

# Cal-IPC Plant Assessment Form

For use with “[Criteria for Categorizing Invasive Non-Native Plants that Threaten Wildlands](#)”  
by the California Invasive Plant Council and the Southwest Vegetation Management Association

Version February 2003, modified March 2009  
California Invasive Plant Council (formerly CA Exotic Pest Plant Council)  
Berkeley, CA [www.cal-ipc.org](http://www.cal-ipc.org), phone (510) 843-3902

**Table 1. Species and Evaluator Information**

<b>Species name</b> (Latin binomial):	<i>Danthonia pilosa</i> R. Br.
<b>Synonyms:</b>	<i>Rytidosperma penicillatum</i> <i>Rytidosperma pilosum</i> (R. Br.) Connor & Edgar
<b>Common names:</b>	Hairy wallaby grass, hairy oat grass
<b>Evaluation date</b> (mm/dd/yy):	05/19/2011
<b>Evaluator #1 Name/Title:</b>	Elizabeth Brusati, Science Program Manager
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<b>Evaluator #2 Name/Title:</b>	Joseph M. DiTomaso, Specialist in Cooperative Extension
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Section below for list committee use—please leave blank

<b>List committee members:</b>	
<b>Committee review date:</b>	
<b>List date:</b>	
<b>Re-evaluation date(s):</b>	

**General comments on this assessment:**

According to the Jepson Online Interchange, this is the incorrect name for the species that is in California. It should be *Rytidosperma clavatum* (Zotov) Connor & Edgar. [http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/cgi-bin/get\\_cpn.pl?22327](http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/cgi-bin/get_cpn.pl?22327)

**Table 2. Criteria, Section, and Overall Scores**

Species: *Danthonia pilosa*

Region: California

<a href="#">1.1</a>	Impact on abiotic ecosystem processes	U	Unknown
<a href="#">1.2</a>	Impact on plant community	C	Observational
<a href="#">1.3</a>	Impact on higher trophic levels	D	Unknown
<a href="#">1.4</a>	Impact on genetic integrity	U	Unknown

<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p><i>Enter four characters from Q1.1-1.4 below:</i></p> <p><b>UCDU</b></p> <p><i>Using matrix, determine score and enter below:</i></p> <p><b>C</b></p>
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<p><b>Plant Score</b></p> <p><i>Using matrix, determine Overall Score and Alert Status from the three section scores and enter below:</i></p> <p><b>Limited</b></p> <p><b>No Alert</b></p>
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<a href="#">2.1</a>	Role of anthropogenic and natural disturbance	B	Observational
<a href="#">2.2</a>	Local rate of spread with no management	B	Observational
<a href="#">2.3</a>	Recent trend in total area infested within state	C	Observational
<a href="#">2.4</a>	Innate reproductive potential <a href="#">Wksht A</a>	U	Other Publ. Mat.
<a href="#">2.5</a>	Potential for human-caused dispersal	C	Observational
<a href="#">2.6</a>	Potential for natural long-distance dispersal	C	Other Publ. Mat.
<a href="#">2.7</a>	Other regions invaded	D	Observational

<p><b>Invasiveness</b></p> <p><i>Enter the sum total of all points for Q2.1-2.7 below:</i></p> <p><b>7</b></p> <p><i>Use matrix to determine score and enter below:</i></p> <p><b>C</b></p>
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<p><b>Documentation</b></p> <p><i>Average of all questions</i></p> <p><b>1.7</b></p>
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<a href="#">3.1</a>	Ecological amplitude/Range	A	Observational
<a href="#">3.2</a>	Distribution/Peak frequency <a href="#">Wksht C</a>	D	Observational

<p><b>Distribution</b></p> <p><i>Using matrix, determine score and enter below:</i></p> <p><b>B</b></p>
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**Table 3. Documentation** (Scores are explained in the “[Criteria for Categorizing Invasive Non-Native Plants that Threaten Wildlands](#)”. Short citations may be used in this table. List full citations at end of PAF.)

<b>Impact</b>	
<b>Question 1.1 Impact on abiotic ecosystem processes</b>	U None <a href="#">back</a>
Identify ecosystem processes impacted: unknown	
Sources of information:	
<b>Question 1.2 Impact on plant community composition, structure, and interactions</b>	C Observation <a href="#">back</a>
Identify type of impact or alteration: Displaces native perennial grasses (e.g., <i>Danthonia californica</i> , <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> ). Broad scale impacts unknown.	
Sources of information: Information reported by Peter Warner, Mendocino County, 12/9/2010	
<b>Question 1.3 Impact on higher trophic levels</b>	D None <a href="#">back</a>
Identify type of impact or alteration: Minor source of forage for animals. No other impacts known.	
Sources of information:	
<b>Question 1.4 Impact on genetic integrity</b>	U Unknown <a href="#">back</a>
Identify impacts: Potential for hybridization with native <i>Danthonia californica</i> .	
Sources of information: Hickman, J. C. (ed.) 1993. The Jepson Manual, Higher Plants of California. University of California Press. Berkeley, CA enter text here	
<b>Invasiveness</b>	
<b>Question 2.1 Role of anthropogenic and natural disturbance in establishment</b>	B Observational <a href="#">back</a>
Describe role of disturbance: Occasionally invades areas with little or no natural disturbance	
Sources of information: Information reported by Peter Warner, Mendocino County, 12/9/2010	
<b>Question 2.2 Local rate of spread with no management</b>	B Observation <a href="#">back</a>
Describe rate of spread: Not spreading to new sites, but existing populations are expanding	
Sources of information: Information reported by Peter Warner, Mendocino County, 12/9/201	

<b>Question 2.3 Recent trend in total area infested within state</b>	C Observation <a href="#">back</a>
Describe trend: Not spreading to new sites, but existing populations are expanding	
Sources of information: Information reported by Peter Warner, Mendocino County, 12/9/2010	
<b>Question 2.4 Innate reproductive potential</b>	U Other Publ. Mat. <a href="#">back</a>
Describe key reproductive characteristics: Perennial grass.	
Sources of information: Jepson Manual	
<b>Question 2.5 Potential for human-caused dispersal</b>	C Observational <a href="#">back</a>
Identify dispersal mechanisms: Uncertain about current means of dispersal; likely established during sheep grazing, perhaps deliberately introduced as forage at that time. No longer sold as a forage, so human-caused dispersal is likely minimal.	
Sources of information: Information reported by Peter Warner, Mendocino County, 12/9/2010	
<b>Question 2.6 Potential for natural long-distance dispersal</b>	C Observational <a href="#">back</a>
Identify dispersal mechanisms: Perhaps some movement on animals, but no natural long-distance dispersal mechanism.	
Sources of information: Joseph M. DiTomaso, personal communication. UC Davis.	
<b>Question 2.7 Other regions invaded</b>	D Other Publ. Mat. <a href="#">back</a>
Identify other regions: Native to either Australia ( <i>Danthonia pilosa</i> ) or New Zealand ( <i>R. clavatum</i> ). No known areas where it has invaded other than northern California.	
Sources of information: GRIN; <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/tax_search.pl">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/tax_search.pl</a>	
<b>Distribution</b>	
<b>Question 3.1 Ecological amplitude/Range</b>	A Observational <a href="#">back</a>
Describe ecological amplitude, identifying date of source information and approximate date of introduction to the state, if known: Listed as a “troublesome weed” in rangelands in north coast counties in 1955 (Major 1955). Coastal terrace prairie, coastal scrub, North Coast coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland; Sonoma and Mendocino Counties, along immediate coast to about 3 miles inland (Warner 2010)	
Sources of information: Major 1955, Information reported by Peter Warner, Mendocino County, 12/9/2010	

<b>Question 3.2 Distribution/Peak frequency</b>	D Observational <a href="#">back</a>
Describe distribution:	
Sources of information:	
<b>References</b>	
List full citations for all references used in the PAF (short citations such as DiTomaso and Healy 2007 may be used in table above). <b>Websites</b> should include the name of the organization and the date accessed. <b>Personal communications</b> should include the affiliation of the person providing the observation. Enter each reference on a separate line; the table will expand as needed.	
<b>Examples:</b>	
Mitich, L. W. 1995. Intriguing world of weeds: Tansy ragwort. <i>Weed Technology</i> . 9: 402-404.	
HEAR. Date unknown. <i>Emex spinosa</i> . Hawaiian Ecosystems at Risk. <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/emex_spinosa.htm">www.hear.org/pier/species/emex_spinosa.htm</a> . Accessed March 17, 2009	
DiTomaso, J. M. Personal communication from Dr. Joe DiTomaso, Dept. of Plant Science, UC Davis. Email received 3/17/09.	
Hickman, J. C. (ed.) 1993. <i>The Jepson Manual, Higher Plants of California</i> . University of California Press. Berkeley, CA	
Major, J. 1956. Weeds on California rangelands. <i>California Agriculture</i> , December 1955	
Scott, A. W., and R. D. B. Whalley. 1982. The distribution and abundance of species of <i>Danthonia</i> DC on the New England Tablelands (Australia). <i>Australian Journal of Ecology</i> . 7: 239-248	
USDA-GRIN. 2011 GRIN Taxonomy for Plants. United States Department of Agriculture, Germplasm Resources Information Network. <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/tax_search.pl">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/tax_search.pl</a> [Accessed May 18, 2011]	
Utah State University. 2011. Grass Manual on the Web, Utah State University, <a href="http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/">http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/</a> [Accessed May 18, 2011]	
Warner, Peter. 2010. Personal communication from Peter Warner, Mendocino County, Email received 12/9/2010	

**Worksheet A**[back](#)

Reaches reproductive maturity in 2 years or less	<b>Yes</b>
Dense infestations produce >1,000 viable seed per square meter	<b>No</b>
Populations of this species produce seeds every year.	<b>Yes</b>
Seed production sustained over 3 or more months within a population annually	<b>?</b>
Seeds remain viable in soil for three or more years	<b>?</b>
Viable seed produced with <i>both</i> self-pollination and cross-pollination	<b>?</b>
Has quickly spreading vegetative structures (rhizomes, roots, etc.) that may root at nodes	<b>No</b>
Fragments easily and fragments can become established elsewhere	<b>No</b>
Resprouts readily when cut, grazed, or burned	<b>Yes</b>
	<b>Total Pts 3    Total Unknowns</b>
	<b>Score U</b>
<b>Note any related traits:</b>	

**Worksheet C - California Ecological Types**[back](#)*(sensu* Holland 1986)

Major Ecological Types	Minor Ecological Types	Code*
<b>Marine Systems</b>	marine systems	score
<b>Freshwater and Estuarine Aquatic Systems</b>	lakes, ponds, reservoirs	score
	rivers, streams, canals	score
	estuaries	score
<b>Dunes</b>	coastal	score
	desert	score
	interior	score
<b>Scrub and Chaparral</b>	coastal bluff scrub	score
	coastal scrub	D
	Sonoran desert scrub	score
	Mojavean desert scrub (incl. Joshua tree woodland)	score
	Great Basin scrub	score
	chenopod scrub	score
	montane dwarf scrub	score
	Upper Sonoran subshrub scrub	score
	chaparral	D
<b>Grasslands, Vernal Pools, Meadows, and other Herb Communities</b>	coastal prairie	score
	valley and foothill grassland	D
	Great Basin grassland	score
	vernal pool	score
	meadow and seep	score
	alkali playa	score
	pebble plain	score
<b>Bog and Marsh</b>	bog and fen	score
	marsh and swamp	score
<b>Riparian and Bottomland</b>	riparian forest	score
	riparian woodland	score
	riparian scrub (incl. desert washes)	score
<b>Woodland</b>	cismontane woodland	score
	piñon and juniper woodland	score
	Sonoran thorn woodland	score
<b>Forest</b>	broadleaved upland forest	score
	North Coast coniferous forest	D
	closed cone coniferous forest	score
	lower montane coniferous forest	score
	upper montane coniferous forest	score
	subalpine coniferous forest	score
<b>Alpine Habitats</b>	alpine boulder and rock field	score
	alpine dwarf scrub	score

\* A. means >50% of type occurrences are invaded; B means >20% to 50%; C. means >5% to 20%; D. means present but ≤5%; U. means unknown (unable to estimate percentage of occurrences invaded).