Plant Risk Evaluator -- PRE™
Evaluation Report

Erythrostemon gilliesii -- Arizona

2022 Western IPM Grant Project

PRE Score: 11 -- Low Potential Risk
Confidence: 57 / 100
Questions answered: 20 of 20 -- Valid (80% or more questions answered)

Privacy: Public
Status: Completed

Evaluation Date: August 31, 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

Erythrostemon gilliesii

Image by Ron Vanderhoff

Evaluation Overview

A PRE™ screener conducted a literature review for this plant (*Erythrostemon gilliesii*) 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

Erythrostemon gilliesii is cultivated as an ornamental for its flowers. It can escape cultivation and can be found in wild areas in dryland settings. The plant has a puzzling distribution in many parts of the Globe. Unlike most escapes from horticulture, this plant, at least in the southwest USA, is not seen expanding from urban settings, but instead can be found in remote areas far from habitation. It is often seen along roadsides in areas where it would be unlikely to be planted. The plant is available in the horticulture trade, but it is not intensively used. This suggests the plant may be spreading in wild areas through means which are not advanced by its horticulture use. The method by which it spreads so widely is not apparent. While Erythrostemon gilliesii has proven to be weedy in many parts of the USA and other dry regions of the Globe, it has received a low PRE score here on the basis of not showing significant impact where it has naturalized.

General Information

Status: Completed
Screener: Michael Chamberland
Evaluation Date: August 31, 2022

Plant Information

Plant: *Erythrostemon gilliesii*

Regional Information

Region Name: Arizona

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:

Erythrostemon gilliesii is native to areas of Argentina and Uruguay where it occurs in savanna and woodland habitats. Widely planted in the southwestern U.S. and sometimes naturalizing in areas with sufficient rainfall (DELEP, 2021). The plant is noted in regional floras for Arizona (Carnahan & Davis, 2020)(Roll, 2020). The USDA Plants Database (USDA, 2021) shows E. gilliesii occurring in California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Georgia and Puerto Rico. In South Africa, E. gilliesii is classified as a 1b = invasive species that must be controlled in accordance with a national management programme, and cannot be traded or otherwise allowed to spread (Williams et al, 2021). The plant is introduced in the Canary Islands (Verloove, 2017), the Iberian Peninsula of Spain (Aymerich & Saez, 2019), Italy (Stinca, 2021), Libya (Saaed et al, 2021), Sardinia (Puddu et al, 2016), Chile (Santilli, 2018), Mexico (Ruida-Torres et al, 2022) (Castillon et al, 2005), and most of the states in Australia (McCune, 1998).

Reference(s):

- DELEP (2021). Erythrostemon gilliesii.
- Carnahan, S. Davis (2020). DIVERSITY IN A GRASSLAND: FLORA OF THE SALERO RANCH, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA. Canotia. 16, 83.
- Roll, C. M. (2020). VASCULAR PLANTS OF THE PAT HILLS DESERT GRASSLAND, SOUTHEAST ARIZONA. Phytoneuron. 44, 14.
- USDA (2021). USDA Plants Database.
- Williams, V. L., Burness A., Wojtasik E. M., & Byrne M. J. (2021). Dataset, including a photo-guide, of alien plants sold in traditional medicine markets and healthcare outlets in three South African cities, specifically by traders of Indian, West African, East African, and Chinese origin. Data in Brief. 38, 107395.
- Verloove, FILIP. (2017). New xenophytes from the Canary Islands (Gran Canaria and Tenerife; Spain). Acta Botanica Croatica. 76, 120–131.
- Aymerich, P., & Sáez L. (2019). Checklist of the vascular alien flora of Catalonia (northeastern Iberian Peninsula, Spain). Mediterranean Botany. 40, 215–242.
- Stinca, A., Musarella C. Maria, Rosati L., Laface V. Lucia Astr, Licht W., Fanfarillo E., et al. (2021). Italian Vascular Flora: New Findings, Updates and Exploration of Floristic Similarities between Regions. Diversity. 13, 600.
- Saaed, M. W. B., El-Barasi Y. M., & Rahil R. O. (2021). An updated checklist and quantitative analysis of the Marmarica Plateau flora, in the north-eastern part of Libya. Phytotaxa. 509,
- Puddu, S., Podda L., Mayoral O., Delage A., Hugot L., Petit Y., et al. (2016). Comparative Analysis of the Alien Vascular Flora of Sardinia and Corsica. Notulae Botanicae Horti Agrobotanici Cluj-Napoca. 44, 337–346.
- Santilli, L., Castro S. A., Figueroa J. A., Guerrero N., Ray C., Romero-Mieres M., et al. (2018). Exotic species predominates in the urban woody flora of central Chile. Gayana. Botánica. 75, 568–588.
- Rueda-Torres, J. R., De León-Pesqueira L., & Gatica-Colima A. B. (2022). Fabaceas of the flora and fauna protection area medanos de Samalayuca, Chihuahua, Mexico.. Polibotánica. 1–12.
- Castillón, E. Estrada, Quintanilla J. Ángel Vil, & Jurado E. (2005). Leguminosas del norte del estado de Nuevo León, México. Acta botánica mexicana. 1–18.
- McCune, W. & S. (1998). PlantNET - New South Wales FloraOnline - Caesalpinia gilliesii (Wall. ex Hook.) D.Dietr. .

---

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

Answer / Justification:

In addition to being naturalized in Arizona, Erythrostemon gilliesii is naturalized in the following regions which are a climate match for Arizona: California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, Texas (USDA, 2021) South Africa (Williams et al, 2021); the Iberian Peninsula of Spain (Aymerich & Saez, 2019); Chihuahua, Mexico (Ruida-Torres et al, 2022) Nuevo Leon, Mexico (Castillon et al, 2005); and most of the states in Australia (McCune, 1998).

Reference(s):

- USDA (2021). USDA Plants Database.
- Williams, V. L., Burness A., Wojtasik E. M., & Byrne M. J. (2021). Dataset, including a photo-guide, of alien plants sold in traditional medicine markets and healthcare outlets in three South African cities, specifically by traders of Indian, West African, East African, and Chinese origin. Data in Brief. 38, 107395.
- Aymerich, P., & Sáez L. (2019). Checklist of the vascular alien flora of Catalonia (northeastern Iberian Peninsula, Spain). Mediterranean Botany. 40, 215–242.
- Rueda-Torres, J. R., De León-Pesqueira L., & Gatica-Colima A. B. (2022). Fabaceas of the flora and fauna protection area medanos de Samalayuca, Chihuahua, Mexico.. Polibotánica. 1–12.
- Castillón, E. Estrada, Quintanilla J. Ángel Vil, & Jurado E. (2005). Leguminosas del norte del estado de Nuevo León, México. Acta botánica mexicana. 1–18.
- McCune, W. & S. (1998). PlantNET - New South Wales FloraOnline - Caesalpinia gilliesii (Wall. ex Hook.) D.Dietr. .

---

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

Answer / Justification:

Although naturalized in many parts of the world, Erythrostemon gilliesii is typically described as a cultivation escape, environmental weed, garden thug, naturalized, or weed (Thomas, 2017). Evidence of impact is listed as "No" by GBIF (2022). The Plant has not been documented reaching the level of impact to meet the definition of invasive used by the PRE. The plant is listed as a NEMBA Category 1b plant by South Africa Invasives. The NEMBA Categories are regulatory categories, with this listing indicating the species must be controlled (SA Invasives, 2021). The fact sheet provided by South Africa Invasives does not elaborate on the impact or characteristics of Erythrostemon occurrence in the country. It is uncertain whether this meets the definition of invasive used by the PRE.

Reference(s):

- Thomas, P. A. (2017). Caesalpinia gilliesii information from the Global Compendium of Weeds (GCW).
- GBIF (2022). Global Biodiversity Information Facility .
- SA, I. (2021). Bird of paradise flower.

---

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

Answer / Justification:

Although naturalized in many parts of the world, Erythrostemon gilliesii is described as a cultivation escape, environmental weed, garden thug, naturalized, or weed (Thomas, 2017). This includes occurrance in regions with a similar climate to Arizona, but there the plant has not been clearly documented to reach the level of impact to meet the definition of invasive used by the PRE.

Reference(s):

- Thomas, P. A. (2017). Caesalpinia gilliesii information from the Global Compendium of Weeds (GCW).

---

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

Answer / Justification:

Erythrostemon is a small genus previously classified in the formerly large genus Caesalpinia. The Global Compendium of Weeds (CABI, 2007) lists this species under Caesalpinia. It also lists Caesalpinia decapetala as invasive for climate-matching regions of Australia and South Africa. Caesalpinia spinosa is naturalized to climate-matching regions of California, but not known to be invasive there (Wojciechowski & McClintock, 2012).

Reference(s):

- CABI (2007). CABI Invasive Species Compendium.
- Wojciechowski, MF., & McClintock E. (2012). Jepson eFlora: Taxon page for Caesalpinia gilliesii. 2022,

---

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:

Apparently more than half of the places the plant is native or naturalized are within the climate match map for Arizona.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] .

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

Answer / Justification:

Said to compete with indigenous vegetation in South Africa (SA Invasives, 2021). The naturalized occurrence of the shrubs are usually sporadic in distribution and the plant possess a wide, open branching structure unlikely to shade out other plants (personal observation in the southwest USA, also see photos on Calflora, 2022).

Reference(s):

- SA, I. (2021). Bird of paradise flower.
- Calflora (2022). Calflora - Caesalpinia gilliesii .

---

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

Answer / Justification:

No published information on fire effects was found. The sporadic occurrence of the naturalized plants, without forming dense stands (personal observation in the southwest USA) suggests a low potential to carry wildfire.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] .

---

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

- 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 seeds and the green seed pods of this plant are toxic, provoking severe vomiting and other abdominal symptoms (SA Invasives, 2021). The green fruits and seeds of this species can cause gastrointestinal upset if eaten (DELEP, 2021). Toxic to cats and dogs (Gardenia.net, 2022). The first two references would seem to refer to toxicity to humans, while the latter reference is to toxicity to pets.

Reference(s):

- SA, I. (2021). Bird of paradise flower.
- DELEP (2021). Erythrostemon gilliesii.
- Gardenia.net (2022). Caesalpinia gilliesii (Bird of Paradise Shrub).

---

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:

The naturalized occurrence of the shrubs are usually sporadic in distribution and possessing a wide, open branching structure (personal observation, also see photos on Calflora, 2022).

Reference(s):

- Calflora (2022). Calflora - Caesalpinia gilliesii .

Reproductive Strategies (Questions 11 - 17)

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

- 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:

No information available suggests natural vegetative spread. The character of the plant does not suggest the likelihood (personal observation).

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] .

---

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

Answer / Justification:

No information available suggests natural vegetative spread. The character of the plant does not suggest the likelihood (personal observation).

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

Answer / Justification:

Plants can volunteer from seeds in locations where there is sufficient moisture and sometimes spread into natural areas (DELEP, 2021). Propagate by seed or softwood cuttings (Gardenia.net, 2022).

Reference(s):

- DELEP (2021). Erythrostemon gilliesii.
- Gardenia.net (2022). Caesalpinia gilliesii (Bird of Paradise Shrub).

---

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

Answer / Justification:

The plant is a shrub with a low to moderate number of flowering branches (personal observation). Fruits are legumes containing a limited number of seeds. Seeds are large, 9mm in length (Kheloufi et al, 2018) and must be produced in smaller numbers than tiny seeds would. By inference, not a copious seed producer.

Reference(s):

- Kheloufi, A., Mansouri L., Aziz N., Sahnoune M., Boukemiche S., & Ababsa B. (2018). Breaking seed coat dormancy of six tree species. REFORESTA. 4–14.

---

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

Answer / Justification:

A germination trial recorded 82.5% germination of untreated (control) set of seeds (Kheloufi et al, 2018).

Reference(s):

- Kheloufi, A., Mansouri L., Aziz N., Sahnoune M., Boukemiche S., & Ababsa B. (2018). Breaking seed coat dormancy of six tree species. REFORESTA. 4–14.

---

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

Answer / Justification:

It is reported to be fast growing (Gardenia.net, 2022). Being a shrub, by inference it is possible it can reach a reproductive state within five years.

Reference(s):

- Gardenia.net (2022). Caesalpinia gilliesii (Bird of Paradise Shrub).

---

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

Answer / Justification:

Flowering Period: Almost throughout the year, at least in Karachi (Anonymous, 2022). Flowering extends from spring into autumn (DELEP, 2021).

Reference(s):

- Anonymous (2022). Caesalpinia gilliesii in Flora of Pakistan @ efloras.org.
- DELEP (2021). Erythrostemon gilliesii.

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

Answer / Justification:

The plant's reported toxicity and dry dehiscent seed pods (Gardenia.net, 2022) count against the likelihood of seed dispersed by ungulates. The large size of the seeds (Kheloufi et al, 2018) makes them unlikely to be dispersed in the crop of birds. The seed pods dry and split, sometimes explosively (Gardenia.net, 2022) suggesting a mechanical means of short-distance seed dispersal.

Reference(s):

- Gardenia.net (2022). Caesalpinia gilliesii (Bird of Paradise Shrub).
- Kheloufi, A., Mansouri L., Aziz N., Sahnoune M., Boukemiche S., & Ababsa B. (2018). Breaking seed coat dormancy of six tree species. REFORESTA. 4–14.

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

Answer / Justification:

Seeds are large and smooth (Kheloufi et al, 2018) with no obvious adaptation for traveling by wind or water.

Reference(s):

- Kheloufi, A., Mansouri L., Aziz N., Sahnoune M., Boukemiche S., & Ababsa B. (2018). Breaking seed coat dormancy of six tree species. REFORESTA. 4–14.

---

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

Answer / Justification:

The seed pods dry and split, sometimes explosively (Gardenia.net, 2022) suggesting a mechanical means of short-distance seed dispersal. The occurrence of the plant along roadsides suggests the seeds might be moved in the tread of vehicle tires. However, no information is available on how the plants seeds are dispersed over long distances to reach remote areas.

Reference(s):

- Gardenia.net (2022). Caesalpinia gilliesii (Bird of Paradise Shrub).

Total PRE Score

PRE Score: 11 -- Low Potential Risk
Confidence: 57 / 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:

• Rebecca Senior	December 5, 2022
• Jutta Burger	October 10, 2022
• Nicole Valentine	October 7, 2022

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 # 8478

Date Created: December 5, 2022 - 9:26am
Date Updated: December 10, 2022 - 7:34pm

Submitted by: Rebecca Senior

Status: Fixed
Type: Comment
Severity: Minor
Scope: General Information

Issue Description

I noticed you did not use the new GBIF enhanced feature that overlays GBIF data on the combined PRE map. Although not necessary for the excellent review on *Erythrostemon gilliesii* this review can be updated quickly by removing the map and recreating it with the species name inserted into the lower left GBIF box.

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Done. - Michael Chamberland

Issue ID # 8276

Date Created: October 10, 2022 - 4:53pm
Date Updated: November 8, 2022 - 7:09pm

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

Issue Description

Use a resource other than Wikipedia as a reference for this question. You can verify in and then reference any number of other sources that specifically look at invasiveness, e.g., the Global Compendium of Weeds. This question would be relevant to congenerics in Caesalpinia as well.- Jutta

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

I have looked through the Global Compendium and found a species of Caesalpinia worth noting. - Michael Chamberland

---

Issue ID # 8275

Date Created: October 10, 2022 - 4:50pm
Date Updated: November 8, 2022 - 6:29pm

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

If you modify your answer to #3, you'll want to provide more specific information (such as that South Africa climate does not match that of AZ) in this answer. - Jutta

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

I have modified the answer the Q3, not to suggest there is no climate match, but to clarify I have not found documentation the impact of the introduction meets the impact required for the definition of invasive employed by the PRE - Michael Chamberland

Issue ID # 8274

Date Created: October 10, 2022 - 4:45pm
Date Updated: November 8, 2022 - 6:19pm

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

South Africa lists it as invasive, so this may be enough reason to answer "yes" here.
See https://invasives.org.za/fact-sheet/bird-of-paradise-flower/ (referenced in your Thomas reference. - Jutta

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

I have examined the listing by South Africa Invasives. Their listing category is a regulatory category. It does not provide information on the characteristics of the plant's occurrance in South Africa. From this it is not possible to determine if the non-native status of the plant in South Africa meets the impact level required to be considered invasive by PRE. I would infer it does not, for if it did I would expect a description of the invasion to be elaborated on. I have added these qualifications to the evaluation but kept the confidence at Medium. - Michael Chamberland

Issue ID # 8273

Date Created: October 10, 2022 - 4:24pm
Date Updated: November 20, 2022 - 5:45pm

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Minor
Scope: Regional Information

Issue Description

Add climate match pdf that includes both AZ climate and Erythrostemon geliesii search named, e.g., ClimateMatch_AZ_Erythrostemon geliesii. - Jutta

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

I have run the climate match tool again and renamed the output map with the filename convention specified. I saw in a demo a "hexagon map" format. If that is being requested, it is not generated from the PRE's climate map tool. - Michael Chamberland

---

Issue ID # 8272

Date Created: October 10, 2022 - 4:22pm
Date Updated: November 20, 2022 - 5:46pm

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Minor
Scope: Regional Information

Issue Description

Insert link to the species and region search in the climate match tool into "Link to Climate Matching Map" box. - Jutta

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Done. - Michael Chamberland

Issue ID # 8237

Date Created: October 7, 2022 - 3:58pm
Date Updated: November 8, 2022 - 6:51pm

Submitted by: Nicole Valentine

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

Issue Description

Is the gastrointestinal upset to humans? I would clarify that. -NV

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

I believe the references do suggest toxicity to humans as well as animals. I have added a reference and increased the confidence level to Medium. - Michael Chamberland

---

Issue ID # 8236

Date Created: October 7, 2022 - 3:53pm
Date Updated: November 8, 2022 - 7:42pm

Submitted by: Nicole Valentine

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

Issue Description

Q6 you can list GBIF/whatever you used to see occurrences as a reference. Q11 & Q12 you can list references for the plant characteristics/stature your inferences are based on. -NV

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Added GBIF reference. I could not find documentation of the plant's overall form matching my personal observations for Q11 & Q12. - Michael Chamberland

---

Issue ID # 8235

Date Created: October 7, 2022 - 2:54pm
Date Updated: November 8, 2022 - 6:27pm

Submitted by: Nicole Valentine

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

Issue Description

You mentioned Erythrostemon gilliesii as invasive in S. Africa. Should that qualify as a yes for Q3 and Q4 if it displaces natives? Could you explain more specifically why that doesn't qualify it to PRE's definition of invasive. I liked your more detailed answer to this question for Vitex agnus-castus. -NV

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

I have mentioned Erythrostemon is introduced in many areas, but I have not found evidence to confirm it meets the definition of invasive employed by the PRE. For instance I haven't found the evidence it displaces natives. I have adjusted the answers to Q3 and Q4 to make this more clear. - Michael Chamberland

---

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.