Plant Risk Evaluator -- PRE™
Evaluation Report

Lonicera japonica -- Nevada

2022 Western IPM Grant Project

PRE Score: 16 -- High Potential Risk
Confidence: 65 / 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 June 06, 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

Lonicera japonica

Image by Aftabbanoori, Wikipedia user

Evaluation Overview

A PRE™ screener conducted a literature review for this plant (*Lonicera japonica*) 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

Lonceria japonica, Japanese honeysuckle, is a fast growing vine native to Eastern Asia. This species was introduced to the U.S. as an ornamental but has become naturalized in North America. This species is reported as invasive and can outcompete desirable species by growing along stems and smothering other plants. This species may pose a moderate potential risk to Nevada's southern warm desert climate but is not expected to be a risk to the entire state. Currently the only physical barrier preventing the spread of naturalized established populations is the Colorado river. The predominate method of seed dispersal for this species are avian vectors. More information is needed to determine if there are any emerging populations of this species in the Nevada.

General Information

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

Plant Information

Plant: *Lonicera japonica*

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:

Native to Central Asia and Southern Russia. Reported to be introduced to North America for ornamental and horticultural purposes in 1806 to Long Island, New York. Lonicera japonica has escaped cultivation in multiple locations including North America, New Zealand. Considered a major pest in the U.S. due to the species ability to escape cultivation and invade disturbed and natural areas. The species is reported to be widely naturalized in the eastern and central U.S.

Reference(s):

- Starr, F., Starr K., & Loope L. (2003). Lonicera.
- CABI (0). Lonicera japonica (Japanese honeysuckle) - cabi.
- Williams, D. Charles E. (0). Invasive Alien Plant Species of Virginia, Japanese Honeysuckle.

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

Answer / Justification:

This species is noted as being naturalized in Ireland, the Channel Islands and Azores but these areas do not match Nevada's desert climate. The species is most problematic in the South Eastern U.S. EDDMapS does report the species present in Nevada but these occurrences are most likely where the species has been introduced for ornamental or horticultural purpose. EDDMapS reports from the National Park Service Exotic Plant Management Team points showing the species has naturalized at a recreation site/wildlife habitat in southern Nevada. The barrier preventing these plants from spreading to Nevada would be the Colorado river.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). Japanese honeysuckle (Lonicera japonica) - EDDMapS State Distribution - EDDMapS.
- CABI (0). Lonicera japonica (Japanese honeysuckle) - cabi.
- GBIF—the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (0). Lonicera japonica Thunb..

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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 point(s) to the total PRE score.
- The *screener* has a **High** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

The species has been noted as invasive in North America, Europe, Oceania and South America.

Reference(s):

- CABI (0). Lonicera japonica (Japanese honeysuckle) - cabi.

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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: **Yes**, which contributes **3** 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 most problematic in the South Eastern U.S. It has been noted as invasive in Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico (CABI). The species is not expected to do well in the below freezing temperatures in northern Nevada but has potential to be invasive in southern Nevada's warm desert climate that matches areas where the species has become naturalized.

Reference(s):

- GBIF—the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (0). Lonicera japonica Thunb..
- CABI (0). Lonicera japonica (Japanese honeysuckle) - cabi.

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

Answer / Justification:

Lonicera morrowii is reported to be invasive in areas of the U.S. but is currently not reported in area's matching Nevada's overall climate. It is important to note that where L. Morrowii is planted there is a high probability that it will escape cultivation and spread.

Reference(s):

- Cottrell, V. (2018). Lonicera morrowii (Morrow’s honeysuckle). CABI Compendium. CABI Compendium, 31193.

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

Answer / Justification:

The climate of concern is considered cold and warm desert, which are not similar to where the species is typically found. There have been reports of this species in the warm desert climate but it is
Reference(s):

- GBIF—the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (0). Lonicera japonica Thunb..

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

Answer / Justification:

The growth habit of the species is a vine but can form dense mats on the ground increasing the competition for light resources. The growth habit is described as rapid and smothering. Growth in invaded areas where the species is established can lead to a reduction in herbs and woody plants. This may lead to changes in forest structure.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). Japanese Honeysuckle \textbar Woody Invasive Species of the Great Lakes Basin.
- [Anonymous] (0). Species: Lonicera japonica, Fire Effects Information System.
- Starr, F., Starr K., & Loope L. (2003). Lonicera.

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

Answer / Justification:

As a climbing vine this species may become ladder fuel in a forest environment. Established populations are likely to recover quickly from a fire disturbance but that is likely to depend on the severity of the fire. It is expected that the above ground portion of the plant will die off but established plants may quickly recover sprouting from intact root crowns. Specific post fire recovery information is lacking but it is possible that the species biomass may increase in certain postfire situations with the increased access to light resources.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). Species: Lonicera japonica, 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 **Medium** confidence in this answer based on the available literature.

Answer / Justification:

It is toxic to humans if the fruits are ingested at large quantities. The symptoms include but are not limited to: vomiting, diarrhea, and respiratory failure (N.C. Cooperative Extension). The species is considered an important browse species for white-tailed deer when other resources are scarce or inaccessible. A wide range of songbirds in North America are known to feed on the fruits (Evans (1984)). Grazing by goats is not recommended as it can stimulate growth and lead to thicker infestations of Lonicera japonica (University of Maryland Extension (n.d.)).

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). Lonicera japonica.
- [Anonymous] (0). Species: Lonicera japonica, Fire Effects Information System.
- Evans, J. E. (1984). Japanese Honeysuckle (Lonicera japonica): A Literature Review of Management Practices. 2023,
- Extension, C. of Agricul (0). Invasives in Your Woodland: Japanese Honeysuckle.

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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:

Vines may limit access in forested areas making movement through those forests more difficult. The vines can form dense thickets that can grow up to 30 feet, trying to absorb as much available light as possible (NH Department of Agriculture).

Reference(s):

- Forest Invasive Plants Resource Center (0). Japanese Honeysuckle.
- NH Department of Agriculture, Markets & Food, Division of Plant Industry (0). Japanese honeysuckle Lonicera japonica Fact Sheet.

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

Answer / Justification:

This species is well know for its capacity to reproduce and spread vegetatively through it's underground rhizomatous root structure. The species is also reported to layer and produce root structures when the nodes of above ground stems come into contact with soil.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). Species: Lonicera japonica, Fire Effects Information System.
- Larson, K. C., Fowler S. P., & Walker J. C. (2002). Lack of pollinators limits fruit set in the exotic Lonicera japonica. American Midland Naturalist. 54–60.

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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:

This species can be grown from cuttings (Starr) and grazing animals may distribute vegetative fragments along with flooding (CABI) but this is not a common method of reproduction. The species primary modes of reproduction are by seed production and it's rhizomatous root system.

Reference(s):

- Starr, F., Starr K., & Loope L. (2003). Lonicera.

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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 does produce viable seed and is a usual means of reproduction for the species.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). Species: Lonicera japonica, Fire Effects Information System.

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

Answer / Justification:

There is no evidence that the species produces copious amounts of seed. There are multiple reports that mention that flowering and seed production is prolific but information on the actual amount of seed produced was missing. Flowering is reported to be most prolific in open habitats when species are young. The species needs to be pollinated by a genetically separate plant to produce viable seed. The flower is primarily pollinated by a hawk moth in it's native region. Research suggests that the species might be lacking specialized pollinators to produce viable seed consistently.

Reference(s):

- Larson, K. C., Fowler S. P., & Walker J. C. (2002). Lack of pollinators limits fruit set in the exotic Lonicera japonica. American Midland Naturalist. 54–60.

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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:

Germination generally occurs the following spring following seed dispersal for most seeds but no quantitative data was found on exact germination rates. Seeds are reported to require cold stratification for germination. Seeds are small and contain limited stored carbohydrates so seedling establishment will be dependent on open and/or recently disturbed areas where seedlings can begin photosynthesis immediately. Seeds may survive a second year but this is reported as a rare occurrence.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). Japanese Honeysuckle (Lonicera japonica).
- Agriculture, NH. Department (0). Japanese honeysuckle, Fact Sheet.
- Leatherman, A. D. (1955). Ecological life-history of Lonicera japonica Thunb..

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

Answer / Justification:

The species is reported to produce viable seed within 3 years of growth. Fruit production is reported to peak around 4-6 years of growth and then declines.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). Species: Lonicera japonica, Fire Effects Information System.

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

Answer / Justification:

The species has been reported to bloom in late April to July and as late as October but other reports have mentioned the blooming period to be a much shorter window, typically May to June. There is not a good source of information showing the species blooms longer than and 3 month period or that seed production occurs more than once in a growing season.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] (0). Japanese Honeysuckle Control.
- [Anonymous] (0). Species: Lonicera japonica, invasive.org Least Wanted.

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:

The berries of the species are eaten by birds and mammals. Birds are considered the primary dispersal agent for this species. It is expected that other wildlife such as mice and deer feed on the berries, travel various distances and disperse weed after defecating.

Reference(s):

- Cottrell, V. (2018). Lonicera morrowii (Morrow's honeysuckle). CABI Compendium. CABI Compendium, 31193.
- [Anonymous] (0). Species: Lonicera japonica, Fire Effects Information System.

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

Answer / Justification:

Grazing animals may distribute vegetative fragments along with flooding (CABI) but this is not a common method of reproduction. The species primary modes of reproduction are by seed production and it's rhizomatous root system.

Reference(s):

- CABI (0). Lonicera japonica (Japanese honeysuckle) - cabi.

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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:

No evidence was found to suggest that this species would be dispersed via contaminated agriculture or wildflower seed packets, equipment, vehicles, boats or clothing and shoes.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] .

Evaluation Notes

This species has been reported as naturalized and invasive in the U.S. primary in the south east of the country. There are no reports specifically listing the species as naturalized in Nevada but it is assumed to be possible in Nevada's southern warm desert region which matches areas where the species has become naturalized in Arizona.

Total PRE Score

PRE Score: 16 -- High Potential Risk
Confidence: 65 / 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:

• Nicole Valentine	February 14, 2023
• Alex Simmons	February 14, 2023
• Jutta Burger	February 9, 2023

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 # 8819

Date Created: February 14, 2023 - 4:15pm
Date Updated: February 28, 2023 - 5:05pm

Submitted by: Nicole Valentine

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Major
Scope: Q04. Is the species (or cultivar or variety) noted as being invasive in the US or world in a similar climate?

Issue Description

The CABI reference seems to list Lonicera japonica as invasive in all US states, not specifically Nevada? I don't see a reference supporting Lonicera japonica as invasive specifically in Nevada or matching climate states. I would change this answer to no unless you had more specific references. -NV

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

CABI does not include all US states in their invasive listing but Nevada is listed.

https://www.cabidigitallibrary.org/doi/10.1079/cabicompendium.31191

The Distribution map at the bottom of the webpage does show Nevada with the invasive map legend. It does not show the species as naturalized.

Issue ID # 8818

Date Created: February 14, 2023 - 4:13pm
Date Updated: February 28, 2023 - 4:36pm

Submitted by: Nicole Valentine

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

I agree with your answer with your given evidence. Several of the occurrences in GBIF/iNaturalist seem to be horticultural and even the one off the 400 seems to be near the Safe Haven Wildlife Sanctuary. Several of these are marked research grade in iNat which should mean that they are wild, but one of those is in the Arboretum. Several of the occurrences in the matching climates in iNaturalist also appear to be horticultural. You may want to address that these occurrences do not seem to be wild. -NV

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 8813

Date Created: February 14, 2023 - 11:09am
Date Updated: February 24, 2023 - 12:44pm

Submitted by: Alex Simmons

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

Issue Description

Please include justification for your answer. -Alex Simmons

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 8812

Date Created: February 14, 2023 - 11:08am
Date Updated: February 24, 2023 - 10:09am

Submitted by: Alex Simmons

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

Issue Description

Please correct Map file name with the standard naming convention:
"SpeciesName_StateName_ClimateMatch.pdf" -Alex Simmons

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 8811

Date Created: February 14, 2023 - 11:05am
Date Updated: February 28, 2023 - 4:35pm

Submitted by: Alex Simmons

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

I agree with Jutta. Q2 and Q4 must either both be no or both be yes. Currently, the answers conflict with each other. -Alex Simmons

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 8810

Date Created: February 14, 2023 - 10:53am
Date Updated: February 28, 2023 - 5:15pm

Submitted by: Alex Simmons

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

Issue Description

Please add Evaluation Summary. -Alex Simmons

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 8789

Date Created: February 9, 2023 - 4:22pm
Date Updated: February 28, 2023 - 5:14pm

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

Issue Description

There are a couple of additional references that you could include, such as Schierenbeck, K. A. (2004). Japanese Honeysuckle as an invasive species, History, Ecology and Context.

This ref is now linked to Lonicera japonica & so should come up when you search for references for this species. If they are peer-reviewed (internally or externally) and support your justification, you can move confidence to "very high". - Jutta

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

This reference article seems to be behind a paywall and I do not have access to it.

Issue ID # 8788

Date Created: February 9, 2023 - 4:19pm
Date Updated: February 24, 2023 - 1:10pm

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

Add some description of the plant's propagules and cite a botanical resource. This provides enough inference to justify your answer. - Jutta Burger

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 8787

Date Created: February 9, 2023 - 4:10pm
Date Updated: February 24, 2023 - 1:30pm

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Minor
Scope: Q08. Is the plant noted as promoting fire and/or changing fire regimes?

Issue Description

Two sentence fragments. - Jutta Burger

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 8786

Date Created: February 9, 2023 - 3:53pm
Date Updated: February 24, 2023 - 12:44pm

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

Issue Description

Write out your justification. This will be based on the climate match results. - Jutta

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 8785

Date Created: February 9, 2023 - 3:50pm
Date Updated: February 28, 2023 - 5:12pm

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Major
Scope: Q04. Is the species (or cultivar or variety) noted as being invasive in the US or world in a similar climate?

Issue Description

The answer to this question cannot be "yes" if the answer to question 2 is "no". You will better be able to tell the answer to this, but it seems likely that it has naturalized but is not invasive in Nevada's climate. - Jutta

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 8784

Date Created: February 9, 2023 - 3:44pm
Date Updated: February 24, 2023 - 12:33pm

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

Include a more specific statement about mention of L. japonica being widely naturalized in areas that do not match Nevada's climate and make reference to the Climate Match tool, which is the key tool to check climatic overlap. However, it does look like's it's naturalized in at least a portion of Nevada's climate. - Jutta

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 8782

Date Created: February 8, 2023 - 7:23am
Date Updated: February 24, 2023 - 10:10am

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

Issue Description

Paste in the direct link to the climate match map for Lonicera japonica. Here it is (just paste this): https://weedmap.cal-ipc.org/climatematch/?areaType=states&areaList=32&mapView=4%2C-93.50000%2C37.99508&datalayer=PRE+Combined&datalayeropacity=60&gbif_taxonkey=5334240&gbif_search=Lonicera+japonica

You can find it under "share and download" on the climate match widget. - Jutta

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 8781

Date Created: February 8, 2023 - 7:14am
Date Updated: February 28, 2023 - 5:12pm

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

Issue Description

Add a brief summary of the evaluation. This should include a general description of what it is, where it's native to, where it's introduced and key features that have helped to determine its score. - Jutta

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

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.