Plant Risk Evaluator -- PRE™
Evaluation Report

Searsia lancea -- Nevada

2023-2025 Western IPM Project

PRE Score: 13 -- Moderate Potential Risk
Confidence: 70 / 100
Questions answered: 19 of 20 -- Valid (80% or more questions answered)

Privacy: Public
Status: Completed

Evaluation Date: February 5, 2025

This PDF was created on August 21, 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

Searsia lancea

Image by Ron Vanderhoff

Evaluation Overview

A PRE™ screener conducted a literature review for this plant (*Searsia lancea*) 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

Searsia lancea is a species that is native to South Africa and has since become naturalized in the U.S. as well as other parts of the world. Some of the populations in the U.S. such as those in Arizona and bordering the Saharan Desert match similar climate to that found in Nevada. The species is not widely considered invasive but there are many concerns about certain invasive characteristics it has including abundant seed production, heat and freezing resistance, low water needs, and its stature which could shade out other species. A lot of these concerns come from sources out of Arizona, many of which either said the plant is invasive or bordering on invasive. The plant spreads mostly through suckering and dispersal by birds which significantly increase its range.

General Information

Status: Completed
Screener: Oscar Hernandez
Evaluation Date: February 5, 2025

Plant Information

Plant: *Searsia lancea*

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:

Searsia lancea is native to Southern Africa from Zambia and has been noted to have become naturalized in other regions including some parts of the United States, New Zealand, and New South Wales (Weedwise, 2018). Larger populations have been documented around Tuscon, AZ and along the Southern California coast by the Jepson Herbarium and the University of Arizona respectively (Hrusa 2021)(University of Arizona)(Miller, 2012).

Reference(s):

- Hrusa, F., Sanders A., & Dean E. (2021). CATALOGUE OF NON-NATIVE VASCULAR PLANTS OCCURRING SPONTANEOUSLY IN CALIFORNIA BEYOND THOSE ADDRESSED IN "THE JEPSON MANUAL"—PART I. 39.
- University of Arizona (0). Campus Arboretum - Searsia lancea.
- WeedWise, NSW. (2018). NSW WeedWise Australian Weed.

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

Answer / Justification:

The climate match tool indicates that the majority of populations in Arizona and few in California have become naturalized in the same climate as the emerging Nevada populations. Georeferenced data from GBIF confirms the climate overlap in regions of the Sonoran Desert and around Las Vegas, NV. (GBIF, 2021)(Miller, 2012). The naturalization of Searsia lancea in the Tucson and Rincon mountains after its escape from the Sonoran Desert is also documented (Anderson, 2007).

Reference(s):

- GBIF.org (2021). Searsia Lancea GBIF Map.
- Miller, J. M., & Baldwin B. G. (2012). Searsia lancea.
- Anderson, J. L. (2007). ANACARDIACEAE SUMAC FAMILY.

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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:

The plant has been noted to have many invasive qualities including high yield of seed, its ability to adapt to soils, and its overall hardiness(Segade, 2000). Their stature and shade they provide has also been noted to be detrimental to other plants ability to receive sunlight. The USDA's Invasive plants and Weeds list specifically states, "This species generally occurs as a weed in wildland areas of the Southwestern Region rather than as an invasive plant" (USDA, 2021). More recently, The University of Arizona has stated the plant borders the line between a non-invasive and invasive species and has it listed as invasive, however there is no documentation regarding specific instances of this species causing significant economic or environmental damage (University of Arizona, 2024).

Reference(s):

- Segade, A. (2000). African sumac (Rhus lancea). The Plant Press The Arizona Native Plant Society. 24(2), 1, 10-11.
- USDA Plants Database (2021). PLANTS Database - Plant List of Accepted Nomenclature, Taxonomy, and Symbols.
- University of Arizona (0). Campus Arboretum - Searsia lancea.

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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:

The USDA's Invasive plants and Weeds list specifically states, "This species generally occurs as a weed in wildland areas of the Southwestern Region rather than as an invasive plant" (USDA, 2021). While much of the Southwestern region in which this species is found in a similar climate, there is not enough evidence to suggest that the species is actually invasive. It should be noted that several sources from Arizona refer to the plant as invasive but do not provide details/evidence (Segade, 2000).

Reference(s):

- Segade, A. (2000). African sumac (Rhus lancea). The Plant Press The Arizona Native Plant Society. 24(2), 1, 10-11.
- USDA Plants Database (2021). PLANTS Database - Plant List of Accepted Nomenclature, Taxonomy, and Symbols.

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

Answer / Justification:

In 2007 many species previously under the Rhus genus were reclassified under Searsia based off of new phylogenetic information revealing that these two genera are actually widely separated (Miller, 2001)(Moffett, 2007). No other species under the Searsia genus are know or recorded to be invasive in a similar climate. This is supported by the USDA's invasive plants and weeds list (USDA, 2021).

Reference(s):

- Moffett, R. O. (2007). Name changes in the Old World Rhus and recognition of Searsia (Anacardiaceae). Bothalia. 37, 165–175.
- Miller, A. J., Young D. A., & Wen J. (2001). Phylogeny and Biogeography of Rhus (Anacardiaceae) Based on ITS Sequence Data. International Journal of Plant Sciences.
- USDA Plants Database (2021). PLANTS Database - Plant List of Accepted Nomenclature, Taxonomy, and Symbols.

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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 species is native to South Africa and therefore is most abundant there. South Africa has a different climate compared to that found with Nevada. Even the majority of the species naturalized in the U.S. exist in a different climate. Only the Arizona populations Tucson and Phoenix as well as a small population within the Saharan Desert match the Climate.

Reference(s):

- GBIF.org (2021). Searsia Lancea GBIF Map.

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:

As previously mentioned, the stature of this plant and the shade it provides has been noted to be detrimental to other plants ability to receive sunlight (Segade, 2000). Additionally, the large amounts of leaf litter that result also play a role in denying other plants the ability to effectively grow. After naturalizing in New South Wales, it has been documented to be outcompeting native plants in that area (WeedWise, 2018).

Reference(s):

- Segade, A. (2000). African sumac (Rhus lancea). The Plant Press The Arizona Native Plant Society. 24(2), 1, 10-11.
- WeedWise, NSW. (2018). NSW WeedWise: Willow rhus (Searsia lancea).

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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:

Evidence of adaptation to fire regimes includes Searsia lancea's ability to resprout from its base if the main tree is killed (International Dendrology Society, 2021) and its relatively low ash content in comparison to Tamarix usneoides which would lend to its burning (NR, 2020). The presence of fats, oils, and resins in the plant contribute to the extended range of fires(Goldammer, 2004).

Reference(s):

- Society, I. Dendrology (2021). Rhus lancea - Trees and Shrubs Online.
- NR, N., SO B., RMS F., & IM W. (2020). Co-combustion of Searsia lancea and Tamarix usneoides with high ash coal.. Fuel. 267(117282),
- Goldammer, J. G., & de Ronde C. (2004). Wildland Fire Management Handbook for Sub-Sahara Africa.

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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:

Searsia lancea has been lauded for its medicinal uses in treating respiratory illnesses in humans such as colds ad influenza (Binyane, 2023). A variety of birds have been observed eating the fruits of the tree and play a vital role in the dispersal of the seeds (Segade, 2000). The foliage of the species has been noted to be eaten by livestock and used for shade (Stern, 2008).

Reference(s):

- Binyane, M. Emily, Mashele S. Samson, Mfengwana P-M-A. Hildah, Binyane M. Emily, Mashele S. Samson, & Mfengwana P-M-A. Hildah (2023). A Review of South African Traditional Medicinal Plants Used for Treating Fungal Coinfections in COVID-19 Patients with Respiratory Diseases. Medicinal Plants - Chemical, Biochemical, and Pharmacological Approaches.
- Segade, A. (2000). African sumac (Rhus lancea). The Plant Press The Arizona Native Plant Society. 24(2), 1, 10-11.
- Stern, M. (2008). Searsia lancea. South Africa National Biodiversity Institute - PlantZAfrica.

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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:

Searsia lancea usually grows along rivers and streams and can reach 20-30 feet in height and width (Stern, 2008). Anecdotal evidence of thickets forming as part of an infestation in Australia have been recorded (Herbarium, 2018). Clusters of plants are common as suckers are a mode of which the plant spreads. These clusters will usually consist of full grown trees connected by many saplings which together can be enough to impede traversal(Herbarium, 2015). Photographic evidence further solidifies the creation of thickets and dense, bushy habitats that could realistically block or slow movement (Calflora, 2021)(iNaturalist).

Reference(s):

- Herbarium, A. Virtual (2015). Australasian Virtual Herbarium, Searsia NSW857009.
- Herbarium, A. Virtual (2018). Australasian Virtual Herbarium: Searsia NSW1055336.
- Stern, M. (2008). Searsia lancea. South Africa National Biodiversity Institute - PlantZAfrica.
- Calflora (2021). Calflora Searsia Observations 8-2021.
- iNaturalist (0). iNaturalist Searsia lancea observation.

Reproductive Strategies (Questions 11 - 17)

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

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

Answer / Justification:

Searsia lancea is described to reproduce via suckering (Herbarium, 2015)(University of Arizona, 2024)(Weedwise, 2018). These sources specifically cite suckering as a way this species spreads/travels.

Reference(s):

- Herbarium, A. Virtual (2015). Australasian Virtual Herbarium, Searsia NSW857009.
- University of Arizona (0). Campus Arboretum - Searsia lancea.
- WeedWise, NSW. (2018). NSW WeedWise: Willow rhus (Searsia lancea).

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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:

Sources only describe suckering capabilities of the species in which new growth occurs from roots. It's been recorded that sprouts can arise from detached roots but no evidence that this occurs naturally or is at all a common way Searsia lancea reproduces.(Herbarium, 2015) One source anecdotally makes mention of having to remove 111 seedlings in a single year beneath and around just one female tree (Segade, 2000).

Reference(s):

- Herbarium, A. Virtual (2015). Australasian Virtual Herbarium, Searsia NSW857009.
- Segade, A. (2000). African sumac (Rhus lancea). The Plant Press The Arizona Native Plant Society. 24(2), 1, 10-11.

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

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

Answer / Justification:

Copious seed production is often cited as a defining characteristic (Segade, 2000). The ease of growing full trees from seed has been well documented (Palmer, 1972)(USDA, 2021)

Reference(s):

- Segade, A. (2000). African sumac (Rhus lancea). The Plant Press The Arizona Native Plant Society. 24(2), 1, 10-11.
- Palmer, E. (1972). Trees of Southern Africa, covering all known indigenous species in the Republic of South Africa, South-West Africa, Botswana, Lesotho & Swaziland.
- USDA Plants Database (2021). PLANTS Database - Plant List of Accepted Nomenclature, Taxonomy, and Symbols.

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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:

Copious seed production is often cited as a defining characteristic (Segade, 2000). Seeds are approximately 5mm in length and one is found per single fruit (USDA, 2021). Based on the observations of another reviewer who had experience documenting and estimating seed counts in this species, two mature trees had approximately 1600 and 1200 seeds respectively (Vanderhoff, 2021).

Reference(s):

- USDA Plants Database (2021). PLANTS Database - Plant List of Accepted Nomenclature, Taxonomy, and Symbols.
- Segade, A. (2000). African sumac (Rhus lancea). The Plant Press The Arizona Native Plant Society. 24(2), 1, 10-11.
- Vanderhoff, R. (2021). iNaturalist, for Searsia lancea.

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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:

The ease of growing full trees from seed has been well documented (Palmer, 1972)(USDA, 2021). The dispersal of seeds by birds has been emphasized in this species (Segade, 2000). A study found that germination rates of Searsia lancea increased from 8% percent to 28% after passing through a bird's gut (Vukeya, 2021).

Reference(s):

- Segade, A. (2000). African sumac (Rhus lancea). The Plant Press The Arizona Native Plant Society. 24(2), 1, 10-11.
- Palmer, E. (1972). Trees of Southern Africa, covering all known indigenous species in the Republic of South Africa, South-West Africa, Botswana, Lesotho & Swaziland.
- USDA Plants Database (2021). PLANTS Database - Plant List of Accepted Nomenclature, Taxonomy, and Symbols.
- Vukeya, L. R. (2021). Interspecific competition in germination of bird-dispersed seeds in a habitat with sparse tree vegetation in South Africa. Botanical Studies. 62(10),

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 / Justification:

Could not find information regarding the time to produce viable seed in this species.

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] .

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

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

Answer / Justification:

Noted to flower from late summer to early winter (Palmer, 1972). Calflora has the flowering period set as March - June (Calflora, 2021)

Reference(s):

- Palmer, E. (1972). Trees of Southern Africa, covering all known indigenous species in the Republic of South Africa, South-West Africa, Botswana, Lesotho & Swaziland.
- Calflora (2021). Searsia lancea.

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:

Birds play a vital role in the dispersal of Searsia lancea seeds (Palmer, 1972)(USDA, 2021). Observations have been recorded detailing specific birds that have played a role in dispersal in Arizona including English sparrows, house finches, crowned sparrows, cardinals, and mocking birds (Segade, 2021). Had trouble finding specifics for distance covered but I think its reasonable to expect these birds to cover at least 100 m distance.

Reference(s):

- Palmer, E. (1972). Trees of Southern Africa, covering all known indigenous species in the Republic of South Africa, South-West Africa, Botswana, Lesotho & Swaziland.
- Segade, A. (2000). African sumac (Rhus lancea). The Plant Press The Arizona Native Plant Society. 24(2), 1, 10-11.
- USDA Plants Database (2021). PLANTS Database - Plant List of Accepted Nomenclature, Taxonomy, and Symbols.

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

Answer / Justification:

The seeds have been noted to be too heavy to be transported by wind (Segade, 2000). Searsia lancea is known to occupy some riparian habitat and the seed's fleshy mesocarp makes it buoyant which may suggest dispersal via water(USDA, 2021)(Vukeya, 2021)(Vanderhoff).

Reference(s):

- Vukeya, L. R. (2021). Interspecific competition in germination of bird-dispersed seeds in a habitat with sparse tree vegetation in South Africa. Botanical Studies. 62(10),
- Segade, A. (2000). African sumac (Rhus lancea). The Plant Press The Arizona Native Plant Society. 24(2), 1, 10-11.
- USDA Plants Database (2021). PLANTS Database - Plant List of Accepted Nomenclature, Taxonomy, and Symbols.
- University of Arizona (0). Campus Arboretum - Searsia lancea.
- Vanderhoff, R. (0). Calflora Searsia 8-15-21.

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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:

Seeds are described as being round, wrinkled, and small ~ 5mm (Segade, 2000)(USDA, 2021). Fruit is described as a globose drupe (Anderson, 2007). There doesn't seem to be any indication of ways it could travel by anthropogenic means.

Reference(s):

- USDA Plants Database (2021). PLANTS Database - Plant List of Accepted Nomenclature, Taxonomy, and Symbols.
- Segade, A. (2000). African sumac (Rhus lancea). The Plant Press The Arizona Native Plant Society. 24(2), 1, 10-11.
- Anderson, J. L. (2007). ANACARDIACEAE SUMAC FAMILY.

Total PRE Score

PRE Score: 13 -- Moderate Potential Risk
Confidence: 70 / 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: 2023-2025 Western IPM 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:

• Jake Dick	March 25, 2025
• Ron Vanderhoff	February 20, 2025
• Nicole Valentine	February 20, 2025
• Jutta Burger	February 19, 2025

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 # 11172

Date Created: March 25, 2025 - 2:55pm
Date Updated: March 27, 2025 - 9:31am

Submitted by: Jake Dick

Status: Fixed
Type: Suggestion
Severity: Minor
Scope: Q15. Is there significant germination (>25%) of seeds the next growing season, with no requirement of an infrequent environmental condition for seeds to germinate (i.e. fire) or long dormancy period?

Issue Description

The last sentence is not needed. It helps provide context but it might be cleaner with out. No issue.

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 10867

Date Created: February 20, 2025 - 10:00am
Date Updated: March 3, 2025 - 11:41am

Submitted by: Ron Vanderhoff

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

A bit minor, but the statement of the plant being native to West Africa may not be correct. References (POWO, etc.), state more accurately nativity from Zambia to South Africa. This reference (https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Distribution-range-of-the-common-karee-Searsia-lancea-according-to-collection-data-of_fig1_288835814) is probably the most complete. Although there are a few occurences in West Africa that is not its main distribution. It might be better to say "Southern Africa from Zambia through South Africa".

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 10865

Date Created: February 20, 2025 - 9:44am
Date Updated: March 3, 2025 - 11:42am

Submitted by: Ron Vanderhoff

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

To further support your Yes answer I think it would be valid to make mention of quite a bit of good photographic evidence of the plants very dense, bushy habit. There are a number of images on Calflora and iNat of this "thicket" appearance, both in native regions and elsewere.This would bolster your answer.

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 10864

Date Created: February 20, 2025 - 9:28am
Date Updated: March 3, 2025 - 11:42am

Submitted by: Ron Vanderhoff

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

Just adding a note that I agree with the No answer here and on Q4. There is a fair amount of speculative and heresay information about this species weediness/invasiveness, but without real evidence and documentation the No is the correct answer.

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 10863

Date Created: February 20, 2025 - 9:12am
Date Updated: March 3, 2025 - 11:43am

Submitted by: Ron Vanderhoff

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

Issue Description

I assume this question was left unanswered intentionally because of a lack of documenation. If so, best to add a note here, so we know the question was not just accidenally missed.

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 10860

Date Created: February 19, 2025 - 1:59pm
Date Updated: March 3, 2025 - 11:43am

Submitted by: Nicole Valentine

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

Given that the seeds are buoyant and the tree occurs along washes, this is enough that you could have a yes answer based on inference. -Nikki V

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 10859

Date Created: February 19, 2025 - 1:55pm
Date Updated: March 3, 2025 - 11:43am

Submitted by: Nicole Valentine

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

Issue Description

I think you could increase confidence for questions 13, 14, and 18 since you cite scientific papers and your answers do not seem conflicting. -Nikki V

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 10858

Date Created: February 19, 2025 - 1:45pm
Date Updated: March 3, 2025 - 11:42am

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

This question has often been on the fence for this plant. I think it would help if you could just give a little more explanation to why you went with your answer when you seem to have evidence that could support both sides. -Nikki V

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 10857

Date Created: February 19, 2025 - 1:43pm
Date Updated: March 3, 2025 - 11:42am

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

There is the Ndou et al 2020 paper linked below, which talks about Searsia lancea combustion and may back up your answer about Searsia lancea affecting fire regimes. -Nikki V https://pdf.sciencedirectassets.com/271496/1-s2.0-S0016236120X00032/1-s2.0-S0016236120302775/am.pdf?X-Amz-Security-Token=IQoJb3JpZ2luX2VjEIb%2F%2F%2F%2F%2F%2F%2F%2F%2F%2F%2FwEaCXVzLWVhc3QtMSJIMEYCIQDoWgK6f89luOEErtoBazJQt4Qgry3BRaEf2ztvKXdRhAIhAM3gUQDD9MVkTWErc2qEGoSBDPNhjYz3HT4480VzBGOOKrwFCK%2F%2F%2F%2F%2F%2F%2F%2F%2F%2F%2F%2FwEQBRoMMDU5MDAzNTQ2ODY1IgylLvcZ7i2WiWDLj7wqkAXPvXdgwy8ci49QDW5HTJSvfCcb7pQ5XyY5G%2B6r02NPnj%2FBDjBkebjd6qr8x0vfFiAqDEy7u%2Ff2g2BsoRXn1RiMESYvFiveFZ373iV7Ar4dqfFcKxBtl6h9OHKRuzJQfS89F7tzQc43AMEVahY6K9U7%2FS4p1qV2XoBE2ciLQwdJP6qiRlhB5tvfXXuCF%2BHdcjuOAUbSd1wntFzVcsy%2Fg65Ccb081D2SwwNHtqHGS7lRlOf1lmA6I55WIIuUg54jiwm%2BZT3Dqzr2OkOjudunKPXXgzwxXo6CXTrvxW8a%2F2%2B9hmvSZtRfOLDkVKUsZniqrnI4iyWwAlVVmezv1cBz%2B3ggDBmlUCzoZve6xYRqdm1Bz4YApiwXK6nTwpVJVtk7DRnAhNgTr3IfuyT1C6Zh1i%2FjYQ1ElJdaIbEMhq3bXhpDjN39B0DGEeqzSHUxG0fU60jRoxltJY7skv36Oc4miGwIIMrx4jZRDlAO%2F%2FRANZv9kd9QbkmDs7EpReeYh635ONVyaDqP%2BM%2FGk2buoThaaORDr4yAxzbvEhrWvHZsu4yD5MjqpnPvfVTgNsgDESzGvxD3EOF%2B3c21terTXNQ8hns5eb3gUtMlO%2FECr7m3mBDkD2Q90%2B4FIGStWl27RzO89H1qExSoNpvS%2Bz3H9FigLYHc8BZUJH%2FoHOpUWA0znO39y0mkkQLJX0S3fPmDTdWI7gu05QER4fPguKggX4bZ6qVV%2F7wvDmveFLSJsiFlOikcI8g1JW9qhxNCGG6t%2FlpZXTvG8u4YeVv5yKhdY4ToJWoMwpgcXflwGa0c9%2BcJruY5%2BskRSjjn02czfOjfHjP5osv9kUDcvR3eJw75mEru79GIdMMCzpaAzBYg1LGhMdcj2jCimNm9BjqwAa1Y9Q7a8MbPnvPI689ynk7n%2BRhpM4lieByeU0ccanjUlBBYG%2FgAczP%2Bq1JZ40oS5vXDyyTMezFVCBcz%2BimHiTeJ7x5XkJWGssRdPCeXXtLGO24m85eniiAAuZR7Nt%2F1LLwShBuE%2FrMAGxosvhlVHhPSJgtz%2Fwut2V4ralt%2F5Pn3TRMZjflmmGZAhCVJ0IACX%2F1wAkheuzaKdxAMkOezZ1ag2kCLLBluisYI1BQOvTKo&X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Date=20250219T214113Z&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&X-Amz-Expires=300&X-Amz-Credential=ASIAQ3PHCVTY33WTXILX%2F20250219%2Fus-east-1%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-Signature=d8ca45300dc8367476ed3c9a7be571791bac4ddd951f8c280f8873e8300d3ac1&hash=15ea6c4b923ac59647f28925c7da6672b18cb7a7e18fd54a5f1b57

2eda3caf23&host=68042c943591013ac2b2430a89b270f6af2c76d8dfd086a07176afe7c76c2c61&pii=S0016236120302775&tid=pdf-f8166683-aea3-47cf-8d49-5bc3fea050f8&sid=6a8fffe410b3684439685705235494868830gxrqa&type=client

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 10855

Date Created: February 19, 2025 - 1:36pm
Date Updated: March 3, 2025 - 11:43am

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

I could see this answer going to "yes" with the float test conducted by R. Vanderhoff (https://www.calflora.org/entry/occdetail.html?seq_num=mu19260&editor=t; to support his own PRE of this species!) added to some of the anecdotal information that you provide. Nonetheless you make a good point that the pattern of distribution could also be created by birds etc. Your call whether to change this answer or to leave as is. - JB

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 10854

Date Created: February 19, 2025 - 1:25pm
Date Updated: March 3, 2025 - 11:42am

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

Issue Description

Another PRE that was conducted for this species listed Goldammer, J. G., & de Ronde C. (2004). Wildland Fire Management Handbook for Sub-Sahara Africa. 433 as additional support for this "yes" (the quote they gave from the ref was, "In contrast, many woody fuels are also volatile fuels high in fats, resins and volatile oils, which often produce enough firebrands to create great danger of igniting fuels a distance ahead of the fire. Examples of volatile woody fuels are Euclea crispa, Rhus lancea and Vitex rehmannii"). You could add this reference to further substantiate your answer (it's in the PRE database linked to the species, so you should be able to add it by searching for refs connected to the species). - JB

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 10853

Date Created: February 19, 2025 - 1:18pm
Date Updated: March 3, 2025 - 11:42am

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

Last sentence is confusing and I think you mean "wary" instead of "weary". Also, your date on the Segade reference needs another zero. - JB

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.

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