



***Plant Risk Evaluator -- PRETM
Evaluation Report***

Chasmanthe bicolor -- California

2022 Western IPM Grant Project

PRE Score: 13 -- Moderate Potential Risk

Confidence: 68 / 100

Questions answered: 20 of 20 -- Valid (80% or more questions answered)

Privacy: Public

Status: Completed

Evaluation Date: July 22, 2022

This PDF was created on May 23, 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

Chasmanthe bicolor



Evaluation Overview

A PRE™ screener conducted a literature review for this plant (*Chasmanthe bicolor*) 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

Chasmanthe bicolor is a herbaceous perennial that reproduces by corm and seed. It has naturalized in the Mediterranean, California, and Australia where there are few published observations of this species. This species has the ability to form dense stands. More information about this species, especially regarding its seeds, would be useful in evaluating its risk.

General Information

Status: Completed

Screener: Nicole Valentine

Evaluation Date: July 22, 2022

Plant Information

Plant: *Chasmanthe bicolor*

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.

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

Answer / Justification:

Chasmanthe bicolor is endemic to the Western Cape Province of South Africa (SANBI). This plant occurs outside its native range in New Zealand (North Island), UK (Isles of Scilly), Portugal, Canary Islands, Malta, Spain, Southern France, Monaco, Italy, Australia (New South Wales, Victoria), and the US (California) (GBIF, iNaturalist).

Reference(s):

- GBIF (2016). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy.
- [Anonymous] (2021). iNaturalist Observations.
- South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) (0). PlantZAfrica.

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



Answer / Justification:

Chasmanthe bicolor is endemic to the Western Cape Province of South Africa (SANBI). This plant occurs in areas of a similar climate in Portugal, Canary Islands, Malta, Spain, Southern France, Monaco, Italy, Australia (New South Wales, Victoria), and the US (California) (GBIF, iNaturalist). Several of the reported occurrences in Victoria, Australia are noted to be naturalized or garden escapees (Australia Virtual Herbarium). Australia Virtual Herbarium:

https://avh.ala.org.au/occurrences/search?taxa=chasmanthe+bicolor#tab_mapView

Reference(s):

- GBIF (2016). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy.
 - iNaturalist Network (0). iNaturalist.
 - South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) (0). PlantZAfrica.
-

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

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

Answer / Justification:

Chasmanthe bicolor was once considered a "weed of the natural environment" in Australia but is not currently listed as a weed in Australia (Randall 2007; Environmental Weeds of Australia). There is no other evidence of *Chasmanthe bicolor* being invasive in the US or the world.

Reference(s):

- Randall, RP. (2007). The introduced flora of Australia and its weed status.
 - Weeds of Australia (2016). Environmental Weeds of Australia.
-

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

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



Answer / Justification:

Chasmanthe bicolor was once considered a "weed of the natural environment" in Australia but is not currently listed as a weed in Australia (Randall 2007; Environmental Weeds of Australia). It is not mentioned where the species was listed as a weed in Australia, but the reported occurrences are in Victoria, which matches California's climate (GBIF, iNaturalist). Several of the reported occurrences in Victoria are noted to be naturalized or garden escapees (Australia Virtual Herbarium). There is no other evidence of *Chasmanthe bicolor* being invasive in the US or the world. Australia Virtual Herbarium: https://avh.ala.org.au/occurrences/search?taxa=chasmanthe+bicolor#tab_mapView

Reference(s):

- iNaturalist Network (0). iNaturalist.
 - GBIF (2016). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy.
 - Randall, RP. (2007). The introduced flora of Australia and its weed status.
 - Australia's Virtual Herbarium (0). Australia's Virtual Herbarium.
 - Weeds of Australia (2016). Environmental Weeds of Australia.
-

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 *screeners* has a **Medium** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Chasmanthe floribunda is listed in Australia as a weed of the natural environment that has escaped from cultivation (Randall 2007). It is not mentioned where the species is listed as a weed in Australia, but the reported occurrences are in Victoria, which matches California's climate (GBIF, iNaturalist). *Chasmanthe floribunda* is listed as a Watch species in California by Cal-IPC (Cal-IPC).

Reference(s):

- GBIF (2016). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy.
 - iNaturalist Network (0). iNaturalist.
 - Randall, RP. (2007). The introduced flora of Australia and its weed status.
 - Cal-IPC (0). California Invasive Plant Inventory.
-



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 *screeners* has a **High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Other than the New Zealand (North Island) and UK (Isles of Scilly) occurrences, all occurrences fall within the climate matching map: South Africa, Portugal, Canary Islands, Malta, Spain, Southern France, Monaco, Italy, Australia (New South Wales, Victoria), and the US (California) (GBIF, iNaturalist).

Reference(s):

- GBIF (2016). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy.
 - iNaturalist Network (0). iNaturalist.
-

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 *screeners* has a **Medium** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.



Answer / Justification:

It is likely that *Chasmanthe bicolor* plant dominates the plant community where it has established given its cormous nature and a few accounts of the plant forming dense stands. Its cormous nature allows it to form clumps. A mature corm can produce up to five corms per growing season so that after four years of remaining in the same position, a large clump of corms will have formed (Duncan). There are a few accounts of *Chasmanthe bicolor* forming dense stands in areas it has naturalized. *Chasmanthe bicolor* forms dense hillside stands below Valleseco in the Canary Islands (Verloove et al 2018). There are observations of a *Chasmanthe bicolor* population of hundreds of plants in an 8m wide area in Australia (Australia's Virtual Herbarium). There are also observations of *Chasmanthe bicolor* "clump-forming" in Australia (Australia's Virtual Herbarium). However, it is unclear if these accounts are in disturbed areas or not. Australia Virtual Herbarium:

<https://avh.ala.org.au/occurrences/e9f32757-180d-4903-a200-0eeddc2654a4>

<https://avh.ala.org.au/occurrences/7e543233-d645-4f12-ab50-255d905d87b2>

Reference(s):

- Verloove, F., Salas-Pascual M., & Á Rodríguez M. (2018). New records of alien plants for the flora of Gran Canaria (Canary Islands, Spain). *Flora Mediterranea*. 28,
 - South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) (0). PlantZAfrica.
 - Australia's Virtual Herbarium (0). Australia's Virtual Herbarium.
-

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 *screeners* has a **Medium** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

There was no evidence of *Chasmanthe bicolor* promoting fire or changing fire regimes. This species is a cormous geophyte that does not produce an unusual amount of litter, making this species unlikely to affect fire regimes (SANBI).

Reference(s):

- South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) (0). PlantZAfrica.
-



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 *screeners* has a **Medium** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

There was no evidence that *Chasmanthe bicolor* is toxic to humans, animals, or fish. There is no evidence this species impacts grazing systems.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] .
-

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 *screeners* has a **Medium** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Because *Chasmanthe bicolor* is a cormous geophyte up to 1.3 m tall with entire leaves 50–80 cm long, 2.5–3.5 cm wide, it is unlikely to produce impenetrable thickets (SANBI; Flora of Victoria).

Reference(s):

- South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) (0). PlantZAfrica.
 - Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria (0). Flora of Victoria.
-



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

Answer / Justification:

Chasmanthe bicolor can multiply by corm offsets (Pacific Bulb Society; SANBI).

Reference(s):

- South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) (0). PlantZAfrica.
 - Pacific Bulb Society (2021). Pacific Bulb Society Wiki.
-

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

Answer / Justification:

Although *Chasmanthe bicolor* can reproduce by corm, there is no evidence that corms are propagules or any other evidence that this species produces new plants from naturally detached fragments.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] .
-



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 *screeners* has a **High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Multiplies by self-sown seeds (Pacific Bulb Society; SANBI).

Reference(s):

- Pacific Bulb Society (2021). Pacific Bulb Society Wiki.
 - South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) (0). PlantZAfrica.
-

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

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

Answer / Justification:

It is unlikely that *Chasmanthe bicolor* produces over 1000 viable seeds each year. The inflorescence may have up to 28 blossoms (SANBI). There is too little evidence of seed output and viability to support *Chasmanthe bicolor* producing copious viable seeds.

Reference(s):

- South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) (0). PlantZAfrica.
-



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 *screeners* has a **High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

Chasmanthe bicolor is very easily propagated with no notes of germination requirements (SANBI). Fresh seed germinates within 3 to 4 weeks (SANBI; Duncan 2001).

Reference(s):

- Duncan, G. (2001). *Chasmanthe*: Notes on their cultivation and propagation, with particular reference to *Chasmanthe bicolor*.. Veld and Flora. 108-111.
 - South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) (0). PlantZAfrica.
-

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

Answer / Justification:

C. bicolor can be brought to flowering stage during their second season of growth (Duncan 2001).

Reference(s):

- Duncan, G. (2001). *Chasmanthe*: Notes on their cultivation and propagation, with particular reference to *Chasmanthe bicolor*.. Veld and Flora. 108-111.
-



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

Answer / Justification:

Calflora reports *Chasmanthe bicolor* flowering from January to April in California (Calflora). However, there is a report from South Africa noting that potted *Chasmanthe bicolor* will remain in flower for up to three or four weeks if kept well-watered (Duncan). Individual plants may not flower for >3 months.

Reference(s):

- Calflora (0). Calflora: Plant Search.
-

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

Answer / Justification:

There were no reports of *Chasmanthe bicolor* being dispersed by mammals or birds. There is also little information available about the seeds other than them being "pea-sized seeds" (SANBI). The seed appears fleshy in photos and other seeds in this genus are fleshy (Pacific Bulb Society). Although the seed may be fleshy, which suggests dispersal by birds, there is not enough evidence to confirm this.

Reference(s):

- Pacific Bulb Society (2021). Pacific Bulb Society Wiki.
-



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 *screeners* has a **Medium** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

There were no reports of *Chasmanthe bicolor* being dispersed by wind or water. There is also little information available about the seeds other than them being "pea-sized seeds" (SANBI). The seeds are about 2.5-3mm and float for a few minutes before sinking (pers. comm. Jennifer Mo). It is unlikely the seeds are dispersed long distances by water.

Reference(s):

- South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) (0). PlantZAfrica.
-

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

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

Answer / Justification:

Given *Chasmanthe bicolor*'s cormous nature, it would be easy to spread via contaminated soil. There are *Chasmanthe bicolor* populations in Australia that likely originated from dumped garden refuse (Flora of Victoria). Flora of Victoria:

<https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/0c6f7f64-e74a-4458-bfa8-fb87559bb26c>

Reference(s):

- Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria (0). Flora of Victoria.
-



Evaluation Notes

Australia Virtual Herbarium:

https://avh.ala.org.au/occurrences/search?taxa=chasmanthe+bicolor#tab_mapView

<https://avh.ala.org.au/occurrences/e9f32757-180d-4903-a200-0eeddc2654a4>

<https://avh.ala.org.au/occurrences/7e543233-d645-4f12-ab50-255d905d87b2>

Flora of Victoria:

<https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/flora/taxon/0c6f7f64-e74a-4458-bfa8-fb87559bb26c>

GBIF:

<https://www.gbif.org/species/2744161>

iNaturalist:

<https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/59948-Chasmanthe-bicolor>

Total PRE Score

PRE Score: 13 -- Moderate 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: 2022 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:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| • Tom Reyes | February 20, 2023 |
| • Elizabeth D. Brusati | February 10, 2023 |
| • Jutta Burger | November 13, 2022 |
| • Ron Vanderhoff | October 6, 2022 |

This evaluation has a total of 4 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 # 8807

Date Created: February 10, 2023 - 1:06pm

Date Updated: March 2, 2023 - 11:19am

Submitted by: Elizabeth D. Brusati

Status: Fixed

Type: Suggestion

Severity: Major

Scope: Q20. Are the plant's propagules frequently dispersed via contaminated seed, equipment, vehicles, boats or clothing/shoes?

Issue Description

I don't think a Yes is warranted here, as the question is asking if this is a frequent mode of dispersal. Your answer suggests that it might sometimes be dispersed this way, but with little evidence. I would change to No with medium confidence and state that there isn't much information. Also, please add Flora of Victoria citation to References.

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue) If there only has been so much garden waste and there are populations resulting from these events would that be considered frequently in proportion to the human contact events? I added the reference in! -NV

Issue ID # 8806

Date Created: February 10, 2023 - 1:02pm

Date Updated: March 1, 2023 - 11:56am

Submitted by: Elizabeth D. Brusati



Status: Fixed

Type: Suggestion

Severity: Major

Scope: Q07. Does this plant displace native plants and dominate the plant community in areas where it has been established?

Issue Description

I think the answer of "yes" here is inconsistent with the "no" on the earlier questions asking if the species is invasive. In this answer you are describing invasive impacts.

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue) Added a sentence for Q7 that it is unclear if it has formed dense stands in areas that are disturbed or not. The native plants may have already been displaced. Also left Q7 at medium confidence. -NV

Issue ID # 8805

Date Created: February 10, 2023 - 12:26pm

Date Updated: March 2, 2023 - 12:27pm

Submitted by: Elizabeth D. Brusati

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

Add the newer Randall reference as a citation for it not being listed as a weed anymore.

Be careful about making statements like "the reported occurrences are in Victoria, which matches California's climate (GBIF, iNaturalist)". Only a portion of Victoria matches California and the GBIF hexagons are so large it's hard to tell where they're pointing. Not that much of an issue here, since you're answering "no" but could be important if you are using GBIF points as your main reference for answering "yes".

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue) Good point, i believe i made sure some of the occurrences actually matched the climate but could have mentioned that. Added 2016 website



environmental weeds of aus. -NV

Issue ID # 8804

Date Created: February 10, 2023 - 12:22pm

Date Updated: March 2, 2023 - 12:26pm

Submitted by: Elizabeth D. Brusati

Status: Fixed

Type: Suggestion

Severity: Minor

Scope: Q03. Is the species (or cultivar or variety) noted as being invasive in the U.S. or world?

Issue Description

Add the newer Randall Global Compendium as a reference for that fact that's it's no longer considered a weed

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Added 2016 website environmental weeds of aus. -NV

Issue ID # 8379

Date Created: November 13, 2022 - 5:54pm

Date Updated: December 4, 2022 - 10:50am

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

Add information about fruit type - i.e., is it fleshy (suggesting bird dispersal) or dry. - Jutta Burger

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue) I could not find concrete evidence the seed was fleshy- it looks fleshy in photos and other members of the genus have fleshy seeds so I mentioned that. I kept the answer as no because confidence is so low. -NV

Issue ID # 8378

Date Created: November 13, 2022 - 5:46pm

Date Updated: December 4, 2022 - 10:31am

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

Status: Fixed

Type: Comment

Severity: Minor

Scope: Q12. If naturally detached fragments from this plant are capable of producing new plants, is this a common method of reproduction for the plant?

Issue Description

Justification is a little unclear. Consider rephrasing to emphasize that, though it can reproduce via corms, there is no evidence that corms are propagules. - Jutta Burger

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue) Updated wording. -NV

Issue ID # 8376

Date Created: November 13, 2022 - 5:28pm

Date Updated: December 5, 2022 - 5:27pm



Submitted by: Jutta Burger

Status: Fixed

Type: Suggestion

Severity: Major

Scope: Q04. Is the species (or cultivar or variety) noted as being invasive in the US or world in a similar climate?

Issue Description

Again, more recent references do not list *C. bicolor* as being invasive. The decision on Q3 will affect the answer to this question. - Jutta Burger

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue) Changed answer to No. Left confidence as medium.
-NV

Issue ID # 8375

Date Created: November 13, 2022 - 5:24pm

Date Updated: December 5, 2022 - 5:27pm

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

This may be a major issue but is also a judgement call: *Chasmanthe bicolor* is not listed as an environmental weed in the [Environmental Weeds of Australia](#) website, which is likely more current than the 2007 reference (C floribunda, in contrast, is). It is also not listed as invasive by Randall's 2017 Global Compendium of weeds. So, I'm not sure it really qualifies as being called "invasive". - Jutta Burger

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue) Changed answer to No. Left confidence as medium.
-NV



Issue ID # 8374

Date Created: November 13, 2022 - 5:04pm

Date Updated: December 4, 2022 - 10:29am

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

Status: Fixed

Type: Comment

Severity: Minor

Scope: Regional Information

Issue Description

Add a direct link to the species-region search in the ClimateMatch tool through the Share/Download button. - Jutta Burger

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue) Link updated -NV

Issue ID # 8123

Date Created: September 6, 2022 - 7:45am

Date Updated: December 4, 2022 - 10:25am

Submitted by: Ron Vanderhoff

Status: Fixed

Type: Comment

Severity: Minor

Scope: Evaluation as a whole

Issue Description

Sorry Nicole. I starting my review and then realized that the evaluation was still in progress. I'll pause for a bit and wait until it is complete.



Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue) Evaluation has been completed since this comment.
-NV

Issue ID # 8122

Date Created: September 6, 2022 - 7:43am

Date Updated: December 4, 2022 - 10:32am

Submitted by: Ron Vanderhoff

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

Perhaps the confidence could go up to at least Low. This is a non woody-non-branching plant with a low likelihood of impacting animal movements.

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue) I think this comment was made before evaluation was completed so no updates have been made. -NV

Issue ID # 8121

Date Created: September 6, 2022 - 7:38am

Date Updated: December 4, 2022 - 10:25am

Submitted by: Ron Vanderhoff

Status: Fixed

Type: Comment

Severity: Major



Scope: Q08. Is the plant noted as promoting fire and/or changing fire regimes?

Issue Description

I do not see a Yes or No in the response. Perhaps you are not finished with the assessment yet? With no documentation/reference to changes to fire regimes this would probably be answered as a No, but with low confidence. I could not find any documentation, but given the relatively small amount of vegetative material produced by the plant it would be unlikely.

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue) Evaluation has been completed since this comment.
-NV

Issue ID # 8120

Date Created: September 6, 2022 - 7:36am

Date Updated: December 4, 2022 - 10:24am

Submitted by: Ron Vanderhoff

Status: Fixed

Type: Comment

Severity: Major

Scope: Q07. Does this plant displace native plants and dominate the plant community in areas where it has been established?

Issue Description

I do not see a Yes or No in the response. Perhaps you are not finished with the assessment yet? With no documentation/reference to crowding out native species this would probably be answered as a No, but with low confidence. I could not find any documentation.

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue) Evaluation has been completed since this comment.
-NV



Issue ID # 8119

Date Created: September 6, 2022 - 7:30am

Date Updated: December 4, 2022 - 10:26am

Submitted by: Ron Vanderhoff

Status: Fixed

Type: Suggestion

Severity: Major

Scope: Q05. Are other species of the same genus invasive in a similar climate?

Issue Description

Perhaps this question was mis-read or mis-interpreted. This is about other species in the same genus that are invasive in similar climates, and it does not appear that was answered. *Chasmanthe floribunda* would be the other species, which has a Cal-IPC Watch rating. It would qualify in this response.

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue) Evaluation has been completed since this comment.

-NV

Issue ID # 8118

Date Created: September 6, 2022 - 7:26am

Date Updated: December 4, 2022 - 10:40am

Submitted by: Ron Vanderhoff

Status: Fixed

Type: Comment

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

No suggested change to the scoring. But in all of Australis it looks like only 6 GBIF occurrences and 5 iNaturalist occurrences. That is quite a low number and on quick review it looks like a couple of those are cultivated plants. Perhaps this should be mentioned in the notes.



Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue) Several of the occurrences are noted as garden escapees and naturalized occurrences. I added the source with this detail and added a sentence with this info in my answer. -NV



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.

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