Plant Risk Evaluator -- PRE™
Evaluation Report

Aegopodium podagraria -- Oregon

2021 Western IPM Grant Project

PRE Score: 12 -- Low Potential Risk
Confidence: 68 / 100
Questions answered: 20 of 20 -- Valid (80% or more questions answered)

Privacy: Public
Status: Completed

Evaluation Date: August 26, 2021

This PDF was created on August 15, 2025

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

Aegopodium podagraria

Image by Steffen Heinz

Evaluation Overview

A PRE™ screener conducted a literature review for this plant (*Aegopodium podagraria*) 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

Aegopodium podagraria (goutweed) is an invasive perennial plant that can be exceedingly difficult to eradicate once established. Reproduction is primary through vegetative means through rhizomes, even the smallest of fragments, that often escape cultivated areas such as gardens. Aegopodium podagraria requires unusual environmental conditions to produce fruit and seeds. This species is found in sunny locations and shaded areas; shaded areas typically do not produce seeds, whereas areas in sunny locations can produce fruit then seeds. When seeds are produced, they also require unusual environmental conditions to germinate. This species seems most successful by seed germination when the ground is disturbed, such as ground scrapes. Then the seeds go through a period up to a year of morphophysiological dormancy, requiring a long cold stratification for successful germination. The unusual environmental conditions needed for seed germination make this species not of concern by seeding invasion. However, this species is considered vigorous in reproduction by vegetative means, forming dense colonies pushing out native species. Due to the aggressive vegetative reproduction of this species, it should be regarded as a potential invasive species.

General Information

Status: Completed
Screener: Tony Lind
Evaluation Date: August 26, 2021

Plant Information

Plant: *Aegopodium podagraria*

Regional Information

Region Name: Oregon

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.

Click here to see the generated climate matching map for this region. This climate match database is hosted by GreenInfo Network and publicly accessible.

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:

Aegopodium podagraria native distribution is unknown but thought to come from Europe and was introduced to North America during European settlements in and established by 1863 (The USDA PLANTS Database. National Plant Data Center, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Baton Rouge, LA., n.d.). Aegopodium podagraria has become naturalized in the United States, France, United Kingdom, and Northern Ireland, and having some occurrences in Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Armenia, and Faroe Island (GBIF, n.d.)

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). GBIF.
- [Anonymous] (0). The USDA PLANTS Database. National Plant Data Center, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Baton Rouge, LA..

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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:

Comparing the climate match map of Oregon and the georeferenced occurrence map, this species has naturalized in the US and the world with similar climates to Oregon's (Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), 2021). According to the georeferenced records, this species is labeled as invasive in the United States, France, UK, Australia, Ireland, Armenia, and the Faroe Islands

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). GBIF.

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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 **Very High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Aegopodium podagraria is an invasive species and is prohibited in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, and Vermont (Aegopodium Podagraria (Bishop’s Goutweed): Go Botany, n.d.). Aegopodium podagraria reproduces by rhizomes and aggressively spreads after establishment, out-competing native species (Young et al., 2020).

Reference(s):

- Young, N. E., Jarnevich C. S., Sofaer H. R., Pearse I., Sullivan J., Engelstad P., et al. (2020). A modeling workflow that balances automation and human intervention to inform invasive plant management decisions at multiple spatial scales. PLoS One. 15, e0229253.
- [Anonymous] (0). Aegopodium podagraria (bishop's goutweed): Go Botany.

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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 **Very High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

When comparing the similar climate map to the georeferenced occurrence map, this species is found in similar climates to Oregon's climate (GBIF, 2016). This species, when established, is extremely difficult to eradicate (Young et al., 2020). Similar to question three, this species has been prohibited in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, and Vermont due to aggressive reproduction by rhizomes in high density that negatively impacts native species (Aegopodium Podagraria (Bishop's Goutweed): Go Botany, n.d.).

Reference(s):

- Young, N. E., Jarnevich C. S., Sofaer H. R., Pearse I., Sullivan J., Engelstad P., et al. (2020). A modeling workflow that balances automation and human intervention to inform invasive plant management decisions at multiple spatial scales. PLoS One. 15, e0229253.
- [Anonymous] (0). Aegopodium podagraria (bishop's goutweed): Go Botany.
- GBIF Secretariat (2016). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy: Aegopodium podagraria L..

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

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

Answer / Justification:

Nine species in the genus Aegopodium are alpestre, decumbens, henryi, kashmiricum, komarovii, latifolium, podagraria, tadshikorum, and tribracteolatum, of which the podagraria was the only one found to have literature evidence of being invasive (Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), 2021) In the Global Compendium of Weeds book no other species were listed other than Aegopodium podagraria, indicating the others are not invasive (Randall, 2012).

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). GBIF.
- Randall, R. P. (2012). A Global Compendium of Weeds..

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

- 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:

When comparing the Oregon climate map to the GBIF occurrence map, this species is found in many climate zones in similar and different climates to Oregon, such as the Great Lake area and Northern Europe. However, according to the climate matching map, a large area in China with a similar climate does not have any occurrences according to the GBIF occurrence map (GBIF, 2021).

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). 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: **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:

Aegopodium podagraria grows and reproduces via rhizomes creating highly dense clumps pushing out and smothering native species (Young et al., 2020). Aegopodium podagraria grows very well in shaded areas such as forests, where it tends to displace native plants that are vital to the forest ecosystem (US Forest Service, Aegopodium Podagraria, n.d.)

Reference(s):

- Young, N. E., Jarnevich C. S., Sofaer H. R., Pearse I., Sullivan J., Engelstad P., et al. (2020). A modeling workflow that balances automation and human intervention to inform invasive plant management decisions at multiple spatial scales. PLoS One. 15, e0229253.
- [Anonymous] (0). US Forest Service, Aegopodium podagraria.

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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 **Very Low** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

I found no evidence indicating an increase or decrease of fuel characteristics of this species.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] .

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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 **Low** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Aegopodium podagraria has been used medicinally for gout and metabolic diseases such as diabetes, indicating that it could cause a reaction to animals (Karolina, Jakubczyk, et al., 2020). However, no information has been found indicating levels of toxic nature to humans or animals/fish and or grazing livestock.

Reference(s):

- Karolina, J., Katarzyna J., Agnieszka ?., Styburski D., & (0). Goutweed (Aegopodium podagraria L.) – botanical characteristics and prohealthy properties.

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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 **Low** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Depending on location, Aegopodium podagraria has grown one foot to three feet in height in thick, dense clumps by rhizome production (US Forest Service, Aegopodium Podagraria, n.d.). However, no evidence was found to indicate impenetrable thickets, blocking, or slowing the movement of animals, livestock, or humans.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). US Forest Service, Aegopodium podagraria.

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:

Aegopodium podagraria is known as an ornamental plant that commonly escapes its garden by rhizome growth pushing out horizontally or by removed debris from gardens that contain rhizome fragments that are then dumped in areas connected to forest grounds (Aegopodium Podagraria (Bishop’s Goutweed): Go Botany, n.d.; The USDA PLANTS Database. National Plant Data Center, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Baton Rouge, LA., n.d.; US Forest Service, Aegopodium Podagraria, n.d.; Clark & Clark, Frances H.; Mittrick, Chris; Shonbrun, Sarah., 1998; Czarapata & Czarapata, Elizabeth J., 2005)

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). US Forest Service, Aegopodium podagraria.
- Clark, F. H., Mittrick C., & Shonbrun S. (1998). Rogues gallery: New England's notable invasives.. Conservation Notes of the New England Wild Flower Society. 2, 19–26.
- New England Wild Flower Society (2017). Aegopodium podagraria (bishop's goutweed): Go Botany.
- [Anonymous] (0). The USDA PLANTS Database. National Plant Data Center, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Baton Rouge, LA..

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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 **Very High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Aegopodium podagraria is described as “vigorous” in vegetative reproduction; small fragments of rhizomes can produce new ramets, even in densely shaded areas (The USDA PLANTS Database. National Plant Data Center, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Baton Rouge, LA., n.d.; US Forest Service, Aegopodium Podagraria, n.d.; Young et al., 2020).

Reference(s):

- Young, N. E., Jarnevich C. S., Sofaer H. R., Pearse I., Sullivan J., Engelstad P., et al. (2020). A modeling workflow that balances automation and human intervention to inform invasive plant management decisions at multiple spatial scales. PLoS One. 15, e0229253.
- [Anonymous] (0). The USDA PLANTS Database. National Plant Data Center, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Baton Rouge, LA..
- [Anonymous] (0). US Forest Service, Aegopodium podagraria.

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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 **Very High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Aegopodium podagraria primary way of reproduction is by rhizomes; seeding does occur, just not as common. This species has been observed fruiting and seeding in bright sunny locations and requires cold stratification along with disturbed soil for seeding to be successful in germinating a year after seeded (Phartyal et al., 2009; The USDA PLANTS Database. National Plant Data Center, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Baton Rouge, LA., n.d.; US Forest Service, Aegopodium Podagraria, n.d.). Since seeding requires specific environmental conditions and is not the usual means of reproduction this species is not considered a viable seed-producing species.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). US Forest Service, Aegopodium podagraria.
- [Anonymous] (0). The USDA PLANTS Database. National Plant Data Center, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Baton Rouge, LA..
- Phartyal, S. S., Kondo T., Baskin J. M., & Baskin C. C. (2009). Temperature requirements differ for the two stages of seed dormancy break in Aegopodium podagraria (Apiaceae), a species with deep complex morphophysiological dormancy. American Journal of Botany. 96, 1086–1095.

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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 **Low** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Aegopodium podagraria is not a prolific seeding plant, and when seeding, low germination occurs; this likely indicates less than 1000 viable seeds are produced (Phartyal et al., 2009; The USDA PLANTS Database. National Plant Data Center, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Baton Rouge, LA., n.d.; US Forest Service, Aegopodium Podagraria, n.d.).

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). The USDA PLANTS Database. National Plant Data Center, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Baton Rouge, LA..
- [Anonymous] (0). US Forest Service, Aegopodium podagraria.
- Phartyal, S. S., Kondo T., Baskin J. M., & Baskin C. C. (2009). Temperature requirements differ for the two stages of seed dormancy break in Aegopodium podagraria (Apiaceae), a species with deep complex morphophysiological dormancy. American Journal of Botany. 96, 1086–1095.

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

Answer / Justification:

Aegopodium podagraria has unusual environmental conditions to produce seeds and low germination rates, making it very unlikely that greater than twenty-five percent of seeds will contribute to the dispersal of this species (Dawson & Dawson, F. Hugh; Holland, David., 1999; The USDA PLANTS Database. National Plant Data Center, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Baton Rouge, LA., n.d.; US Forest Service, Aegopodium Podagraria, n.d.)

Reference(s):

- F. Dawson, H., & Holland D. (1999). The distribution in bankside habitats of three alien invasive plants in the U.K. in relation to the development of control strategies.. Hydrobiologia. 15, 193–201.
- [Anonymous] (0). The USDA PLANTS Database. National Plant Data Center, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Baton Rouge, LA..
- [Anonymous] (0). US Forest Service, Aegopodium podagraria.

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

Answer / Justification:

Aegopodium podagraria primary way of reproduction is through rhizomes and rarely by seeding. Seeding by Aegopodium podagraria requires unusual environmental conditions for fruit and or seed production, and then germination requires even more unusual conditions making this species not a concern for viable seed production as an invasive species. However, this species can produce viable seed within three years (Ground Elder - Bishops Weed (Aegopodium Podagraria), 2009; US Forest Service, Aegopodium Podagraria, n.d.; Phartyal et al., 2009).

Reference(s):

- Division, A., & Division A. (1969). Ground elder (Aegopodium podagraria). Tasmanian Journal of Agriculture. 40, 190.
- [Anonymous] (0). US Forest Service, Aegopodium podagraria.
- Phartyal, S., Baskin J., Baskin C., & Kondo T. (2009). Temperature Requirements Differ for the Two Stages of Seed Dormancy Break in Aegopodium podagraria (Apiaceae), a Species with Deep Complex Morphophysiological Dormancy. American Journal of Botany. 96, 1086–1095.

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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: **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:

Aegopodium podagraria primary way of reproduction is by vegetative means (US Forest Service, Aegopodium Podagraria, n.d.).

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). US Forest Service, Aegopodium podagraria.

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 seeds are ribbed, indicating they may adhere to animal coats; however, no information is available to confirm (US Forest Service, Aegopodium Podagraria, n.d.)

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). US Forest Service, Aegopodium podagraria.

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

- 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:

A study in the Netherlands indicated that Aegopodium podagraria seeds dispersal by wind is low, and distances are short (US Forest Service, Aegopodium Podagraria, n.d.).

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). US Forest Service, Aegopodium podagraria.

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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 information was found indicating the anthropogenic dispersal of seeds. However, very small rhizomes regularly escape gardens and form dense invasive colonies via soil movement to new locations (Karolina, Jakubczyk, et al., 2020; The USDA PLANTS Database. National Plant Data Center, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Baton Rouge, LA., n.d.; US Forest Service, Aegopodium Podagraria, n.d.).

Reference(s):

- Karolina, J., Katarzyna J., Agnieszka ?., Styburski D., & (0). Goutweed (Aegopodium podagraria L.) – botanical characteristics and prohealthy properties.
- [Anonymous] (0). The USDA PLANTS Database. National Plant Data Center, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Baton Rouge, LA..
- [Anonymous] (0). US Forest Service, Aegopodium podagraria.

Total PRE Score

PRE Score: 12 -- Low Potential Risk
Confidence: 68 / 100
Questions answered: 20 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: 2021 Western IPM Grant Project
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:

• Alex Simmons	November 11, 2021
• Lynn Sweet	October 17, 2021
• Troy Abercrombie	October 4, 2021

This evaluation has a total of 3 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 info@plantright.org if additional action is required to resolve open issues.

Issue ID # 7559

Date Created: November 11, 2021 - 9:58am
Date Updated: December 1, 2021 - 3:21pm

Submitted by: Alex Simmons

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Minor
Scope: Q10. Does the plant produce impenetrable thickets, blocking or slowing movement of animals, livestock, or humans?

Issue Description

Very Low confidence is usually reserved for questions where there is absolutely no evidence. I would mark this as a low or medium confidence. -Alex Stubblefield

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

I changed the confidence level to low.

Issue ID # 7558

Date Created: November 11, 2021 - 9:56am
Date Updated: December 1, 2021 - 12:26pm

Submitted by: Alex Simmons

Status: Fixed

Type: Suggestion
Severity: Major
Scope: Q09. Is the plant a health risk to humans or animals/fish? Has the species been noted as impacting grazing systems?

Issue Description

Please answer the second half of the question regarding livestock. -Alex Stubblefield

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

I cleaned the answer up and included the second part to the question.

Issue ID # 7397

Date Created: October 17, 2021 - 3:58pm
Date Updated: December 1, 2021 - 3:49pm

Submitted by: Lynn Sweet

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Minor
Scope: Q10. Does the plant produce impenetrable thickets, blocking or slowing movement of animals, livestock, or humans?

Issue Description

The USDA source for this needs to be updated to include the link to the website. When you are editing sources, this is found on the left side under, "Locators". This is where you can drop the URL. I know we didn't go in depth on this in training-- the left hand tabs are where we try to fill out some minimal information for the sources. No need to go overboard, but the link definitely helps. Thanks! I went ahead and added it for the other reviewers as a courtesy but please do check out the form for the source again. https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/forb/aegpod/all.html -- Lynn Sweet

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Thank You, I will pay attention to adding the link in future evals.

Issue ID # 7395

Date Created: October 17, 2021 - 3:55pm
Date Updated: December 1, 2021 - 3:19pm

Submitted by: Lynn Sweet

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Minor
Scope: Q06. Is the species found predominately in a climate matching the region of concern?

Issue Description

Please include just a little more detail from your list above, of which areas do and do not match. -- Lynn Sweet

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

I changed my answer to no, this one was hard. It appeared to me that it could go both ways. I also included some areas that do and don't match.

Issue ID # 7394

Date Created: October 17, 2021 - 3:44pm
Date Updated: December 6, 2021 - 11:45am

Submitted by: Lynn Sweet

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Minor
Scope: Q02. Is the species (or cultivar or variety) noted as being naturalized elsewhere in the US or world in a similar climate?

Issue Description

Could you make a few general comments about where the climate matches? Can be very general, just citing some of the areas matching from the list in Q1: "United States, France, United Kingdom, and Northern Ireland, and having some occurrences in Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Armenia, and Faroe Island (GBIF, n.d.)" -- Lynn Sweet

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

I included areas labeled as naturalized and or invasive that have similar climates to Oregon's.

Issue ID # 7247

Date Created: October 4, 2021 - 10:33am
Date Updated: March 9, 2022 - 3:54pm

Submitted by: Troy Abercrombie

Status: Fixed
Type: Comment
Severity: Minor
Scope: Evaluation as a whole

Issue Description

Similar to Pentaglottis review, there are numerous grammatical errors in justification sections. Good job on using a wide variety of resources and including very current literature citations. GBIF is a strong resource!

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

I went through and corrected the errors in the answers.

About PRE and this Plant Evaluation Report

The Plant Risk Evaluator (PRE) is an online database and platform designed to assess the risk of a plant becoming invasive in a given region.This tool offers many benefits, and we encourage you to visit the PRE website (https://pretool.org) for more information.

If you would like to learn more about PRE, please email us at info@plantright.org, requesting a PRE Account.

PRE beta funding was provided by Sustainable Conservation (https://www.suscon.org/) and a USDA Farm Bill grant. Additional funding has been provided by the Western Integrated Pest Management Center.