Plant Risk Evaluator -- PRE™
Evaluation Report

Lychnis coronaria -- Oregon

2022 Western IPM Grant Project

PRE Score: 10 -- Low Potential Risk
Confidence: 60 / 100
Questions answered: 19 of 20 -- Valid (80% or more questions answered)

Privacy: Private
Status: Completed

Evaluation Date: December 27, 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

Lychnis coronaria

Image by Ron Vanderhoff

Evaluation Overview

A PRE™ screener conducted a literature review for this plant (*Lychnis coronaria*) 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

Lychnis coronaria (synonymous with Silene coronaria), commonly known as rose campion, is a short lived perennial forb. As an ornamental flower, it is generally grown as a biennial or annual and it has been used in medicine for its therapeutic benefit for bronchial asthma, anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial properties. It is native to the Mediterranean, Middle East, and Central Asia and has become naturalized in the Czech Republic, Portugal, US, United Kingdom, New Zealand, Japan, Chile, Australia, Norway, Sweden, Austria, and Estonia. In the Czech Republic, Lychnis coronaria was previously classified as non-invasive; however, more recent research suggests Lychnis coronaria has high invasive potential due to it's high germination rate, rapid growth, and observed localized spreading. When planted in perennial flower beds in the Czech Republic, Lychnis coronaria was found to dominate over other species and spread to neighboring flower beds, but there is no evidence that it dominates over other vegetation in natural areas. Lychnis coronaria can produce copious amounts of viable seeds and germination rates were found to be exceptionally high (99%-100%). Reproduction of this plant occurs through seed production, but asexual propagation via stem or leaf cuttings is also used in horticulture practices. The seeds are capable of being dispersed by attaching to animal fur or water, but there is a lack of evidence to suggest the propagules are dispersed long distances by wind, birds, or by humans. There is a lack of evidence that indicates Lychnis coronaria is invasive anywhere else in the world besides the Czech Republic at this time. In addition, there are many gaps in knowledge regarding Lychnis coronaria and more research is needed to evaluate the length of seed production, vectors of seed dispersal, effects on fire regimes and native plant communities, and invasive potential in countries where it has become naturalized. Based on the the evidence provided, the total PRE Score for Lychnis coronaria is 10, which indicates a low potential.

General Information

Status: Completed
Screener: Justine Casebolt
Evaluation Date: December 27, 2022

Plant Information

Plant: *Lychnis coronaria*

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

Answer / Justification:

Lychnis coronaria is native to the Mediterranean, Middle East, and Central Asia (Jiang et al., 2016). It has become naturalized in the Czech Republic (Vojík et al., 2022) and Portugal (de Almeida & Frietas, 2006). According to A Global Compendium of Weeds, it has also become naturalized in US, United Kingdom, New Zealand, Japan, Chile, Australia, Norway, Sweden, Austria, and Estonia.

Reference(s):

- Jiang, L., Dunn B. L., Wang Y-wen., & Goad C. L. (2016). Responses to Propagation Substrate and Rooting Hormone Products to Facilitate Asexual Propagation of Silene chalcedonica and Silene coronaria. Journal of Environmental Horticulture. 34, 80–83.
- Vojík, M., Kadlecová M., Kutlvašr J., Pergl J., & Bímová K. Berchová (2022). Two Shades of Grey: Effect of Temperature on Seed Germination of the Escaping Ornamental Species Lychnis Coronaria and Stachys Byzantina.
- de Almeida, J. Domingues, & Freitas H. (2006). Exotic naturalized flora of continental Portugal – A reassessment. Botanica Complutensis.
- Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. Third Edition..

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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:

According to the PRE Climate Match tool, GBIF, and Randall (2017), Lychnis coronaria is naturalized throughout the US, Europe, Australia, and New Zealand in areas with similar climate to Oregon (temperate mountain and temperate desert, from zone 4 to 11).

Reference(s):

- GBIF—the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (0). Silene coronaria (L.) Clairv. GBIF.
- Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. Third Edition..

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

Answer / Justification:

Moravcová et al., (2010) previously classified Lychnis coronaria as non-invasive; however, due to it's high germination rate, rapid growth, and observed localized spreading, Vojík et al. (2022) claim Lychnis coronaria has high invasive potential in the Czech Republic. Another article by Vojík et al. (2020) refers to the invasive behavior of Lychnis coronaria, and the authors indicate that this may lead to an update in the Catalogue of Alien Plants of the Czech Republic. There is a lack to evidence which indicates Lychnis coronaria is invasive anywhere else in the world, which is why the confidence level is low.

Reference(s):

- Vojík, M., Kadlecová M., Kutlvašr J., Pergl J., & Bímová K. Berchová (2022). Two Shades of Grey: Effect of Temperature on Seed Germination of the Escaping Ornamental Species Lychnis Coronaria and Stachys Byzantina.
- Vojík, M., Sádlo J., Pet?ík P., Pysek P., Man M., & Pergl J. (2020). Two faces of parks: sources of invasion and habitat for threatened native plants. Preslia. 92, 353–373.
- Moravcova, L., Pyšek P., Jarošík V., Havlí?ková V., Zákravsk\`y P., & others (2010). Reproductive characteristics of neophytes in the Czech Republic: traits of invasive and non-invasive species. Preslia. 82, 365–390.

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

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

Answer / Justification:

There are areas of the Czech Republic with similar climate to Oregon, where Lychnis coronaria is noted for its high potential as being invasive. There is a lack of evidence that indicates Lychnis coronaria is invasive anywhere else in the world, which is why the confidence level is low.

Reference(s):

- Vojík, M., Sádlo J., Pet?ík P., Pysek P., Man M., & Pergl J. (2020). Two faces of parks: sources of invasion and habitat for threatened native plants. Preslia. 92, 353–373.
- Vojík, M., Kadlecová M., Kutlvašr J., Pergl J., & Bímová K. Berchová (2022). Two Shades of Grey: Effect of Temperature on Seed Germination of the Escaping Ornamental Species Lychnis Coronaria and Stachys Byzantina.

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

Answer / Justification:

There are other species under the Lychnis genus, but I could not find any references to any of the species being invasive in areas with a similar climate to Oregon. Silene gallica is native to western Asia, North Africa, and Europe, and known to be invasive in Australia and New Zealand where there is similar climate to Oregon in certain areas.

Reference(s):

- Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. Third Edition..
- Popay, I. (2013). Silene gallica (common catchfly).

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:

According to the PRE Climate Matching tool, Lychnis coronaria is found predominately in regions outside the climate zones that are similar to Oregon.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] .

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

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

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

Answer / Justification:

Kutluasr et al. (2018) found that Lychnis coronaria dominated perennial flower beds where it had been planted and even spread into neighboring flower beds in other distant areas. To date, there is no evidence of Lychnis coronaria dominating other vegetation in natural areas.

Reference(s):

- Kutlvašr, J., Pergl J., Baroš A., & Pysek P. (2019). Survival, dynamics of spread and invasive potential of species in perennial plantations. Biological Invasions. 21, 561–573.

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

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

Answer / Justification:

Silene coronaria is a perennial flower found in temperate regions; therefore, the likelihood that it promotes fire or changes fire regimes is low. I could not find any scientific evidence that Lychnis coronaria promotes fire or changes fire regimes.

Reference(s):

- Jiang, L., Dunn B. L., Wang Y-wen., & Goad C. L. (2016). Responses to Propagation Substrate and Rooting Hormone Products to Facilitate Asexual Propagation of Silene chalcedonica and Silene coronaria. Journal of Environmental Horticulture. 34, 80–83.

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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:

I could not find any evidence that Lychnis coronaria is toxic to humans or animals. In fact, it has been used in medicine for its anti-inflammatory properties, therapeutic benefit for bronchial asthma, and antimicrobial properties (Verma et al., 2021; Güvensen et al., 2916).

Reference(s):

- Verma, P., Gulati K., & Ray A. (2021). Evaluation of Cellular and Molecular Mechanism of Anti-Asthmatic Effects of A Traditional Herbal Drug In Rats. Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Development. 9, 29–34.
- Güvensen, N. Ceyhan, Keskin D., & Yildiz K. (2016). COMPARISION OF ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF DIFFERENT EXTRACTS OF SILENE CORONARIA (Desr.) Clairv. ex Rchb. AND SILENE DENIZLIENSIS Aytaç. GROWN IN TURKEY. Global Journal of Research on Medicinal Plants & Indigenous Medicine. 5, 286–291.

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

Answer / Justification:

I could not find any evidence of this.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] .

Reproductive Strategies (Questions 11 - 17)

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

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

Answer / Justification:

I could not find evidence that Lychnis coronaria reproduces and spreads vegetatively on it's own. Seed production is the primary means of reproduction (Maravcova et al. 2010; Vojík et al., 2022). Asexual propagation via stem or leaf cuttings is used in horticulture practices (Jiang, 2011; Jiang et al., 2016).

Reference(s):

- Moravcova, L., Pyšek P., Jarošík V., Havlí?ková V., Zákravsk\`y P., & others (2010). Reproductive characteristics of neophytes in the Czech Republic: traits of invasive and non-invasive species. Preslia. 82, 365–390.
- Vojík, M., Kadlecová M., Kutlvašr J., Pergl J., & Bímová K. Berchová (2022). Two Shades of Grey: Effect of Temperature on Seed Germination of the Escaping Ornamental Species Lychnis Coronaria and Stachys Byzantina.
- Jiang, L. (2011). Hybridization, Genetic Manipulation, and Asexual Propagation of Lychnis Species.
- Jiang, L., Dunn B. L., Wang Y-wen., & Goad C. L. (2016). Responses to Propagation Substrate and Rooting Hormone Products to Facilitate Asexual Propagation of Silene chalcedonica and Silene coronaria. Journal of Environmental Horticulture. 34, 80–83.

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

Answer / Justification:

I could not find any evidence that naturally detached fragments from the plant are capable of producing new plants. Seed production is the primary means of reproduction (Maravcova et al. 2010; Vojík et al., 2022).

Reference(s):

- Moravcova, L., Pyšek P., Jarošík V., Havlí?ková V., Zákravsk\`y P., & others (2010). Reproductive characteristics of neophytes in the Czech Republic: traits of invasive and non-invasive species. Preslia. 82, 365–390.
- Vojík, M., Kadlecová M., Kutlvašr J., Pergl J., & Bímová K. Berchová (2022). Two Shades of Grey: Effect of Temperature on Seed Germination of the Escaping Ornamental Species Lychnis Coronaria and Stachys Byzantina.

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

Answer / Justification:

Yes, based on germination studies, Lychnis coronaria commonly produces viable seeds. In a seed germination experiment, Vojík et al. (2022) found that nearly 99% of Lychnis coronaria seeds germinated and rapid germination occurred within the first 6 days. In addition, Moravcová et al. (2010) found that 100% of Lychnis coronaria seeds germinated from naturalized populations in the Czech Republic. However, in a seed dispersal field study in Archterberg, Netherlands, the seeds of Lychnis coronaria did not successfully germinate (Heijting et al., 2009).

Reference(s):

- Moravcova, L., Pyšek P., Jarošík V., Havlí?ková V., Zákravsk\`y P., & others (2010). Reproductive characteristics of neophytes in the Czech Republic: traits of invasive and non-invasive species. Preslia. 82, 365–390.
- Vojík, M., Kadlecová M., Kutlvašr J., Pergl J., & Bímová K. Berchová (2022). Two Shades of Grey: Effect of Temperature on Seed Germination of the Escaping Ornamental Species Lychnis Coronaria and Stachys Byzantina.
- Heijting, S., Van Der Werf W., & Kropff M. J. (2009). Seed dispersal by forage harvester and rigid-tine cultivator in maize. Weed Research. 49, 153–163.

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

Answer / Justification:

Vojík et al. (2022) found that a two year old plant growing in an experimental garden bed produced an average of 19,000 seeds.

Reference(s):

- Vojík, M., Kadlecová M., Kutlvašr J., Pergl J., & Bímová K. Berchová (2022). Two Shades of Grey: Effect of Temperature on Seed Germination of the Escaping Ornamental Species Lychnis Coronaria and Stachys Byzantina.

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

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

Answer / Justification:

Vojík et al. (2022) found that nearly 99% of Lychnis coronaria seeds germinated and rapid germination occurred within the first 6 days. In addition, Moravcová et al. (2010) found that 100% of Lychnis coronaria seeds germinated from naturalized populations in the Czech Republic. However, in a seed dispersal field study in Archterberg, Netherlands, the seeds of Lychnis coronaria did not successfully germinate (Heijting et al., 2009).

Reference(s):

- Vojík, M., Kadlecová M., Kutlvašr J., Pergl J., & Bímová K. Berchová (2022). Two Shades of Grey: Effect of Temperature on Seed Germination of the Escaping Ornamental Species Lychnis Coronaria and Stachys Byzantina.
- Heijting, S., Van Der Werf W., & Kropff M. J. (2009). Seed dispersal by forage harvester and rigid-tine cultivator in maize. Weed Research. 49, 153–163.
- Moravcova, L., Pyšek P., Jarošík V., Havlí?ková V., Zákravsk\`y P., & others (2010). Reproductive characteristics of neophytes in the Czech Republic: traits of invasive and non-invasive species. Preslia. 82, 365–390.

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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:

Vojík et al. (2022) found that a two year old plant growing in an experimental garden bed produced viable seeds.

Reference(s):

- Vojík, M., Kadlecová M., Kutlvašr J., Pergl J., & Bímová K. Berchová (2022). Two Shades of Grey: Effect of Temperature on Seed Germination of the Escaping Ornamental Species Lychnis Coronaria and Stachys Byzantina.

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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?

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] .

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

Answer / Justification:

Yes, the propagules can attach to animal fur and potentially be dispersed long distances (Moravcová et al., 2010). It is possible for seeds to be dispersed by waterfowl, but the field research to support this is lacking (Lovas-Kiss et al., 2020; Costea et al., 2019). In a controlled feeding trial, Costea et al. (2019) found Lychnis coronaria seed germination increased after gut passage in mallards, with 83% of seeds germinated.

Reference(s):

- Lovas-Kiss, Á., Vincze O., Kleyheeg E., Sramkó G., Laczkó L., Fekete R., et al. (2020). Seed mass, hardness, and phylogeny explain the potential for endozoochory by granivorous waterbirds. Ecology and Evolution. 10, 1413–1424.
- Costea, M., Miari H. El, Laczkó L., Fekete R., Molnár A. V., Lovas-Kiss Á., et al. (2019). The effect of gut passage by waterbirds on the seed coat and pericarp of diaspores lacking “external flesh”: Evidence for widespread adaptation to endozoochory in angiosperms. PLOS ONE. 14, e0226551.
- Moravcova, L., Pyšek P., Jarošík V., Havlí?ková V., Zákravsk\`y P., & others (2010). Reproductive characteristics of neophytes in the Czech Republic: traits of invasive and non-invasive species. Preslia. 82, 365–390.

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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:

It is possible for the seeds to be dispersed by water (Moravcová et al., 2010), but there is a lack of evidence that Lychnis coronaria propagules are frequently dispersed long distances by wind or water.

Reference(s):

- Moravcova, L., Pyšek P., Jarošík V., Havlí?ková V., Zákravsk\`y P., & others (2010). Reproductive characteristics of neophytes in the Czech Republic: traits of invasive and non-invasive species. Preslia. 82, 365–390.

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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 that the plant's propagules are frequently spread via contaminated seed, equipment, vehicles, boats, or clothing shoes. In a seed dispersal study in maize fields in the Netherlands, Lychnis coronaria seeds were introduced, but failed to successfully germinate (Heijting et al., 2007).

Reference(s):

- Heijting, S., Van Der Werf W., & Kropff M. J. (2009). Seed dispersal by forage harvester and rigid-tine cultivator in maize. Weed Research. 49, 153–163.

Total PRE Score

PRE Score: 10 -- Low Potential Risk
Confidence: 60 / 100
Questions answered: 19 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:

• Jutta Burger	February 17, 2023
• Troy Abercrombie	February 14, 2023
• Nicole Valentine	January 13, 2023
• Alex Simmons	January 6, 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 # 8832

Date Created: February 17, 2023 - 11:30am
Date Updated: February 20, 2023 - 12:29pm

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

Add that there is no evidence to date of the species dominating other vegetation in natural areas. - JB

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Added suggestion

Issue ID # 8831

Date Created: February 17, 2023 - 11:28am
Date Updated: February 20, 2023 - 12:14pm

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

Status: Fixed
Type: Comment

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

Issue Description

You could make mention that CABI lists Silene gallica (Lychnis was split from Silene) as a species known to be invasive in areas outside of its range, such as parts of AU and NZ, but that they do not appear to overlap w Oregon's climate. - JB

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Changes the answer to yes, added information on Silene gallica and found that is is invasive in Australia and New Zealand and is reported in areas with similar climate to Oregon, based on the climate matching tool.

Issue ID # 8829

Date Created: February 17, 2023 - 11:04am
Date Updated: February 20, 2023 - 12:30pm

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

Again, because your answer is based on solid references and more than just inference, you could increase confidence to "high". - JB

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Changed confidence to high

Issue ID # 8830

Date Created: February 17, 2023 - 11:04am
Date Updated: February 20, 2023 - 12:32pm

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

Again, because your answer is based on solid references and more than just inference, you could increase confidence to "high". - JB

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Repeated suggestion... not sure if this was meant for another question. But Q2 has been moved to high confidence.

Issue ID # 8828

Date Created: February 17, 2023 - 11:02am
Date Updated: February 20, 2023 - 12:18pm

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

You could move confidence to "very high" because you have solid, peer-reviewed publications that described its naturalized range. - JB

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Changed confidence to very high.

Issue ID # 8827

Date Created: February 17, 2023 - 10:56am
Date Updated: February 20, 2023 - 3:23pm

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

Issue Description

Remember to change the score that you're references (or delete the exact score) in the summary if it changes after you address issues (excellent summary, btw). - JB

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Updated the summary and PRE score, removed the sentence on confidence level.

Issue ID # 8738

Date Created: January 13, 2023 - 4:37pm
Date Updated: February 20, 2023 - 12:45pm

Submitted by: Nicole Valentine

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

Issue Description

For Q8 and Q10 if the plant characteristics make it unlikely to promote fire or form dense thickets, you could list these as evidence and make an inference, raising confidence to medium for these questions. -NV

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Changed confidence to medium and added botanical and habitat information.

Issue ID # 8737

Date Created: January 13, 2023 - 4:31pm
Date Updated: February 20, 2023 - 11:56am

Submitted by: Nicole Valentine

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

Issue Description

For Qs 3 and 4 invasive potential is not invasive. PRE Guidance says, "for a plant to be considered invasive, it must cause significant economic or environmental damage." I know you said Yes with low confidence which should discount the score, but it appears the points for Questions 3 and 4 are still being counted, so you may want to change the answer to No without more evidence. -NV

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Changed both 3 and 4 to no since there is a lack of evidence to suggest it causes economic or environmental damage. It is only noted for it's invasive potential and behavior by the references provided.

Issue ID # 8736

Date Created: January 10, 2023 - 2:13pm
Date Updated: February 20, 2023 - 12:17pm

Submitted by: Nicole Valentine

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

Issue Description

Link for PRE map does not work. Must click share and download then share to get the correct URL.

https://weedmap.cal-ipc.org/climatematch/?areaType=states&areaList=41&mapView=4%2C-93.50000%2C37.99508&datalayer=PRE+Combined&datalayeropacity=60&gbif_taxonkey=5384741&gbif_search=Lychnis+coronaria

-NV

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

I don't know what happened to all my climate matching links, I am pretty sure I added them, but for some reason they were changed. I noticed that the link in "Visit the Climate Matching Map Tool to generate a map" doesn't work right now. Not sure if that is the problem.

Issue ID # 8715

Date Created: January 6, 2023 - 4:59pm
Date Updated: February 20, 2023 - 11:50am

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 would change the answer here to "No." Whether it happens frequently or not is key. -Alex Simmons

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Changed answer to no and confidence to medium, based on the evidence.

Issue ID # 8714

Date Created: January 6, 2023 - 4:58pm
Date Updated: February 20, 2023 - 12:34pm

Submitted by: Alex Simmons

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Minor
Scope: Q12. If naturally detached fragments from this plant are capable of producing new plants, is this a common method of reproduction for the plant?

Issue Description

I think you could raise the confidence level here to medium since you have strong evidence that it propagates by seed. -Alex Simmons

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Changed confidence to medium

Issue ID # 8712

Date Created: January 6, 2023 - 4:56pm
Date Updated: February 20, 2023 - 12:19pm

Submitted by: Alex Simmons

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

Issue Description

You can leave out the first sentence. It is not needed to answer the question, plus its already in the synopsis. -Alex Simmons

Issue Resolution (Screener's Response to Issue)

Removed first sentence. Thanks!

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.

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