Plant Risk Evaluator -- PRE™
Evaluation Report

Melia azedarach -- Nevada

2022 Western IPM Grant Project

PRE Score: 16 -- High Potential Risk
Confidence: 62 / 100
Questions answered: 20 of 20 -- Valid (80% or more questions answered)

Privacy: Public
Status: Completed

Evaluation Date: September 19, 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

Melia azedarach

Image by Forest & Kim Starr

Evaluation Overview

A PRE™ screener conducted a literature review for this plant (*Melia azedarach*) 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

Melia azedarach is reported to be a moderate potential risk for Nevada. It's not excepted to naturalize in the northern cool desert climates but does appear to have naturalized in the southern warm desert climate. The species is noted as invasive due to the species adaptive nature, ability to outcompete desirable species and lack of natural predators. The fruit of this species has been reported as toxic to humans, livestock and some wildlife species. It's ability to resprout from root sucker can make it difficult to control. It is interesting to note that the species has been recommended for highway planting in Nevada (FEIS). After the completion of this evaluation I would call that recommendation into question and suggest other species to be used instead.

General Information

Status: Completed
Screener: Jake Dick
Evaluation Date: September 19, 2022

Plant Information

Plant: *Melia azedarach*

Regional Information

Region Name: Nevada

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:

Melia azedarach has been reported as naturalized in many areas outside of it's native habitat including North America (Mexico and United States).

Reference(s):

- USDA ARS GRIN-Global (0). Melia azedarach L. GRIN-Global.
- CABI (2022). CABI - Invasive Species Compendium - Melia azedarach (Chinaberry) .

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

Answer / Justification:

Reports in EDDMapS and Digitalized herbariums show that the species has Naturalized In climates matching the region of Concern, Nevada. Reports on iNaturalist show that the species has only been report in Southern Nevada's warm desert region. Only 3 of these reports show that the species may have naturalized to the area. The majority of the reports appear to be ornamental. In USA M. azedarach has established along roadsides, fences, floodplain woodlands, marshes and upland woods. (Langeland and Burks, 1998). It's very possible that the species may naturalize in southern Nevada but there is no evidence of the species ability to naturalize in colder desert climates.

Reference(s):

- CABI (2022). CABI - Invasive Species Compendium - Melia azedarach (Chinaberry) .
- USDA ARS GRIN-Global (0). Melia azedarach L. GRIN-Global.

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

Answer / Justification:

Melia azedarach is reported as invasive in Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, Tennessee and Virginia. It is not considered invasive in all states where it occurs (FEIS). The rapid growth, early maturity and lack of natural predators can allow the species to outcompete more desirable species. It's ability to resprout from stems and suckers can make it difficult to control. Invasiveness of this species is tied to its adaptive nature and ability to outcompete desirable species. Negative impacts include agriculture production, human and animal health and reduction in biodiversity. (CABI)

Reference(s):

- CABI (2022). CABI - Invasive Species Compendium - Melia azedarach (Chinaberry) .
- TexasInvasives.org (2017). Texas Invasives.
- The Robert J. Bernard Biological Field Station (0). New BFS Plant – Melia azedarach (Chinaberry) « News from the Bernard Field Station.
- Waggy, M. A. (2009). Melia azedarach. In Fire Effects Information System.

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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: **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 species is not noted as invasive in climates similar to Nevada's. There are a few iNataurlist reports that suggest the species has naturalized in the southern portion of the state's warm desert climate. The species may not be able to withstand freezing temperatures of the state's cool desert climate. The species is reported to withstand winter temperatures of 5 to 30 degrees Fahrenheit (FEIS).

Reference(s):

- Waggy, M. A. (2009). Melia azedarach. In Fire Effects Information System.

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

Answer / Justification:

The Global Compendium of Weeds does not list any other species in the genus Melia that are invasive (Randall 2017).

Reference(s):

- Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. Third Edition..

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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:

Based on the Climate Match map, the species is not found predominately in climates matching the region of concern (Nevada). The species does occur (
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: **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 plant is reported to have componds that increase pH and nitrogen content in the soil in the leaves and roots of the plant which inhibit the germination and growth of other plant species. The plant can form dense thickets and quickly shade out non-shade tolerant species.

Reference(s):

- The Robert J. Bernard Biological Field Station (0). New BFS Plant – Melia azedarach (Chinaberry) « News from the Bernard Field Station.

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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:

Not enough evidence.

Reference(s):

- Waggy, M. A. (2009). Melia azedarach. In Fire Effects Information System.

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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: **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:

The fruit is reported poisonous to humans and other mammals including livestock.

Reference(s):

- Ferreiro, D., Orozco J. P., Mirón C., Real T., Hernández-Moreno D., Soler F., et al. (2010). Chinaberry tree (Melia azedarach) poisoning in dog: a case report. Topics in Companion Animal Medicine. 25, 64–67.
- Waggy, M. A. (2009). Melia azedarach. In Fire Effects Information System.

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

- 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 is is reported to grow in dense thickets that crowd out native vegetation. The woody nature of the species and it's ability to sprout from stumps and roots suggest that is able to from clumps of vegetation that would impede the movement of humans and animals.

Reference(s):

- The Robert J. Bernard Biological Field Station (0). New BFS Plant – Melia azedarach (Chinaberry) « News from the Bernard Field Station.
- [Anonymous] (0). Melia azedarach - Bugwoodwiki.

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:

Vegetatively reproduces by forming root suckers.

Reference(s):

- CABI (2022). CABI - Invasive Species Compendium - Melia azedarach (Chinaberry) .

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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: **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 is able to reproduce vegetatively through root suckers but no sources of information mentioned that it was common for detached fragments to form new plants. The ability to resprout from suckers does make it more difficult to control the plan mechanically.

Reference(s):

- Tourn, G. M., Menvielle M. F., Scopel A. L., & Pidal B. (2000). Clonal strategies of a woody weed: Melia azedarach. (Stokes, A., Ed.).The Supporting Roots of Trees and Woody Plants: Form, Function and Physiology. 137–143.

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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:

The species is reported to be a prolific seed producer.

Reference(s):

- Bonner, F. T., & Karrfalt R. P. (2008). The Woody Plant Seed Manual. Agriculture Handbook 727,
- CABI (2022). CABI - Invasive Species Compendium - Melia azedarach (Chinaberry) .
- [Anonymous] (0). Melia azedarach - Bugwoodwiki.

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

- 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:

Plant is reported to be a prolific seed producer. No exact numbers were found in researched information but verified images show plants with 1,000 + drupes, each of which contains 4-6 seeds.

Reference(s):

- Bonner, F. T., & Karrfalt R. P. (2008). The Woody Plant Seed Manual. Agriculture Handbook 727,
- CABI (2022). CABI - Invasive Species Compendium - Melia azedarach (Chinaberry) .

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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:

Melia azedarach seeds have high dormancy, but a study comparing different dormancy-breaking techniques still found the the control group had 39% germination (Azad et al., 2010). Seeds can remain viable for prolonged periods. Up to at least 26 months (https://wiki.bugwood.org/Melia_azedarach).

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). Melia azedarach - Bugwoodwiki.
- Azad, M. Salim, Zedan-Al-Musa M., & Matin M. Abdul (2010). Effects of pre-sowing treatments on seed germination of Melia azedarach. Journal of Forestry Research. 21, 193–196.

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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: **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 PIER describes Melia azedarach as a tree that matures quickly, within four years of germination (PIER 2014).

Reference(s):

- PIER (2004). Melia azedarach: info from PIER (PIER species info).

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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:

Yes, Chinaberry is a prolific seed producer (Melia Azedarach, n.d.) and usually produces fruits from March to August (Australian National Botanic Gardens, n.d.).

Reference(s):

- Agriculture, USDA. National I., & US Forest Service (0). Melia azedarach.
- Research, A. National B. (0). Melia azedarach - Growing Native Plants.

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: **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:

This species is reported to be a prolific producer of seeds which are dispersed by avian vectors (CABI). Chinaberry tree seed is dispersed by animals, gravity and possibly water (FEIS). Birds and bats foraging on fruits drop and disperse the seeds (Voigt).

Reference(s):

- CABI (2022). CABI - Invasive Species Compendium - Melia azedarach (Chinaberry) .
- [Anonymous] (2009). Fire Effects Information System - Melia azedarach.
- [Anonymous] (0). Interactions between the invasive tree Melia azedarach (Meliaceae) and native frugivores in South Africa.

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

Answer / Justification:

Chinaberry tree seed is dispersed by animals (SID), gravity and possibly water (FEIS).

Reference(s):

- Waggy, M. A. (2009). Melia azedarach. In Fire Effects Information System.
- [Anonymous] (0). Seed Information Database.

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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:

The structure of the fruiting body and seed doesn't suggest that it would become easily attached to equipment, clothing or shoes. In Hawaii there are no reported natural dispersal agents and the seed may be dispersed by humans but there is no evidence that this is common (FEIS).

Reference(s):

- Waggy, M. A. (2009). Melia azedarach. In Fire Effects Information System.

Total PRE Score

PRE Score: 16 -- High Potential Risk
Confidence: 62 / 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:

• Alex Simmons	March 10, 2023
• Jutta Burger	November 14, 2022
• Lynn Sweet	November 14, 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 # 8944

Date Created: March 12, 2023 - 10:24pm
Date Updated: May 29, 2023 - 11:28am

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Major
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

It seems there is sufficient information to answer "yes" to this question (see PRE for AZ, which states, "This woody species is rated as having a minimum generative time of four years (PIER, 2004). May begin flowering in the seedling stage (Waggy, 2009)." - Jutta Burger

(note - issue was originally mis-attributed to Question 15)

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

(J. Burger modified answer to "yes" with moderate confidence and provided supporting references)

Issue ID # 8943

Date Created: March 10, 2023 - 3:06pm
Date Updated: May 29, 2023 - 12:29pm

Submitted by: Alex Simmons

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

Issue Description

Need to add justification. -Alex Simmons

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

(J. Burger - added a justification).

Issue ID # 8410

Date Created: November 14, 2022 - 10:44pm
Date Updated: February 24, 2023 - 2:37pm

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

Issue Description

For each question that you answer "yes" or "no" to, you will want to provide a written explanation. This helps the ready understand the logic you used, as well as any direct or circumstantial evidence that supports your answer. - Jutta Burger

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue) Will work on filling in questions with more detail.

Issue ID # 8409

Date Created: November 14, 2022 - 10:34pm
Date Updated: February 24, 2023 - 2:40pm

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

Issue Description

Common names are found on the species page and shouldn't be listed out in the "If this plant is a cultivar" section. If you were specifically evaluating a particular cultivar, that cultivar name would go here. - Jutta Burger

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 8408

Date Created: November 14, 2022 - 10:32pm
Date Updated: February 28, 2023 - 11:49am

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Major
Scope: Plant Information

Issue Description

In the Summary section, provide a brief summary of the evaluation (see some of the other evaluations for examples.... you can also crib a little from the other completed Melia evaluations that have been completed, as long as you make modifications to specifically reflect your evaluation for NV. - Jutta

Burger

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 8406

Date Created: November 14, 2022 - 10:04pm
Date Updated: February 24, 2023 - 2:36pm

Submitted by: Lynn Sweet

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

As in Q18, be sure to list that you did not find any information. If all you have is a seed description, that might be useful for a "no" answer, such as the seeds or fruit lack any type of attachment mechanism for this. -Lynn Sweet

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 8405

Date Created: November 14, 2022 - 10:03pm
Date Updated: February 24, 2023 - 2:32pm

Submitted by: Lynn Sweet

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

Issue Description

Even if you didn't find information stating this, if you have any information at all about how the seed is shaped, that would help. You can list some characteristics and then list what you can imply using that information (Low/Medium confidence, depending on the leaps of logic involved). Does it have an e.g. pappus like a dandelion seed (wind dispersal)? Is it large and hollow (water dispersal)? Life history can be really helpful. Can you find a photo of the seeds? -Lynn Sweet

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 8404

Date Created: November 14, 2022 - 10:00pm
Date Updated: May 29, 2023 - 12:26pm

Submitted by: Lynn Sweet

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Major
Scope: Q15. 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?

Issue Description

Check out the guidance for this question again. It's a very fine point and easily confused! General viability/longevity is a separate issue. What the question is asking for is whether a high percentage of seeds germinate at the right time of year, or do most seeds lie dormant awaiting something unusual, e.g. fire? Sometimes Kew Seed Info database contains some information. Horticultural sites sometimes provide information that implies high rates by listing characteristics like, "easy to propagate by seed."

-Lynn Sweet

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue) I did find some information and will update the comment. (J. Burger further amended the answer to moderate confidence, added a reference to seed germination by Azad et al. 2010,and specifically related the justification to germination).

Issue ID # 8403

Date Created: November 14, 2022 - 9:55pm
Date Updated: February 24, 2023 - 2:24pm

Submitted by: Lynn Sweet

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Major
Scope: Q14. Does this plant produce copious viable seeds each year (>1000)?

Issue Description

A yes here requires evidence, so this would be Very Low if you don't have specifics. Do you have any information from the citation that you could quote? Any e.g. photos or estimates of # of flowers, seeds per fruit or fruit, on one plant that might be helpful? -Lynn Sweet

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue) I would like to say that this species is a prolific seed producer with high confidence but the only sources I have are of pictures. I'm not sure how to show the source for that information besides just listing the website where I've found the images. https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/143497319 https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/72209385

Issue ID # 8402

Date Created: November 14, 2022 - 9:53pm
Date Updated: February 24, 2023 - 2:22pm

Submitted by: Lynn Sweet

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Major
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

You could probably answer no and supply some inference from what was used to answer the question above. For instance, if the plant reproduces via sucker only (not broken branches, detaching bulbs or rhizomes, etc.), then it's unlikely that those could disperse at all given that they remain attached to the parent plant. And add to that whether the species is an upland or riparian species. If it's an upland species, it's unlikely to have a situation that allows spread to happen this way also. I hope that's helpful -Lynn Sweet

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 8401

Date Created: November 14, 2022 - 9:46pm
Date Updated: January 30, 2023 - 2:52pm

Submitted by: Lynn Sweet

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

Issue Description

I agree with the "no" and you actually have most of the information you need from the climate matching map here, enough for a Medium confidence at least. But you need to add some text. Just check out areas that do and don't match on that map you created and in broad sweeps, list them. For instance, much of eastern south America, portions of Asia, etc. do not match the region of concern (Nevada). - Lynn Sweet

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

I think I had put low confidence because we are seeing the species occur in climates similar to southern Nevada. Utah, Arizona and California do have herbarium collections of the species. We also have seen the species pop up in southern Nevada through EDDMapS. It’s not predominately found in areas matching the states climate as a whole but it does occur frequently in climates similar to southern Nevada.

Issue ID # 8400

Date Created: November 14, 2022 - 9:43pm
Date Updated: February 28, 2023 - 10:49am

Submitted by: Lynn Sweet

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

Be a little more detailed here (spell it out for the reviewer as plainly as possible), the population in Nevada is not documented as invasive, nor anywhere else matching the climate, so it's a no? -Lynn Sweet

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue) Will add more detail.

Issue ID # 8399

Date Created: November 14, 2022 - 9:41pm
Date Updated: February 28, 2023 - 10:28am

Submitted by: Lynn Sweet

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

Because this is one of those "high bar" questions- can you be more specific about how it is listed as "invasive"? Is it on a peer- reviewed list that differentiates plants causing environmental/economic harm from those that are simply naturalized? Maybe quote a sentence that provides more specifics from a source. We need more information for a Very High here. -Lynn Sweet

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 8398

Date Created: November 14, 2022 - 9:39pm
Date Updated: February 27, 2023 - 5:03pm

Submitted by: Lynn Sweet

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Major
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

More information needed regarding where the plant has naturalized geographically that matches the region of interest. Do you have any further information about naturalized populations that are suggested on the climate matching map? What countries/regions (more specific than "US") match Nevada where it occurs? -Lynn Sweet

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

I provided more information. There is evidence that it has naturalized in the state but I don't think it has the ability to Naturalize across the entire state.

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.