Plant Risk Evaluator -- PRE™
Evaluation Report

Pennisetum x advena 'Rubrum' -- Nevada

2022 Western IPM Grant Project

PRE Score: 2 -- Low Potential Risk
Confidence: 69 / 100
Questions answered: 20 of 20 -- Valid (80% or more questions answered)

Privacy: Public
Status: Completed

Evaluation Date: December 19, 2022

This PDF was created on May 22, 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

Pennisetum x advena 'Rubrum'

Image by Mokkie

Evaluation Overview

A PRE™ screener conducted a literature review for this plant (*Pennisetum x advena 'Rubrum'*) 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

Pennisetum x advena "Rubrum" is clumping semi-evergreen grass that grows upright to 4-5+ feet tall with dark burgundy-red foliage. Other Pennisetum species are invasive in California but red cultivars such as "Rubrum" have low seed viability. A recently released article mentioned that this cultivar maybe able to hybridize with Pennisetum setaceum which is invasive in the state of Nevada. At the time of this review, the cultivar was thought to produce sterile seeds was not considered invasive. The questions will be revisited with the new information.

General Information

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

Plant Information

Plant: *Pennisetum x advena 'Rubrum'*

If the plant is a cultivar, how does its behavior differs from its parent's?
Pennisetum advena is considered a cultivar of Pennisetum setaceum which is listed as a category A noxious weed in Nevada. P. setaceum foliage is green and never purple in color. Leaf blades are 2-3.5 mm wide with a thick mid-vein. The rigid inflorescence contains 8-10 fascicles per 1 cm section. P. advena can have red-purple foliage. Leaf blades 6-11 mm wide with a flat non-thickened mid-vein. The drooping inflorescence contains 10-17 fascicles per 1 cm section.

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: **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:

Pennisetum setaceum is native to northern Africa. This species has been reported to have spread to Australia, New Zealand, and Micronesia. It is reported to have escaped cultivation and become naturalized in U.S. Southwest and Hawaii. However the cultivar P. x advena is reported to be sterile which would prevent the variety from becoming naturalized.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). African Fountain Grass.

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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: **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:

Pennisetum setaceum has been reported as being naturalized in the south west U.S. but will not persist in areas where the temperature falls below zero for any period of time (Wipff and Veldkamp, 1999). The species cold hardiness zones range from 8-11 (Monrovia) which match southern Nevada's warm desert climate. This species has been reported to occur in Hawaii, California, Texas and southern Florida but the cultivar P. x advena has not been reported to ever have escaped cultivation.

Reference(s):

- WIPFF, JOSEPH. K., & Veldkamp JF. (1999). Pennisetum advena sp. nov.(Poaceae: Paniceae): A common ornamental grass throughout the southern United States. SIDA, Contributions to Botany. 1031–1036.
- [Anonymous] (0). African Fountain Grass.
- [Anonymous] (0). Purple Fountain Grass, Monrovia.

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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:

Pennisetum setaceum is reported to be invasive outside of its native range in Northern Africa. However due to the sterile nature of the cultivar P. x advena this particular variety is not considered to be invasive.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] .

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

Answer / Justification:

Pennisetum setaceum is reported to be invasive outside of its native range in Northern Africa in similar climates (see Climate Match map). However due to the sterile nature of the cultivar P. advena this particular variety is not considered to be invasive anywhere to date.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). African Fountain Grass.

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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:

Pennisetum x advena "Rubrum" is a cultivar of P. setaceum, an invasive species in California, Nevada, Arizona and Hawaii. P. setaceum is also invasive in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and southern parts of Europe. P. setaceum is considered a noxious weed in Nevada and Hawaii in the U.S., and noxious in New Zealand, New South Wales, and Queensland of Australia and is included on the noxious weed watch list in New Mexico. P. setaceum occurs in warm and arid landscapes that match southern Nevada's warm desert climate. There is a study that suggest the invasive species P. setaceum might have the potential to cross breed with P. setaceum x rubrum and create a hybrid plant that can produce viable seeds. The study conducted on this has not yet been released and is therefore not available to attach to this evaluation.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). African Fountain Grass.
- [Anonymous] (0). Pennisetum setaceum.
- [Anonymous] (0). Pennisetum setaceum, CABI.

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

Answer / Justification:

The parent of P. x advena, Pennisetum setaceum, is not found predominately in the region of concern which is Nevada (see Climate Match map). The species is reported to grow best in USDA hardiness zones 9-10 (Missouri Botanical Garden) but has been listed to grow in zones 8-11 (Monrovia). Areas in which the species is found predominately include parts of California, Florida, Arizona and Texas. The southern Nevada warm desert climate does match does match USDA hardiness zones and similar climates in southern California and Arizona but is only a portion of the region of concern. The cultivar P. x advena has been reported to not withstand freezing temperatures for any period of time (Wipff 1999). The species has been used as an ornamental plant in Northern Nevada which reaches temperatures cold enough to freeze this plant during the winter.

Reference(s):

- WIPFF, JOSEPH. K., & Veldkamp JF. (1999). Pennisetum advena sp. nov.(Poaceae: Paniceae): A common ornamental grass throughout the southern United States. SIDA, Contributions to Botany. 1031–1036.
- [Anonymous] (0). Pennisetum setaceum 'Rubrum' - Plant Finder.
- [Anonymous] (0). Pennistum setaceum ‘Rubrum’ (Purple Fountain Grass).
- [Anonymous] (0). Pennisetum setaceum, CABI.

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

Answer / Justification:

Pennisetum x advena grows to 3-5 feet high and spreads to a width of 2-4 feet. It is drought tolerant and grows best under full sun conditions. There is no current data to support that Pennisetum x advena escapes cultivation even under the best conditions and displaces native plant communities as it rarely seeds out.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). Pennisetum setaceum 'Rubrum' - Plant Finder.
- [Anonymous] (0). Purple Fountain Grass, Monrovia.

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

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

Answer / Justification:

Pennisetum setaceum is been reported to alter fire cycles in Hawaii. It is suggested that the species may convert forest communities into grasslands. However P. x advena is reported to be sterile and has not been reported to have escaped cultivation.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). African Fountain Grass.
- [Anonymous] (0). Pennisetum setaceum, CABI.

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

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

Answer / Justification:

No current evidence to suggest Pennisetum x advena is a health risk to humans or animals, but some farmers suggest fountain grass species in general provide little nutritious value to livestock and livestock will choose other plant species for grazing if possible.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). Chinese fountain grass invades pasture.

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

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

Answer / Justification:

No current evidence to suggest Pennisetum advena escapes cultivation to dominate landscapes and produce impenetrable thickets. The discrete clumping habit of it and its parent species do not lend themselves to being inpenetrable.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). Pennistum setaceum ‘Rubrum’ (Purple Fountain Grass).
- [Anonymous] (0). Purple Fountain Grass, Monrovia.
- [Anonymous] (0). Pennisetum setaceum, CABI.

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

Answer / Justification:

Pennisetum advena is considered sterile as it does not produce viable seeds. It can be propagated by digging up the parent plant and dividing it and replanting it. There is no further evidence to show it can reproduce on its own vegetatively.

Reference(s):

- WIPFF, JOSEPH. K., & Veldkamp JF. (1999). Pennisetum advena sp. nov.(Poaceae: Paniceae): A common ornamental grass throughout the southern United States. SIDA, Contributions to Botany. 1031–1036.
- [Anonymous] (0). Pennistum setaceum ‘Rubrum’ (Purple Fountain Grass).

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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:

Pennisetum advena does not propagate on its own from detached fragments.

Reference(s):

- WIPFF, JOSEPH. K., & Veldkamp JF. (1999). Pennisetum advena sp. nov.(Poaceae: Paniceae): A common ornamental grass throughout the southern United States. SIDA, Contributions to Botany. 1031–1036.
- [Anonymous] (0). Pennistum setaceum ‘Rubrum’ (Purple Fountain Grass).

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13. Does the species (or cultivar or variety) commonly produce viable seed?

- 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:

Pennisetum advena is considered sterile and is reported to rarely produce seed if ever. Current research is in progress on the ability of P. x advena plants to produce viable seeds when crossed with P. setaceum, and this question will be revisited if results suggest that they do.

Reference(s):

- WIPFF, JOSEPH. K., & Veldkamp JF. (1999). Pennisetum advena sp. nov.(Poaceae: Paniceae): A common ornamental grass throughout the southern United States. SIDA, Contributions to Botany. 1031–1036.

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

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

Answer / Justification:

Pennisetum advena is reported to be sterile.

Reference(s):

- WIPFF, JOSEPH. K., & Veldkamp JF. (1999). Pennisetum advena sp. nov.(Poaceae: Paniceae): A common ornamental grass throughout the southern United States. SIDA, Contributions to Botany. 1031–1036.

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15. Is there significant germination (>25%) of seeds the next growing season, with no requirement of an infrequent environmental condition for seeds to germinate (i.e. fire) or long dormancy period?

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

Answer / Justification:

All information found on Pennisetum advena's seed production mentioned that the cultivar was sterile and did not produce viable seed. No information was found on environmental conditions required for seed germination.

Reference(s):

- WIPFF, JOSEPH. K., & Veldkamp JF. (1999). Pennisetum advena sp. nov.(Poaceae: Paniceae): A common ornamental grass throughout the southern United States. SIDA, Contributions to Botany. 1031–1036.

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

Answer / Justification:

Pennisetum advena is reported to be sterile and is reported to rarely seed out if ever.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). Phenotypic plasticity, precipitation, and invasiveness in the fire-promoting grass Pennisetum setaceum (Poaceae).
- [Anonymous] (0). Pennisetum setaceum or Pennisetum advena cultivars, what ornamental do we have in our garden.
- WIPFF, JOSEPH. K., & Veldkamp JF. (1999). Pennisetum advena sp. nov.(Poaceae: Paniceae): A common ornamental grass throughout the southern United States. SIDA, Contributions to Botany. 1031–1036.

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17. Does this plant continuously produce seed for >3 months each year or does seed production occur more than once a year?

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

Answer / Justification:

Pennisetum advena is reported to be sterile and rarely produces seed if ever.

Reference(s):

- WIPFF, JOSEPH. K., & Veldkamp JF. (1999). Pennisetum advena sp. nov.(Poaceae: Paniceae): A common ornamental grass throughout the southern United States. SIDA, Contributions to Botany. 1031–1036.
- [Anonymous] (0). Phenotypic plasticity, precipitation, and invasiveness in the fire-promoting grass Pennisetum setaceum (Poaceae).

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

Answer / Justification:

The seed head of Pennisetum setaceum can attach itself to fur. Researchers believe that the species can be introduced by domestic animals transported into the country. However, because seed material of the cultivar P. x advena is considered sterile, long-distance dispersal should not occur.

Reference(s):

- WIPFF, JOSEPH. K., & Veldkamp JF. (1999). Pennisetum advena sp. nov.(Poaceae: Paniceae): A common ornamental grass throughout the southern United States. SIDA, Contributions to Botany. 1031–1036.
- [Anonymous] (0). Chinese fountain grass invades pasture.
- [Anonymous] (0). Pennisetum setaceum or Pennisetum advena cultivars, what ornamental do we have in our garden.

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

Answer / Justification:

Pennisetum setaceum has been reported to be established along river banks in southern Nevada. The only seed source for those plants would have been from ornamental plantings of the species at nearby casino properties. However, because seed material of the cultivar P. advena is considered sterile, there should be no long-distance dispersal of this species.

Reference(s):

- WIPFF, JOSEPH. K., & Veldkamp JF. (1999). Pennisetum advena sp. nov.(Poaceae: Paniceae): A common ornamental grass throughout the southern United States. SIDA, Contributions to Botany. 1031–1036.
- [Anonymous] (0). Phenotypic plasticity, precipitation, and invasiveness in the fire-promoting grass Pennisetum setaceum (Poaceae).

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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: **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 seed head of Pennisetum setaceum can attach itself to clothing. However P. advena is reported to produce sterile seeds.

Reference(s):

- WIPFF, JOSEPH. K., & Veldkamp JF. (1999). Pennisetum advena sp. nov.(Poaceae: Paniceae): A common ornamental grass throughout the southern United States. SIDA, Contributions to Botany. 1031–1036.
- [Anonymous] (0). Chinese fountain grass invades pasture.

Evaluation Notes

[JB - changed name in some places in txt from Pennisetum setaceum "Rubrum" to P. x advena]

Total PRE Score

PRE Score: 2 -- Low Potential Risk
Confidence: 69 / 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:

• Jutta Burger	May 29, 2023
• Nicole Valentine	March 13, 2023
• Alex Simmons	February 14, 2023
• Lynn Sweet	February 9, 2023

This evaluation has a total of 4 reviewer(s).

Evaluation Issues

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

Issue ID # 8962

Date Created: May 29, 2023 - 4:46pm
Date Updated: May 29, 2023 - 4:46pm

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

Since P. x advena is considered to be sterile, the answer to this question should be "no". - JB

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

[JB changed answer to "No" and modified justification accordingly]

Issue ID # 8961

Date Created: May 29, 2023 - 4:44pm
Date Updated: May 29, 2023 - 4:44pm

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity:

Major
Scope: Q18. Are the plant’s propagules dispersed long distance (>100 m) by mammals or birds or via domestic animals?

Issue Description

Since the cultivar is considered to be sterile, the answer to this question should be "no". - JB

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

[JB changed answer to "No" and modified justification]

Issue ID # 8948

Date Created: March 13, 2023 - 8:29am
Date Updated: May 29, 2023 - 4:56pm

Submitted by: Nicole Valentine

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Minor
Scope: Q13. Does the species (or cultivar or variety) commonly produce viable seed?

Issue Description

You mentioned the possibility of hybrid seeds in earlier questions, that would be good to mention to keep it consistent, not that it would change your answer -NV

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

[JB added reference to ongoing research on hybridization to the justification]

Issue ID # 8947

Date Created: March 13, 2023 - 8:26am
Date Updated: May 29, 2023 - 4:55pm

Submitted by: Nicole Valentine

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

Issue Description

You can describe its growth form and use that as evidence for it being unlikely to form thickets. -NV

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

[JB added reference to the plant's growth form in the justificaiton]

Issue ID # 8817

Date Created: February 14, 2023 - 2:02pm
Date Updated: May 29, 2023 - 4:57pm

Submitted by: Alex Simmons

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

Issue Description

You might consider adding Ben Hoover's poster as a reference (sent to you via email). He mentions that maybe it can cross with other fountain grasses to produce viable seeds? -Alex Simmons

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

[JB added reference to ongoing research on the potential for hybridization with P. setaceum and production of viable seed]

Issue ID # 8815

Date Created: February 14, 2023 - 1:38pm
Date Updated: February 24, 2023 - 9:16am

Submitted by: Alex Simmons

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

Please state for reference where species/cultivar it is native to. -Alex Simmons

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Added native habitat.

Issue ID # 8704

Date Created: January 3, 2023 - 4:31pm
Date Updated: January 26, 2023 - 8:55am

Submitted by: Lynn Sweet

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Minor

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

Issue Description

I realize this is a tricky evaluation! You're doing great. I like the USDA planting info. Just be sure to mention how that overlaps (or doesn't overlap) with the region of concern using the climate matching PDF map. You can up the confidence to Medium, in my opinion, if you add that information - Lynn Sweet

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Adjusted language in response and included source material.

Issue ID # 8703

Date Created: January 3, 2023 - 4:29pm
Date Updated: January 26, 2023 - 7:49am

Submitted by: Lynn Sweet

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

Issue Description

Very minor -just to avoid confusion- I'd say "dry and hot' climates, since "drier" reads as if you're comparing the areas mentioned to another area. -- Lynn Sweet

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Included species name to avoid confusion and changed wording.

Issue ID # 8702

Date Created: January 3, 2023 - 4:27pm
Date Updated: January 25, 2023 - 4:13pm

Submitted by: Lynn Sweet

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

As in my comment on Q03, just eliminate the last sentence ("...this particular variety is not considered to be invasive."), sticking just to answering the individual question. - Lynn Sweet

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Changed answer. No evidence found of P. advena reported as an invasive species.

Issue ID # 8701

Date Created: January 3, 2023 - 4:25pm
Date Updated: January 25, 2023 - 4:13pm

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

Please state the source of the information that this cultivar is not considered to be invasive. If no specific evidence is found, just state that there was no evidence found that it is invasive. If you found evidence saying it's NOT invasive, anywhere then you can use a Medium or even Very High confidence (because

you are answering about the cultivar itself). If no evidence is found either for or against invasiveness, then it is a "Very Low" confidence. - Lynn Sweet

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Changed answer. No evidence found of P. advena reported as an invasive species.

Issue ID # 8700

Date Created: January 3, 2023 - 4:21pm
Date Updated: January 25, 2023 - 3:46pm

Submitted by: Lynn Sweet

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

Issue Description

Please cite this information: "... will not persist in areas where the temperature falls below zero for any period of time." I think this is overly general, and I believe some areas may see freezing temperatures on occasion within the range of this species. Unless strictly necessary to answer the question, I'd stick to specific facts that support your answer. Also please state which areas match the climate of the region of concern (NV) in relation to the information/regions you mention. -- Lynn Sweet

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Added source material.

Issue ID # 8699

Date Created: January 3, 2023 - 4:13pm
Date Updated: January 25, 2023 - 3:46pm

Submitted by: Lynn Sweet

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

Recall that sterility does not prevent spread (hence the integrated assessment) so while I understand the motivation to mention this, I would eliminate the last sentence and answer the question as plainly as possible. - Lynn Sweet

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Removed last sentence.

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.