Plant Risk Evaluator -- PRE™
Evaluation Report

Cotoneaster franchetii -- Oregon

2022 Western IPM Grant Project

PRE Score: 19 -- High Potential Risk
Confidence: 75 / 100
Questions answered: 20 of 20 -- Valid (80% or more questions answered)

Privacy: Private
Status: Completed

Evaluation Date: December 4, 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

Cotoneaster franchetii

Image by Joe DiTomaso

Evaluation Overview

A PRE™ screener conducted a literature review for this plant (*Cotoneaster franchetii*) 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

Cotoneaster franchetii is a multi-stemmed, evergreen shrub native to China and Thailand. In it's native range, it typically grows in areas with full sun on rocky mountain slopes usually between 1,600 meters and 2,900 meters in altitude. It can reach 3 meters tall and form dense thickets that can out-compete other native plant species in introduced regions. It has been introduced to a several countries as a ornamental shrub, but has now become invasive or naturalized in Europe, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and the Americas. Cotoneaster franchetii can spread vegetatively, but the primary mechanism of dispersal is from birds ingesting the fruits. Cotoneaster franchetii produces a high quantity of fruits each year and the rate of seed germination dispersed by birds is significantly higher than the germination rate of intact fruit. It is ranked as one of the top most flammable species in a study comparing flammability of live leaves and leaf litter (Ganteaume, 2018), which could possibly promote fire and change fire regimes in invaded regions. The results of this evaluation indicate that Cotoneaster franchetii has a high rate of invasive potential.

General Information

Status: Completed
Screener: Justine Casebolt
Evaluation Date: December 4, 2022

Plant Information

Plant: *Cotoneaster franchetii*

Regional Information

Region Name: Oregon

Climate Matching Map

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

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

Evaluation Questions

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

Invasive History and Climate Matching (Questions 1 - 6)

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

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

Answer / Justification:

Cotoneaster franchetii is native to China and has become naturalized where it is not native in Europe, South America, North America, Australia, and New Zealand (Richardson & Rejmánek, 2022; Krussman, 1976 as cited in Lett et al, 2015). There are non-native populations established in Argentina, South America (Lett et al 2015). In Cape Peninsula, South Africa, Cotoneaster franchetii was found in Newlands Forest, most likely spread from adjacent suburban gardens (Alston & Richardson, 2006). In Belgium, dense populations have become naturalized in the coastal dunes (Boer, 2014).

Reference(s):

- Lett, I., Hensen I., Hirsch H., & Renison D. (2015). No differences ingenetic diversity of Cotoneaster franchetii (Rosaceae) shrubs betweennative and non-native ranges. Boletín de la Sociedad Argentina de Botánica. 50, 377–384.
- Alston, K. P., & Richardson D. M. (2006). The roles of habitat features, disturbance, and distance from putative source populations in structuring alien plant invasions at the urban/wildland interface on the Cape Peninsula, South Africa. Biological Conservation. 132, 183–198.
- Boer, E. (2014). Risk assessment Cotoneaster.
- Richardson, D. M., & Rejmánek M. (2011). Trees and shrubs as invasive alien species–a global review. Diversity and distributions. 17, 788–809.

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

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

Answer / Justification:

Yes, populations have been noted as naturalized in North America, Europe, Australia and New Zealand where the climate is similar to Oregon (temperate mountain and temperate desert, from zone 4 to 11)

Reference(s):

- Lett, I., Hensen I., Hirsch H., & Renison D. (2015). No differences ingenetic diversity of Cotoneaster franchetii (Rosaceae) shrubs betweennative and non-native ranges. Boletín de la Sociedad Argentina de Botánica. 50, 377–384.

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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:

Yes, it has been noted as being invasive in several countries, such as Europe, South America, North America, Australia, and New Zealand. In the Risk Assessment Cotoneaster, Boer (2014) indicates that is one of the major invasive plant species in Australia, New Zealand, and the US.

Reference(s):

- Lett, I., Hensen I., Hirsch H., & Renison D. (2015). No differences ingenetic diversity of Cotoneaster franchetii (Rosaceae) shrubs betweennative and non-native ranges. Boletín de la Sociedad Argentina de Botánica. 50, 377–384.
- Alston, K. P., & Richardson D. M. (2006). The roles of habitat features, disturbance, and distance from putative source populations in structuring alien plant invasions at the urban/wildland interface on the Cape Peninsula, South Africa. Biological Conservation. 132, 183–198.
- Boer, E. (2014). Risk assessment Cotoneaster.

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

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

Answer / Justification:

Yes, it is noted as being a major invasive in the US, Europe, Australia, and New Zealand in areas that have similar climate to Oregon.

Reference(s):

- Lett, I., Hensen I., Hirsch H., & Renison D. (2015). No differences ingenetic diversity of Cotoneaster franchetii (Rosaceae) shrubs betweennative and non-native ranges. Boletín de la Sociedad Argentina de Botánica. 50, 377–384.
- Howell, C. (2008). Consolidated list of environmental weeds in New Zealand.
- Boer, E. (2014). Risk assessment Cotoneaster.

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

Answer / Justification:

Yes, several species within the same genus have been noted as invasive in North America, Europe, New Zealand, Australia, and South America where the climate is similar to Oregon (Richardson and Rejmanek, 2011).

Reference(s):

- Richardson, D. M., & Rejmánek M. (2011). Trees and shrubs as invasive alien species – a global review. Diversity and Distributions. 17, 788–809.

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

Answer / Justification:

Based on the climate matching data, less than half of the places where Cotoneaster franchetii grows match Oregon climate. Cotoneaster franchetii appears to be widely distributed throughout many parts of the world.

Reference(s):

- Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (0). Cotoneaster franchetii Boiss. GBIF.

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

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

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

Answer / Justification:

Yes, it has been found to form dense thickets that can out-compete the native plant community. In the Netherlands, calcareous grasslands and the coastal dune areas, which contain rare and vulnerable plants, are at the highest risk of being out competed (Boer, 2014). Other than the Risk assessment Cotoneaster by Boer (2014), there is a lack of scientific research related to this, which is why the confidence is low.

Reference(s):

- Boer, E. (2014). Risk assessment Cotoneaster.

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

- 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:

Yes, the evidence suggests that Cotoneaster franchetii can promote fires and possibly change fire regimes. While investigating leaf and litter bed flammability in native verses non-native plants, Ganteaume (2017) found that the small light leaves of Cotoneaster franchetii burned longer than larger heaver leaves (e.g. Prunus laurocerasus or Cupressus arizonica). Cotoneaster franchetii is ranked as one of the top most flammable species when comparing categories of live leaves, leaf litter and both fuel (Ganteaume, 2017). Post fire, it is found to have the highest stamina of re-sprouting growth, most likely attributed to its high growth rates (Herrero, Torres, & Renison, 2016).

Reference(s):

- Ganteaume, A. (2018). Does plant flammability differ between leaf and litter bed scale? Role of fuel characteristics and consequences for flammability assessment. International Journal of Wildland Fire. 27, 342–352.
- M Herrero, L., Torres R. C., & Renison D. (2016). Do wildfires promote woody species invasion in a fire-adapted ecosystem? Post-fire resprouting of native and non-native woody plants in central Argentina. Environmental management. 57, 308–317.

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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:

Yes, the berries contain varying levels cyanogenic glycoside, which can be poisonous if consumed in large quantities. It can cause poisoning in some animals such as cattle, sheep, and horses. Children are especially susceptible to poisoning if the berries are consumed (Caudra et al., 2012).

Reference(s):

- Cuadra, V. Pérez, Cambi V. Nora, Rueda M. de los Án, & Calfuán M. Lorena (2012). Consequences of the Loss of Traditional Knowledge: The risk of injurious and toxic plants growing in kindergartens. Ethnobotany Research and Applications. 10, 077–094.
- State of Victoria (Agriculture Victoria) (2020). Grey Cotoneaster (Cotoneaster franchetii).
- Grüss, A., & Priymenko N. (2009). Cotoneaster sp. poisoning in a llama (Lama glama). Journal of veterinary diagnostic investigation. 21, 247–249.

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

Answer / Justification:

Yes, this is a woody, evergreen species that can form dense thickets up to 3 meters high.

Reference(s):

- Lett, I., Hensen I., Hirsch H., & Renison D. (2015). No differences ingenetic diversity of Cotoneaster franchetii (Rosaceae) shrubs betweennative and non-native ranges. Boletín de la Sociedad Argentina de Botánica. 50, 377–384.

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

Answer / Justification:

Yes, Cotoneaster franchetii can spread vegetatively via shallow roots. However, it reproduces mainly from seeds. There was a lack of scientific articles to support this, which is why the confidence is medium.

Reference(s):

- Lett, I., Hensen I., Hirsch H., & Renison D. (2015). No differences ingenetic diversity of Cotoneaster franchetii (Rosaceae) shrubs betweennative and non-native ranges. Boletín de la Sociedad Argentina de Botánica. 50, 377–384.
- Boer, E. (2014). Risk assessment Cotoneaster.
- Vélez, M. C. Díaz, Sérsic A. N., Traveset A., & Paiaro V. (2018). The role of frugivorous birds in fruit removal and seed germination of the invasive alien Cotoneaster franchetii in central Argentina. Austral Ecology. 43, 558–566.

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

Answer / Justification:

The literature indicates that seed dispersal is the primary means of reproduction.

Reference(s):

- Vélez, M. C. Díaz, Sérsic A. N., Traveset A., & Paiaro V. (2018). The role of frugivorous birds in fruit removal and seed germination of the invasive alien Cotoneaster franchetii in central Argentina. Austral Ecology. 43, 558–566.
- Lett, I., Hensen I., Hirsch H., & Renison D. (2015). No differences ingenetic diversity of Cotoneaster franchetii (Rosaceae) shrubs betweennative and non-native ranges. Boletín de la Sociedad Argentina de Botánica. 50, 377–384.

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

Answer / Justification:

Yes, the evidence suggests that the Cotoneaster franchetii commonly produces viable seeds.

Reference(s):

- Vélez, M. C. Díaz, Sérsic A. N., Traveset A., & Paiaro V. (2018). The role of frugivorous birds in fruit removal and seed germination of the invasive alien Cotoneaster franchetii in central Argentina. Austral Ecology. 43, 558–566.
- Alston, K. P., & Richardson D. M. (2006). The roles of habitat features, disturbance, and distance from putative source populations in structuring alien plant invasions at the urban/wildland interface on the Cape Peninsula, South Africa. Biological Conservation. 132, 183–198.
- Richardson, D. M., & Rejmánek M. (2011). Trees and shrubs as invasive alien species–a global review. Diversity and distributions. 17, 788–809.

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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:

Yes, it produces a copious amount of viable seeds each year. Velez et al. (2018) found that each plant produces a very high number of fruits and each fruit contains 2-3 seeds each. I could not find the exact number of fruits per plant, but the research suggests that this is a high producing plant.

Reference(s):

- Vélez, M. C. Díaz, Sérsic A. N., Traveset A., & Paiaro V. (2018). The role of frugivorous birds in fruit removal and seed germination of the invasive alien Cotoneaster franchetii in central Argentina. Austral Ecology. 43, 558–566.

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

Answer / Justification:

Valez et al. (2018) found that seed germination was significantly higher in ingested seeds by birds and manually extracted seeds than seeds intact in the fruit. Only 5% of the seeds in intact fruit germinated at the end of the experiment and germination ceased between 50 and 100 days post sowing. The mean germination percentage was greater than 25% for both ingested seeds and manually extracted seeds, and germination of both groups was continuous after sowing until around 200 days when the number of germinated seeds stabilized.

Reference(s):

- Vélez, M. C. Díaz, Sérsic A. N., Traveset A., & Paiaro V. (2018). The role of frugivorous birds in fruit removal and seed germination of the invasive alien Cotoneaster franchetii in central Argentina. Austral Ecology. 43, 558–566.

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

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

Answer / Justification:

Presumed to produce viable seeds after 10 years, but there is a lack of scientific literature to support this, which is why the confidence level is low.

Reference(s):

- State of Victoria (Agriculture Victoria) (2020). Grey Cotoneaster (Cotoneaster franchetii).

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

Answer / Justification:

Yes, it has been found to produce seeds for greater than 3 months each year (Velez et al., 2018). In Argentina, flowering occurs from October to January and fruit is available from March to September (Tecco et al., 2006).

Reference(s):

- Vélez, M. C. Díaz, Sérsic A. N., Traveset A., & Paiaro V. (2018). The role of frugivorous birds in fruit removal and seed germination of the invasive alien Cotoneaster franchetii in central Argentina. Austral Ecology. 43, 558–566.
- Tecco, P. A., Gurvich D. E., Di?az S., Pérez-Harguindeguy NATALIA., & Cabido M. (2006). Positive interaction between invasive plants: the influence of Pyracantha angustifolia on the recruitment of native and exotic woody species. Austral Ecology. 31, 293–300.

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

Answer / Justification:

Yes, the plant is consumed and dispersed by birds. In central Argentina, Cotoneaster franchetii is a very abundant in the mountainous regions where birds are likely dispersing the seeds and contributing to effective seed dispersal over 100 meters.

Reference(s):

- Vélez, M. C. Díaz, Sérsic A. N., Traveset A., & Paiaro V. (2018). The role of frugivorous birds in fruit removal and seed germination of the invasive alien Cotoneaster franchetii in central Argentina. Austral Ecology. 43, 558–566.
- Boer, E. (2014). Risk assessment Cotoneaster.

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

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

Answer / Justification:

Cotoneaster franchetii seeds are encased in it's fleshy fruit that is elongated in shape (6 x 9mm in diameter) (Sérsic et al. 2015 as cited in Velez et al. 2018). I could not find any evidence that the fruits are dispersed by wind or water.

Reference(s):

- Vélez, M. C. Díaz, Sérsic A. N., Traveset A., & Paiaro V. (2018). The role of frugivorous birds in fruit removal and seed germination of the invasive alien Cotoneaster franchetii in central Argentina. Austral Ecology. 43, 558–566.

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

Answer / Justification:

I could not find any evidence of this.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] .

Total PRE Score

PRE Score: 19 -- High Potential Risk
Confidence: 75 / 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: Private

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:

• Troy Abercrombie	February 14, 2023
• Marie Jasieniuk	December 27, 2022
• Lynn Sweet	December 12, 2022
• Jutta Burger	December 12, 2022
• Alex Simmons	December 9, 2022

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

Evaluation Issues

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

Issue ID # 8669

Date Created: December 27, 2022 - 4:47pm
Date Updated: December 28, 2022 - 4:12pm

Submitted by: Marie Jasieniuk

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

Issue Description

I wonder if you could get some insight into seed viability within the first five years by comparing the reproductive biology of Cotoneaster franchetii to other species in the Cotoneaster genus. I expect there are some species of the genus that are similar in biology, life history, and reproductive biology. If plants are producing seeds in 5 years after germination, one would think that they'd be viable. Otherwise, what's the point? Natural selection normally selects against such a waste of energy! - Marie

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Answer changed to no. According to the State of Victoria, it is presumed to produce seeds after 10 years, but there is a lack of scientific literature to support this claim, so the confidence level is low.

Issue ID # 8667

Date Created: December 27, 2022 - 4:34pm

Date Updated: December 28, 2022 - 4:39pm

Submitted by: Marie Jasieniuk

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

Issue Description

You might include some information on the biology of the propagules, such as size or weight, or the habitat of where it's been found that suggest that the seeds are unlikely to be dispersed by wind or water. It increases readers' confidence in your assessment. -Marie

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Included some information about the biology of the propagules, but I was still unable to confirm if the seeds/fruit could be dispersed via wind or water.

Issue ID # 8666

Date Created: December 27, 2022 - 4:27pm
Date Updated: December 28, 2022 - 3:46pm

Submitted by: Marie Jasieniuk

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

Issue Description

For the questions asking about climate, it's helpful for readers if Oregon's climate and the matching climates in other areas of the US and world where the species is found are described in general terms, e.g. temperate or Mediterranean, etc. - Marie

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Included general Oregon climate information

Issue ID # 8665

Date Created: December 27, 2022 - 3:57pm
Date Updated: December 27, 2022 - 4:03pm

Submitted by: Marie Jasieniuk

Status: Fixed
Type: Comment
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

Based on your statements and references, it seems to me that your Confidence Level for this question should be High, rather than Medium. However, I have not read the papers you cite so I will leave it up to you to decide which rating is more appropriate. - Marie

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

I changed the confidence to high. Thanks for the suggestion!

Issue ID # 8664

Date Created: December 27, 2022 - 3:48pm
Date Updated: December 27, 2022 - 3:58pm

Submitted by: Marie Jasieniuk

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion

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

Issue Description

As it stands, the second sentence is unclear because of the last phrase "with variations in climate". I suggest either deleting the second sentence altogether or deleting everything after the comma of the second sentence. Alternatively, please clarify the last phrase because as it stands, it is not all clear. - Marie

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Thanks for the suggestion! I deleted the last phrase "with variations in climate"

Issue ID # 8663

Date Created: December 27, 2022 - 3:30pm
Date Updated: December 27, 2022 - 3:56pm

Submitted by: Marie Jasieniuk

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

Issue Description

Please copy all the information about the plant in the Evaluation Summary to the Plant Information section. - Marie

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Evaluation summary has been added to the Plant Information Section

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Issue ID # 8519

Date Created: December 12, 2022 - 9:55pm
Date Updated: December 16, 2022 - 10:39am

Submitted by: Lynn Sweet

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Minor
Scope: Q07. Does this plant displace native plants and dominate the plant community in areas where it has been established?

Issue Description

There is only one reference linked and the url didn't work for me. When citing other risk evaluations, it's best to cite the primary sources they cite, if possible as it seems like they included here some specific, good details from one of their references. So, if possible, you could change the citation to the one they cite, or try to include more information here about where the information came from. - Lynn Sweet

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

I think I fixed the link for the source. There was a lack of additional research related to this topic so I changed the confidence to low. The references provided in the Risk assessment were not found to be useful (i.e. not available in English or not scientific literature).

Issue ID # 8517

Date Created: December 12, 2022 - 7:13am
Date Updated: December 14, 2022 - 5:43pm

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Minor
Scope: Q20. Are the plant’s propagules frequently dispersed via contaminated seed, equipment, vehicles, boats or clothing/shoes?

Issue Description

Your confidence should be low for this if you could not find any evidence to support the answer. - Jutta Burger

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Confidence level changed to low. Thanks for the tip.

Issue ID # 8516

Date Created: December 12, 2022 - 7:11am
Date Updated: December 16, 2022 - 10:42am

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

Issue Description

Your confidence should be low for this if you did not find any direct corroborating evidence that seeds are dispersed by wind or water. If there is enough fruit trait info to infer no dispersal this way (e.g., fruits are heavy and they don't float) then confidence could go to medium based on inference, with the botanical source for plant traits being used as a reference. - Jutta Burger

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Thanks for the tips. I changed the confidence to low due to the lack of evidence.

Issue ID # 8515

Date Created: December 12, 2022 - 6:58am
Date Updated: December 14, 2022 - 4:52pm

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

Issue Description

Mention where the species is native here. - Jutta Burger

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Added "it is native to China"

Issue ID # 8514

Date Created: December 12, 2022 - 6:57am
Date Updated: December 14, 2022 - 5:03pm

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

Issue Description

Nice summary! Always make sure that everything you include in the summary (e.g., native distribution) is mentioned somewhere in the justifications for your answers to PRE questions. - Jutta BUrger

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Thanks for the tip. Native distribution and reference was added to Q1

Issue ID # 8513

Date Created: December 12, 2022 - 6:54am
Date Updated: December 14, 2022 - 4:58pm

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

Issue Description

You can copy and paste a direct link to the climate match site for C. franchetii in OR climate through the Share and Download button in the Climate Match tool. Just paste the link into the "Link to Climate Match" cell. - Jutta Burger

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Updated the correct link to the climate match data (see below)

https://weedmap.cal-ipc.org/climatematch/?areaType=states&areaList=41&mapView=1%2C130.42969%2C70.37785&datalayer=PRE+Combined&datalayeropacity=60&gbif_taxonkey=3026162&gbif_search=Cotoneaster+franchetii

Issue ID # 8504

Date Created: December 9, 2022 - 11:14am
Date Updated: December 16, 2022 - 10:42am

Submitted by: Alex Simmons

Status: Fixed

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

Issue Description

Very good job! I appreciate the comments about how you decided on your confidence level. Well-researched and well answered! --Alex Simmons

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Thanks Alex!

Issue ID # 8503

Date Created: December 9, 2022 - 11:13am
Date Updated: December 14, 2022 - 4:39pm

Submitted by: Alex Simmons

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 think that medium or high would be a more appropriate confidence level. Very High is usually reserved for answers that are backed up with scientific studies that have examined the question at hand and have conclusively proven that this happens/does not happen. I still think your answer is a logical conclusion, I would just lower the confidence level. --Alex Simmons

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Lowered the confidence level to medium. Thanks for the suggestion!

Issue ID # 8502

Date Created: December 9, 2022 - 11:12am
Date Updated: December 14, 2022 - 4:39pm

Submitted by: Alex Simmons

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

I think that medium or high would be a more appropriate confidence level. Very High is usually reserved for answers that are backed up with scientific studies that have examined the question at hand and have conclusively proven that this happens/does not happen. I still think your answer is a logical conclusion, I would just lower the confidence level. --Alex Simmons

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Lowered the confidence level to medium. Thanks for the suggestion.

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.