2 native population density)	1
C.	High or irruptive population density (e.g., ≥1/2 native population density)	2
U.	Unknown	

Score 1

Documentation:
Describe population density:
Little information on density, but 8,000 pairs/47,000 ha of wetland habitat (0.17 pair/ha) was estimated in the lower Great Lakes, not clear how this relates to native densities, but presumably similar.
Sources of information:
Petrie and Francis, 2003.

3.5. Number of habitats the species may invade

A.	Not known to invade any natural habitats	0
B.	Known to occur in 2/ 3 habitats, with at least 1/ 2 natural habitat(s)	2
C.	Known to occur in 4 or more habitats, with at least 3 natural habitats	3
U.	Unknown	

Score 3

Documentation:
Identify type of habitats where it occurs and degree/type of impacts:
This species thrives in many fresh and saltwater aquatic habitats.
Sources of information:
Ciaranca et al., 1997.

3.6. Role of anthropogenic (human related) features in establishment (e.g. buildings, roads, agricultural fields, etc)

A.	Requires anthropogenic disturbances to establish	0
B.	May occasionally establish in undisturbed areas but can readily establish in areas with natural or anthropogenic disturbances	2

C. Can establish independent of any known natural or anthropogenic disturbances 3
U. Unknown

Score 3

Documentation:
Identify anthropogenic features:
These swans will occupy water bodies in human dominated landscapes, but they also readily inhabit natural undisturbed areas.
Sources of information:
Ciaranca et al., 1997; Craves and Susko, 2010.

3.7. Climate in native range (e.g., med. to high, ≥5, Climatch score; within 35 to 55 degree latitude; etc.)

A. Native range does not include climates similar to New York 0
B. Native range possibly includes climates similar to portions of New York 4
C. Native range includes climates similar to those in New York 8
U. Unknown

Score 8

Documentation:
Describe known climate similarities: Mute Swans are Palearctic birds, native to temeprate cold climates in Eurasia such as Britain, Russia.
Sources of information:
Ciaranca et al., 1997

Total Possible 30
Section Three Total 27

4. DIFFICULTY OF CONTROL

4.1. Re-establishment potential, nearby propagule source, known vectors of re-introduction in vicinity (e.g. biological supplies, pets, game farms, zoos, shooting preserves, connecting corridors, mechanized transportation)

A. No known vectors/ propagule source for re-establishment following removal 0
B. Possible re-establishment from 1 vector/ propagule source following removal 1
C. Likely to re-establish from 2-3 vectors/ propagule sources following removal 2
D. Strong potential for re-establishment from 4 or more vectors/ propagule sources following removal 3
U. Unknown

Score 1

Documentation:
Identify source/ vectors:
Captive individuals are still kept in many locations, though the bulk of the deliberate introductions ceased in early 1900s.
Sources of information:
Ciaranca et al., 1997

4.2. Status of monitoring and/ or management protocols for species

A. Standardized protocols appropriate to New York State are available 0
B. Scientific protocols are available from other countries, regions or states 1
C. No known protocols exist 2
U. Unknown

Score 0

Documentation:
Describe protocols:

Survival rates of adults (killing)need to be reduced by more than 17% to cause a population decline, while reproductive rates would need to decline (i.e., by nest destruction, egg addling) by more than 70% to acheive the same goal. DEC and other Atlantic Flyway states have conducted a mute swan survey every 3 years since the late 1980s (B. Swift, NYSDEC, pers. commun.)
Sources of information:
Ellis and Elphick, 2007.

4.3. Status of monitoring and/ or management resources (e.g. tools, manpower, travel, traps, lures, ID keys, taxonomic specialists, etc.)

A.	Established resources are available including commercial and/ or research tools	0
B.	Monitoring resources may be available (e.g. partnerships, NGOs, etc)	1
C.	No known monitoring resources are available	2
U.	Unknown	

Score: 0

Documentation:
Describe resources:
Killing of adults using shotguns, nest destruction using egg addling. Would need to be done in concert with NYS DEC.
Sources of information:
Ellis and Elphick, 2007

4.4. Level of effort required.

A.	Management is not required (e.g., species does not persist without repeated human mediated action)	0
B.	Management is relatively easy and inexpensive; invasive species can be maintained at low abundance causing little or no ecological harm (e.g., 10 or fewer person-hours of manual effort can eradicate a local population in 1 year)	1
C.	Management requires a major short-term investment, and is logistically and politically challenging; eradication is difficult, but possible (e.g., 100 or fewer person-hours/year of manual effort, or up to 10 person-hours/ year for 2-5 years to suppress a local population)	2
D.	Management requires a major investment and is logistically and politically difficult; eradication may be impossible (e.g., more than 100 person-hours/ year of manual effort, or more than 10 person hours/year for more than 5 years to suppress a local population)	3
U.	Unknown	

Score: 3

Documentation:
Identify types of control methods and time required:
Management that reduces reproductive rates (nest destruction) without changing survival (culling) rates will be an unsuccessful strategy. Therefore eradication is not possible without killing birds, and even this option requires a long-term commitment (>10 years). Given the political support that this charismatic species enjoys, control of mute swam populations would highly controversial.
Sources of information:
Ellis and Elphick, 2007.

Total Possible	10
Section Four Total	4
Total for 4 sections Possible	100
Total for 4 sections	76

C. STATUS OF GENETIC VARIANTS AND HYBRIDS:

At the present time there is no protocol or criteria for assessing the invasiveness of genetic variants independent of the species to which they belong. Such a protocol is needed, and individuals with the appropriate expertise should address this issue in the future. Such a protocol will likely require data on cultivar fertility and identification in both experimental and natural settings.

Genetic variants of the species known to exist: no

Hybrids (crosses between different parent species) should be assessed individually and separately from the parent species wherever taxonomically possible, since their invasiveness may differ from that of the parent species. An exception should be made if the taxonomy of the species and hybrids are uncertain, and species and hybrids can not be clearly distinguished in the field. In such cases it is not feasible to distinguish species and hybrids, and they can only be assessed as a single unit.

Hybrids of uncertain origin known to exist: no

References for species assessment:

Bailey, M., Petrie, S. A., & Badzinski, S. S. (2008). Diet of mute swans in lower Great Lakes coastal marshes. The Journal of Wildlife Management, 72(3), 726-732.

Ciaranca, Michael A., Charles C. Allin and Gwilym S. Jones. 1997. Mute Swan (Cygnus olor), The Birds of North America Online (A. Poole, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America Online: http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna/species/273.

Craves, J. A., Susko, D. J., & Center, E. I. (2010). Mute Swans: an ecological overview with an emphasis on the lower Detroit River. Report to the Friends of the Detroit River.

Ellis, M. M., & Elphick, C. S. (2007). Using a stochastic model to examine the ecological, economic and ethical consequences of population control in a charismatic invasive species: mute swans in North America. Journal of Applied Ecology, 44(2), 312-322.

Hindman, L. J. and W. F. Harvey. 2004. Status and management of Mute Swans in Maryland. Pages 11-17 in Mute Swans and their Chesapeake Bay Habitats. Proceedings of a Symposium (M. C. Perry, Ed.). U.S. Geological Survey, Biological Resources Discipline Information and Technology Report USGS/BRD/ITR-2004-0005, Reston, Virginia.

McGowan, and K. Corwin. 2008. Second Atlas of Breeding Birds in New York State. Cornell University Press, Ithaca.

Perry, M. C., Osenton, P. C., & Lohnes, E. J. R. (2004). Food habits of mute swans in Chesapeake Bay. In Mute swans and their Chesapeake Bay habitats: proceedings of a symposium. US Geological Survey, Biological Resources Discipline Information and Technology Report USGS/BRD/ITR-2004-0005, Reston, Virginia, USA (pp. 31-36).

Petrie, S. A., & Francis, C. M. (2003). Rapid increase in the lower Great Lakes population of feral mute swans: a review and a recommendation. Wildlife Society Bulletin, 407-416.

Citation: The New York Terrestrial Vertebrate Invasiveness Ranking Form is an adaptation of the New York Plant Invasiveness Ranking Form. The original plant form may be cited as: Jordan, M.J., G. Moore and T.W. Weldy. 2008. Invasiveness ranking system for non-native plants of New York. Unpublished. The Nature Conservancy, Cold Spring Harbor, NY; Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, NY; The Nature Conservancy, Albany, NY.

Acknowledgments: The New York Terrestrial Vertebrate Invasiveness Ranking Form incorporates components and approaches used in several other systems, cited in the references below. Valuable contributions by members of the Invasive Species Council and Invasive Species Advisory Committee were incorporated in revisions of this form. Members of the Office of Invasive Species Coordination's Four-tier Team, who coordinated the effort, included representatives of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation* (Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine Resources, Division of Lands and Forests, Division of Water); The Nature Conservancy; New York Natural Heritage Program; New York Sea Grant; Lake Champlain Sea Grant*; New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets (Division of Plant Industry and Division of Animal Industry); Cornell University (Department of Natural Resources and Department of Entomology); New York State Nursery and Landscape Association; New York Farm Bureau; Brooklyn Botanic Garden; Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council*; Trout Unlimited; United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service* (Plant Protection and Quarantine and Wildlife Services); New York State Department of Transportation; State University of New York at Albany and Plattsburgh; and Cary Institute of Ecosystem Studies. Those organizations listed with an asterisk comprised the Terrestrial Vertebrate Working Group.

References for ranking form:

Bomford, M. 2008. Risk Assessment Models for Establishment of Exotic Vertebrates in Australia and New Zealand. Invasive Animals Cooperative Research Centre, Canberra.

Broken Screens: The Regulation of Live Animal Imports in the United States. 2007. Defenders of Wildlife, Washington, DC.

Cooperative Prevention of Invasive Wildlife Introduction in Florida. 2008. The Environmental Law Institute, Washington, DC.

Jordan, M.J., G. Moore and T.W. Weldy. 2008. Invasiveness ranking system for non-native plants of New York. Unpublished. The Nature Conservancy, Cold Spring Harbor, NY; Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, NY; The Nature Conservancy, Albany, New York.

Natural Resources Board Order No. IS-34-06, Invasive Species Identification, Classification and Control. 2008. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Madison Wisconsin.

Preventing Biological Invasions: Best Practices in Pre-Import Risk Screening for Species of Live Animals in International Trade. 2008. Convention of Biological Diversity, Global Invasive Species Programme and Invasive Species Specialist Group of IUCN's Species Survival Commission. University of Notre Dame, Indiana.

Standard Methodology to Assess the Risks From Non-native Species Considered Possible Problems to the Environment. 2005. DEFRA.

Witmer, G., W. Pitt and K. Fagerstone. 2007. Managing Vertebrate Invasive Species. USDA National Wildlife Research Center Symposia, Fort Collins, Colorado.