Plant Risk Evaluator -- PRE™
Evaluation Report

Lythrum junceum -- California

California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC)

PRE Score: 17 -- High Potential Risk
Confidence: 61 / 100
Questions answered: 19 of 20 -- Valid (80% or more questions answered)

Privacy: Public
Status: Completed

Evaluation Date: October 11, 2021

This PDF was created on April 29, 2022

This project was funded in part by the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture through the Western Integrated Pest Management Center, grant number 2018-70006-28881.

Plant Evaluated

Lythrum junceum

Image by Jennifer Mo

Evaluation Overview

A PRE™ screener conducted a literature review for this plant (*Lythrum junceum*) in an effort to understand the invasive history, reproductive strategies, and the impact, if any, on the region's native plants and animals. This research reflects the data available at the time this evaluation was conducted.

Summary

This species is native to Europe and the Mediterranean region. It is noted in just a few areas worldwide outside of that area; but where it has been found, it is often listed as locally abundant. It may have been misidentified in the past in California, however, which probably contributes to a lack of information about the species. The 2019 paper describing the former misidentification states that it is surprising that it is not more widespread given its long history and local abundance-- this could definitely be due to misidentification in the state. Therefore, there may be new information about the region of concern once it is more widely identified. I have low confidence in the questions about invasiveness.

General Information

Status: Completed
Screener: Lynn Sweet
Evaluation Date: October 11, 2021

Plant Information

Plant: *Lythrum junceum*

Regional Information

Region Name: California

Climate Matching Map

To answer four of the PRE questions for a regional evaluation, a climate map with three climate data layers (Precipitation, UN EcoZones, and Plant Hardiness) is needed. These maps were built using a toolkit created in collaboration with GreenInfo Network, USDA, PlantRight, California Invasive Plant Council, and The Information Center for the Environment at UC Davis.

Evaluation Questions

These questions are based on an article published by PLOS One, which can be found here: https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0121053.

Invasive History and Climate Matching (Questions 1 - 6)

1. Has the species (or cultivar or variety, if applicable; applies to subsequent "species" questions) become naturalized where it is not native?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **1** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **Very High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

This species is native to Europe, but has been documented in both California (Santa Clara and Alameda Counties) and South Australia, and New Zealand.

Reference(s):

- GBIF (0). Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF).
- Ertter, B., & Gowen D. (2019). NOTES ON LYTHRUM (LYTHRACEAE) IN CALIFORNIA: LYTHRUM JUNCEUM AS A NEW (BUT OLD) INTRODUCED SPECIES, TYPIFICATION OF GREENE'S LYTHRUM TYPES, AND POSSIBLE HYBRIDIZATION OF LYTHRUM IN CALIFORNIA. Madroño. 66, 97–102.

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2. Is the species (or cultivar or variety) noted as being naturalized in the US or world in a similar climate?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **2** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

The species has naturalized in Alameda and Santa Clara Counties in coastal California, the region of interest. One of the observations from California notes, "Flowering, fruiting; low-growing perennial along creek and in wetlands." Importantly this observation by K. Hickman includes botanical detail to differentiate the ID from L. californicum (a native species historically confused). https://www.calflora.org/entry/occdetail.html?seq_num=po164252

Reference(s):

- Calflora (0). K. Hickman, Calflora Observation, po164252, Lythrum junceum.

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3. Is the species (or cultivar or variety) noted as being invasive in the U.S. or world?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **2** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **Medium** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

From the published literature, it was seen in California, the region of interest, "dominating a spring area protected from grazing near the main trailhead" and "populations were located at almost every wetland site in Mission Peak Regional Preserve, and the species is often a dominant species at these sites". (Ertter & Gowen) I gave a medium confidence because this dominance wasn't described as invasive, but this is listed under a paper sub-heading "Invasive Status", so it's inferred.

Reference(s):

- Ertter, B., & Gowen D. (2019). NOTES ON LYTHRUM (LYTHRACEAE) IN CALIFORNIA: LYTHRUM JUNCEUM AS A NEW (BUT OLD) INTRODUCED SPECIES, TYPIFICATION OF GREENE'S LYTHRUM TYPES, AND POSSIBLE HYBRIDIZATION OF LYTHRUM IN CALIFORNIA. Madroño. 66, 97–102.

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4. Is the species (or cultivar or variety) noted as being invasive in the US or world in a similar climate?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **3** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **Medium** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

From the published literature, it was seen in California, the region of interest, "dominating a spring area protected from grazing near the main trailhead" and "populations were located at almost every wetland site in Mission Peak Regional Preserve, and the species is often a dominant species at these sites". (Ertter & Gowen) I gave a medium confidence because this dominance wasn't described as invasive, but this is listed under a paper sub-heading "Invasive Status", so it's inferred.

Reference(s):

- Ertter, B., & Gowen D. (2019). NOTES ON LYTHRUM (LYTHRACEAE) IN CALIFORNIA: LYTHRUM JUNCEUM AS A NEW (BUT OLD) INTRODUCED SPECIES, TYPIFICATION OF GREENE'S LYTHRUM TYPES, AND POSSIBLE HYBRIDIZATION OF LYTHRUM IN CALIFORNIA. Madroño. 66, 97–102.

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5. Are other species of the same genus (or closely related genera) invasive in a similar climate?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **1** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Yes. Lythrum salicaria (purple loosestrife) is present within California, the region of interest. Purple loosestrife is a well-known and documented invasive species of wetlands in many regions of the globe including California. (Houghton-Thomson et al.) A second species in the genus, Lythrum hyssopifolia (Hyssop loosestrife) is is noted by Cal-IPC to have limited potential to invade new habitats in California, and somewhat poor competitive ability after initially invading sites as an early successional species, but it is widespread. (Bauder 1996). Literature on Lythrum salicaria supports a high confidence here.

Reference(s):

- HOUGHTON-THOMPSON, JAIMIE., PRINCE HAROLD. H., SMITH JAMES. J., & HANCOCK JAMES. F. (2005). Evidence of Hybridization Between Lythrum salicaria (Purple Loosestrife) and L. alatum (Winged Loosestrife) in North America. Annals of Botany. 96, 877–885.
- Bauder, E. T. (1996). Exotics in the Southern California Vernal Pool Ecosystem . California Exotic Pest Plant Council 1996 Symposium.

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6. Is the species (or cultivar or variety) found predominately in a climate matching the region of concern?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **2** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **Medium** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

The climate matches the region of concern where the species is present within its native range within Europe within southern Europe, and the area surrounding the Mediterranean, in the Middle East and North Africa; not matching the climate in areas (less than 50%) within Northern Europe and Great Britain. The non-native presences in California are within the region of concern. The presences in South Australia and New South Wales generally match the climate of the region of concern, and about half of the occurrences elsewhere in central and Western Australia match the region of concern.

Reference(s):

- State Herbarium of South Australia (0). Electronic Flora of South Australia species Fact Sheet: Lythrum junceum.
- GBIF (0). Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF).

Impact on Native Plants and Animals (Questions 7 - 10)

7. Does this plant displace native plants and dominate (overtop or smother) the plant community in areas where it has established?

- Answer: **No**, which contributes **0** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **Very Low** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

While the plant was described as dominant in several areas, it was never mentioned that it was displacing native plants specifically. There was a general lack of information about this species, and in many cases this may be because plants were misidentified as L. californica -- the new (2019) Ertter & Gowen paper described this misidentification and gives some information on its status in California. The only other information I have with specific information is the the Calflora observations with location notes. In New Zealand listed as locally common.

Reference(s):

- Ertter, B., & Gowen D. (2019). NOTES ON LYTHRUM (LYTHRACEAE) IN CALIFORNIA: LYTHRUM JUNCEUM AS A NEW (BUT OLD) INTRODUCED SPECIES, TYPIFICATION OF GREENE'S LYTHRUM TYPES, AND POSSIBLE HYBRIDIZATION OF LYTHRUM IN CALIFORNIA. Madroño. 66, 97–102.
- Calflora (0). K. Hickman, Calflora Observation, po164252, Lythrum junceum.
- New Zealand Plant Conservation Network (0). Lythrum junceum.

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8. Is the plant noted as promoting fire and/or changing fire regimes?

- Answer: **No**, which contributes **0** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **Medium** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

This species is a low growing herbaceous perennial that inhabits riparian areas and no evidence of the species contributing to fire.

Reference(s):

- Ertter, B., & Gowen D. (2019). NOTES ON LYTHRUM (LYTHRACEAE) IN CALIFORNIA: LYTHRUM JUNCEUM AS A NEW (BUT OLD) INTRODUCED SPECIES, TYPIFICATION OF GREENE'S LYTHRUM TYPES, AND POSSIBLE HYBRIDIZATION OF LYTHRUM IN CALIFORNIA. Madroño. 66, 97–102.

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9. Is the plant a health risk to humans or animals/fish? Has the species been noted as impacting grazing systems?

- Answer: **No**, which contributes **0** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Cattle grazing stated to reduce the biomass of the species (Erttner & Gowen). No other mention of the species being a health risk.

Reference(s):

- Ertter, B., & Gowen D. (2019). NOTES ON LYTHRUM (LYTHRACEAE) IN CALIFORNIA: LYTHRUM JUNCEUM AS A NEW (BUT OLD) INTRODUCED SPECIES, TYPIFICATION OF GREENE'S LYTHRUM TYPES, AND POSSIBLE HYBRIDIZATION OF LYTHRUM IN CALIFORNIA. Madroño. 66, 97–102.

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10. Does the plant produce impenetrable thickets, blocking or slowing movement of animals, livestock, or humans?

- Answer: **No**, which contributes **0** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Low growing herbaceous perennial species. While it is noted as creeping and stoloniferous, it is unlikely this would contribute to thickets or inhibit movement.

Reference(s):

- Native Plant Trust (0). Go Botany: Lythrum junceum.

Reproductive Strategies (Questions 11 - 17)

11. Does this species (or cultivar or variety) reproduce and spread vegetatively?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **1** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **Very High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

From a peer-reviewed study of the species, authors indicated that the plants "...thrive vegetatively, spreading by strongly rooted stolons" (Ertter and Bowen)

Reference(s):

- Ertter, B., & Gowen D. (2019). NOTES ON LYTHRUM (LYTHRACEAE) IN CALIFORNIA: LYTHRUM JUNCEUM AS A NEW (BUT OLD) INTRODUCED SPECIES, TYPIFICATION OF GREENE'S LYTHRUM TYPES, AND POSSIBLE HYBRIDIZATION OF LYTHRUM IN CALIFORNIA. Madroño. 66, 97–102.

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12. If naturally detached fragments from this plant are capable of producing new plants, is this a common method of reproduction for the plant?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **1** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **Medium** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

The plants live in wetland habitats (though rooted near-shore from descriptions), and disturbance in these areas could easily lead to spread.

Reference(s):

- Ertter, B., & Gowen D. (2019). NOTES ON LYTHRUM (LYTHRACEAE) IN CALIFORNIA: LYTHRUM JUNCEUM AS A NEW (BUT OLD) INTRODUCED SPECIES, TYPIFICATION OF GREENE'S LYTHRUM TYPES, AND POSSIBLE HYBRIDIZATION OF LYTHRUM IN CALIFORNIA. Madroño. 66, 97–102.

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13. Does the species (or cultivar or variety) commonly produce viable seed?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **1** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **Medium** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

The species produces viable seed, but apparently is self-incompatible and requires other plants present. (Ertter & Gowen)

Reference(s):

- Ertter, B., & Gowen D. (2019). NOTES ON LYTHRUM (LYTHRACEAE) IN CALIFORNIA: LYTHRUM JUNCEUM AS A NEW (BUT OLD) INTRODUCED SPECIES, TYPIFICATION OF GREENE'S LYTHRUM TYPES, AND POSSIBLE HYBRIDIZATION OF LYTHRUM IN CALIFORNIA. Madroño. 66, 97–102.

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14. Does this plant produce copious viable seeds each year (> 1000)?

- Answer: **No**, which contributes **0** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **Very Low** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

This plant is a short herbaceous perennial species (20–70 cm). But I was unable to find an estimate of seed production per plant. The flowers are listed as solitary in the axils (South Australia website), the Go Botany page has some information about morphology (2 capsules per flower), and the Dulberger paper lists up to 14 seeds per capsule. It's hard to imagine that this species could therefore produce copious seeds. However, its congener, purple loosestrife is known to be a highly prolific seeder with 100k+ seeds per plant per year (FEIS page for that species).

Reference(s):

- Dulberger, R. (1970). Tristyly in Lythrum junceum. New Phytologist. 69, 751–759.
- Native Plant Trust (0). Go Botany: Lythrum junceum.
- USDA Forest Service (2014). Fire Effects Information System.
- State Herbarium of South Australia (0). Electronic Flora of South Australia species Fact Sheet: Lythrum junceum.

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15. Is there significant germination (>25%) of seeds the next growing season, with no requirement of an infrequent environmental condition for seeds to germinate (i.e. fire) or long dormancy period?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **1** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **Medium** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Germination of seeds at Kew assessed using a typical cold stratification period, and was listed as 80-90%. This would not be an infrequent condition.

Reference(s):

- Kew Botanic Garden (0). Kew Seed Information Database.

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16. Does this plant produce viable seed within the first three years (for an herbaceous species) to five years (for a woody species) after germination?

Answer / Justification:

This plant is a short herbaceous perennial species, and would likely flower within the first year or two, but I was unable to find much information on this. The Go Botany page has some information about morphology, but nothing specific enough to answer this question.

Reference(s):

- Native Plant Trust (0). Go Botany: Lythrum junceum.

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17. Does this plant continuously produce seed for >3 months each year or does seed production occur more than once a year?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **1** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Flora of South Australia lists flowering time as Nov-May in the southern hemisphere; Calflora lists flowering as May-Oct in California in the northern hemisphere.

Reference(s):

- Calflora (0). Calflora: Information on California plants for education, research and conservation, with data contributed by public and private institutions and individuals, including the Consortium of California Herbaria.
- State Herbarium of South Australia (0). Electronic Flora of South Australia species Fact Sheet: Lythrum junceum.

Dispersal (Questions 18 - 20)

18. Are the plant's propagules frequently dispersed long distance (>100 m) by mammals or birds or via domestic animals?

- Answer: **No**, which contributes **0** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **Very Low** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

The New Zealand Plant Conservation site lists that seed can be transported by animals but this is not specifically supported or corroborated by life history. Low growing herbaceous perennial that inhabits riparian areas. No specific adaptations for dispersal via animals noted in the literature (attractive fruit or adhering structure).

Reference(s):

- New Zealand Plant Conservation Network (2015). New Zealand Plant Conservation Network.
- Ertter, B., & Gowen D. (2019). NOTES ON LYTHRUM (LYTHRACEAE) IN CALIFORNIA: LYTHRUM JUNCEUM AS A NEW (BUT OLD) INTRODUCED SPECIES, TYPIFICATION OF GREENE'S LYTHRUM TYPES, AND POSSIBLE HYBRIDIZATION OF LYTHRUM IN CALIFORNIA. Madroño. 66, 97–102.

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19. Are the plant's propagules frequently dispersed long distance (>100 m) by wind or water?

- Answer: **Yes**, which contributes **1** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **Very High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

This plant is solidly, in the literature associated with wetlands and in New Zealand the seed is said to spread via water (NZPCN listing for L. junceum; Ertter & Gowen 2019).

Reference(s):

- New Zealand Plant Conservation Network (2016). New Zealand Plant Conservation Network (NZPCN).
- Ertter, B., & Gowen D. (2019). NOTES ON LYTHRUM (LYTHRACEAE) IN CALIFORNIA: LYTHRUM JUNCEUM AS A NEW (BUT OLD) INTRODUCED SPECIES, TYPIFICATION OF GREENE'S LYTHRUM TYPES, AND POSSIBLE HYBRIDIZATION OF LYTHRUM IN CALIFORNIA. Madroño. 66, 97–102.

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20. Are the plant's propagules frequently dispersed via contaminated seed (agriculture or wildflower packets), equipment, vehicles, boats or clothing/shoes?

- Answer: **No**, which contributes **0** point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **Very Low** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

No specific pathway was documented in any source; only conjecture about machinery was mentioned.

Reference(s):

- Ertter, B., & Gowen D. (2019). NOTES ON LYTHRUM (LYTHRACEAE) IN CALIFORNIA: LYTHRUM JUNCEUM AS A NEW (BUT OLD) INTRODUCED SPECIES, TYPIFICATION OF GREENE'S LYTHRUM TYPES, AND POSSIBLE HYBRIDIZATION OF LYTHRUM IN CALIFORNIA. Madroño. 66, 97–102.

Evaluation Notes

New Zealand Plant Conservation Network: https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/lythrum-junceum/. Accessed 10/1/2021

GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/species/3988701. Accessed 10/1/2021

Kew Seed Information Database: http://data.kew.org/sid/SidServlet?ID=43457&Num=6NU. Accessed 10/1/2021

Total PRE Score

PRE Score: 17 -- High Potential Risk
Confidence: 61 / 100
Questions answered: 19 of 20 -- Valid (80% or more questions answered)

PRE Score Legend

The PRE Score is calculated by adding the point totals for each (answered) question.
< 13 : Low Potential Risk
13 - 15 : Moderate Potential Risk
> 15 : High Potential Risk

Questions Answered Legend

It is important to answer at least 16 questions to consider a PRE Score as "valid".
>= 16 : valid (80% or more questions answered)
<= 15 : invalid (not enough questions answered)

Organization Ownership and Content Privacy

Organization: California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC)
Content Privacy: Public

Evaluation Reviewers

The PRE approach is to base decisions on science and make decisions by consensus of diverse horticultural stakeholders. The literature review and process of answering PRE's questions are based on science; the decisions of which plants to prioritize are based on consensus. To ensure this process is in place and that PRE is collaborative, volunteer stakeholders are recruited from each region to review evaluations. The following experts in their profession (plant science, conservation, or horticultural trade) have participated as volunteer PRE reviewers for this evaluation:

• Scott Oneto	February 11, 2022
• Jutta Burger	February 9, 2022
• Nicole Valentine	January 4, 2022
• Alexandria Stubblefield	January 4, 2022
• Marie Jasieniuk	January 3, 2022

This evaluation has a total of 5 reviewer(s).

Evaluation Issues

The following section lists all public issues for this evaluation. Issues provide a way for stakeholder reviewers to communicate any concerns or suggestions they might have with the plant or evaluation. Please email PlantRight@suscon.org if additional action is required to resolve open issues.

Issue ID # 7863

Date Created: February 11, 2022 - 10:36am
Date Updated: April 7, 2022 - 3:15pm

Submitted by: Scott Oneto

Status: Fixed
Type: Comment
Severity: Minor
Scope: Q05. Are other species of the same genus invasive in a similar climate?

Issue Description

Consider changing confidence to Very High, only because we are very confident in the invasiveness of other species of Lythrum

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Kept at "High" by JB for LS because other Lythrum species are not as clearly documented as highly invasive in climates similar to California as in other climates.

Issue ID # 7826

Date Created: January 4, 2022 - 1:20pm
Date Updated: February 1, 2022 - 8:21pm

Submitted by: Nicole Valentine

Status: Fixed

Type: Suggestion
Severity: Minor
Scope: Q18. Are the plant’s propagules dispersed long distance (>100 m) by mammals or birds or via domestic animals?

Issue Description

You could list the plant characteristics here that make it unlikely to be spread. -Nikki

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Added the Madrono reference information, and that there was a lack of proof of animal-friendly adaptations.

Issue ID # 7825

Date Created: January 4, 2022 - 1:18pm
Date Updated: February 1, 2022 - 8:23pm

Submitted by: Nicole Valentine

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Minor
Scope: Q19. Are the plant’s propagules frequently dispersed long distance (>100 m) by wind or water?

Issue Description

The same reference is listed here as in Q17 and Q20 but those are both rated very low confidence. It seems another reference should be added here or the confidence lowered here. -Nikki

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Added the Madrono ref. Confidence was based on such solid evidence of riparian association, but did need a literature reference.

Issue ID # 7816

Date Created: January 4, 2022 - 10:03am
Date Updated: February 1, 2022 - 7:41pm

Submitted by: Alexandria Stubblefield

Status: Fixed
Type: Comment
Severity: Major
Scope: Q05. Are other species of the same genus invasive in a similar climate?

Issue Description

I would put confidence at "Low" instead of "Very Low". I feel that very low should be reserved for when there is virtually no information. -Alex Stubblefield

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Thank you, this was an oversight, honestly. Literature supports a high confidence, if not very high.

Issue ID # 7791

Date Created: January 3, 2022 - 4:01pm
Date Updated: February 1, 2022 - 8:10pm

Submitted by: Marie Jasieniuk

Status: Fixed
Type: Comment
Severity: Minor
Scope: Q16. Does this plant produce viable seed within the first three years (for an herbaceous species) to five years (for a woody species) after germination?

Issue Description

"Yes or No" has no answer. "Points" also has no answer. I understand why since there there simply isn't sufficient information to answer this question thus don't know what one needs to do to solve this issue.

(Marie Jasieniuk)

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

It's hard to do, but I left these blank per the instructions:
"If there is no information, either in the literature or observationally, then leave answer field blank."

Issue ID # 7790

Date Created: January 3, 2022 - 3:40pm
Date Updated: February 1, 2022 - 7:42pm

Submitted by: Marie Jasieniuk

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Major
Scope: Q05. Are other species of the same genus invasive in a similar climate?

Issue Description

Why do you have Very Low confidence in your YES answer? It is very clear that Lythrum salicaria is highly invasive. Is your lack of confidence due to uncertaintly about the similarity of the climates for the species? The reason for your low confidence needs to be stated. (Marie Jasieniuk)

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

This was definitely an oversight. I might have left the default by accident, or weighed the evidence based on the second Lythrum species, which was a mix. Apologies for the error.

Issue ID # 7789

Date Created: January 3, 2022 - 3:34pm

Date Updated: February 1, 2022 - 8:02pm

Submitted by: Marie Jasieniuk

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Minor
Scope: Q04. Is the species (or cultivar or variety) noted as being invasive in the US or world in a similar climate?

Issue Description

Why does the confidence level in your Answer/Justification differ from that in Confidence Level, which is the same issue I had for Q03? I agree that it should be Medium based on the Madrono paper. (Marie Jasieniuk)

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 7788

Date Created: January 3, 2022 - 3:25pm
Date Updated: February 1, 2022 - 7:34pm

Submitted by: Marie Jasieniuk

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Major
Scope: Q03. Is the species (or cultivar or variety) noted as being invasive in the U.S. or world?

Issue Description

Although you state that your confidence supporting your "yes" answer is medium, your evaluation states a "low" confidence level. I suggest changing the confidence level to medium. I read the section of the Madrono paper and agree with "yes" and "medium". (Marie Jasieniuk)

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 7787

Date Created: January 3, 2022 - 3:13pm
Date Updated: February 1, 2022 - 7:53pm

Submitted by: Marie Jasieniuk

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Minor
Scope: Q01. Has the species (or cultivar or variety, if applicable) become naturalized where it is not native?

Issue Description

You may want to add the Madrono reference here as well since it provides additional information and references supporting your answer.

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Added, thank you.

About PRE and this Plant Evaluation Report

The PlantRight Plant Risk Evaluator -- PRE is an online database and platform enabling those involved in non-native, terrestrial plant production to know before they grow if a plant poses a regional invasive risk. This tool offers many benefits, and we encourage you to visit the PRE website (https://pre.ice.ucdavis.edu) for more information.

If you are a nursery trade association, or involved in the research, development or distribution of horticultural plants we invite you to join the PRE community. If you are a plant scientist, affiliated with a horticultural college or botanic garden, and would like to learn more about becoming a PRE Screener, please drop us an email, PlantRight@suscon.org, requesting a PRE Account.

PRE beta funding is provided by Sustainable Conservation (http://www.suscon.org/) and a USDA Farm Bill grant.