Plant Risk Evaluator -- PRE™
Evaluation Report

Schinus terebinthifolia -- Nevada

2023-2025 Western IPM Project

PRE Score: 15 -- Moderate Potential Risk
Confidence: 85 / 100
Questions answered: 20 of 20 -- Valid (80% or more questions answered)

Privacy: Public
Status: Completed

Evaluation Date: February 17, 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

Schinus terebinthifolia

Image by Britta Gustafson

Evaluation Overview

A PRE™ screener conducted a literature review for this plant (*Schinus terebinthifolia*) 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

Schinus terebinthifolia, commonly known as the Brazilian Peppertree is native to South America but has since spread to many parts of the world, being sold as an ornamental plant. This plant is known to be extremely invasive in locations such as Florida and Southern California which do not have a climate match to the Nevada region. Schinus terebinthifoliaha has spread in small numbers to areas with a similar climate to Nevada such as Arizona but seems to prefer tropical or Mediterranean climates. Some invasive characteristics it possesses include prolific seed dispersal, creation of thickets, and allelopathic nature. It's propagules are commonly spread by birds and mammals which significantly increases its range.

General Information

Status: Completed
Screener: Oscar Hernandez
Evaluation Date: February 17, 2025

Plant Information

Plant: *Schinus terebinthifolia*

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:

Schinus terebinthifolia is native to Brazil and has been documented to have become naturalized in other parts of the world (Meyer, 2011). One major example of this is within Florida where it has rapidly become a widespread invasive species after first being introduced as an ornamental in the early 19th century (Wheeler, 2022). It has also spread to parts of southern Africa and east Australia (GBIF, 2025).

Reference(s):

- Wheeler, A. G., & Eger J. (2022). (PDF) Natural History and Spread of Brazilian Peppertree (Schinus terebinthifolia; Anacardiaceae) in Florida and Its Role in Range Expansion by Tetyra antillarum Kirkaldy (Hemiptera: Scutelleridae). Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington. 124,
- Meyer, R. (2011). Schinus terebinthifolius-- USDA.
- GBIF (2025). Schinus terebinthifolia Raddi.

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

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

Answer / Justification:

Schinus terebinthifolia is native to Brazil and has been documented to have populations in parts of the U.S. that have overlap with the climate of Nevada. These populations are scarce however, existing mostly near Phoenix, AZ (GBIF, 2025). Herbarium records of these populations have been documented but but most are cultivated specimen rather than naturalized. Currently there are no reported populations within Nevada itself however, Schinus terebinthifolia is listed in the Southern Nevada Regional Plant list (Ammerman, 2021). It's listed as a two star species meaning its considered as inappropriate for the region based on characteristics such as water needs and poor environmental tolerances. The vast majority of Schinus terebinthifolia populations exist in other climates where they are known for their invasive tendencies.

Reference(s):

- GBIF (2025). Schinus terebinthifolia Raddi.
- Ammerman, S., County C., Andricopulos P., Arceo C., Energy NV., Baker A., et al. (2021). Southern Nevada Water Authority & Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition Regional Plant List.

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3. Is the species (or cultivar or variety) noted as being invasive in the U.S. or world?

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

Answer / Justification:

This species is currently noted as one of the most invasive within Florida where it seemly has pockets with higher density than even that of Brazil(GBIF, 2025)(Meyer, 2011). Other areas with high impact include the coastal region of southern California and Texas. Additionally, CAL-IPC lists this species in its invasive plant inventory (CAL-IPC, 2024). Speedy growth, abundant seed production, and sturdy nature have all been cited as characteristics this plant exhibits that are reminiscent of other weedy invasive plants (Elfers, 1988).

Reference(s):

- GBIF (2025). Schinus terebinthifolia Raddi.
- Elfers, S. C. (1988). Element stewardship abstract for Schinus terebinthifolius, Brazilian pepper-tree. In Report to The Nature Conservancy..
- Meyer, R. (2011). Schinus terebinthifolius-- USDA.
- CalIPC (2024). Schinus terebinthifolia.

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:

Schinus terebinthifolia is found predominantly in areas that do not match that of Nevada's climate. The vast majority of incidences are recorded in Mediterranean and Tropical climates and the species does not appear to have an adaptibility to the kind of climate found in most of Nevada (GBIF, 2025)(Ammerman, 2021). No significant economic or environmental damage has been recorded in Phoenix, the only area with a climate match that has some documented naturalized instances of this species.

Reference(s):

- GBIF (2025). Schinus terebinthifolia Raddi.
- Ammerman, S., County C., Andricopulos P., Arceo C., Energy NV., Baker A., et al. (2021). Southern Nevada Water Authority & Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition Regional Plant List.

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:

No other closely related species belonging to the same genus has been noted to be invasive in a similar climate to the Nevada Region(GBIF, 2025).

Reference(s):

- GBIF (2025). Schinus terebinthifolia Raddi.

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

Answer / Justification:

Schinus terebinthifolia is found predominantly in areas that do not match that of Nevada's climate. The vast majority of incidences are recorded in Mediterranean and Tropical climates (GBIF, 2025).

Reference(s):

- GBIF (2025). Schinus terebinthifolia Raddi.

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

Answer / Justification:

This plant is described as producing dense thickets in areas it has invaded and outcompeting native vegetation to detrimental environmental effects. Sources describe Schinus terebinthifolia as allelopathic, suppressing the growth of nearby plants (Bennett, 1988). The plant smothers and shades other plants to compete for resources(CABI, 2024).

Reference(s):

- Bennett, F.D., Crestana L., Habeck D.H., & Berti-Filho E. (1988). Brazilian Peppertree - Prospects for Biological Control.
- CABI (2024). Schinus terebinthifolius (Brazilian pepper tree).

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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:

This species is noted to change fire regimes by promoting a fire-suppression positive feedback loop. Not only do thickets of Schinus terebinthifolia significantly reduce fire temperatures but they also have notably low rates of mortality when faced with a fire. These characteristics allow for Schinus terebinthifolia to establish itself in regions that depend on fire regimes and quickly become dominant (Stevens, 2009).

Reference(s):

- Stevens, J. T., & Beckage B. (2009). Fire feedbacks facilitate invasion of pine savannas by Brazilian pepper (Schinus terebinthifolius).

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

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

Answer / Justification:

This plants resin causes dermatitis in humans that interact with it. Noted as being fatal to horses if unripe and toxic in large quantities to birds even if ripe (Bennett, 1988). Additionally, it has been documented to invade pastures in its native range and be harmful to managed grasslands (CABI, 2024).

Reference(s):

- Bennett, F.D., Crestana L., Habeck D.H., & Berti-Filho E. (1988). Brazilian Peppertree - Prospects for Biological Control.
- CABI (2024). Schinus terebinthifolius (Brazilian pepper tree).

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

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

Answer / Justification:

Yes, often being around 10 m in height, the plant produces dense thickets of tangled branches that impede traversal (Bennett, 1988).

Reference(s):

- Bennett, F.D., Crestana L., Habeck D.H., & Berti-Filho E. (1988). Brazilian Peppertree - Prospects for Biological Control.

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

Answer / Justification:

Schinus terebinthifolia reproduces and spreads via suckering. Sprouting also occurs from stems and root crowns when the plant is damaged (Meyer, 2011)(CABI, 2024)(Ferriter, 1997).

Reference(s):

- CABI (2024). Schinus terebinthifolius (Brazilian pepper tree).
- Meyer, R. (2011). Schinus terebinthifolius-- USDA.
- Ferriter, A., & Clark D. (1997). Brazilian Pepper Management Plan for Florida.

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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:

No evidence found

Reference(s):

- [Anonymous] .

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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:

One of this species' defining invasive characteristics is its ability to produce abundant viable seeds (CABI, 2024). Birds play a common role in dispersal and their ingestion of seed has be proven to significantly improve the germination rate (Wheeler, 2022). In an experiment measuring germination, Brazilian pepper fruits with their exocarps and mesocarps removed exhibited higher rates of germination (100% germination in 18 days, P

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:

Surveys were conducted that determined the number of fruits on two separate inflorescences of 20 trees. "Five trees were sampled early in the fruiting season, 5 late in the season, and 10 in the peak of the season. The total seed count for the 40 inflorescences was 10,415. Individual inflorescences produced 0 to 1,211 fruits. Each Fruit contains one seed" (Meyer, 2011).

Reference(s):

- Meyer, R. (2011). Schinus terebinthifolius-- USDA.

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

Answer / Justification:

Birds play a common role in dispersal and their ingestion of seed has be proven to significantly improve the germination rate (Wheeler, 2022). In an experiment measuring germination, Brazilian pepper fruits with their exocarps and mesocarps removed exhibited higher rates of germination (100% germination in 18 days, P

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

Answer / Justification:

This plant is a woody species and reaches maturity usually within three years (Meyer, 2011). In an experiment at Everglades National Park, seedlings that were 10-30 cm reached maturity in just over two years, producing large amounts of seed (Ewel, 1982).

Reference(s):

- Meyer, R. (2011). Schinus terebinthifolius-- USDA.
- Ewel, J. J. (1982). Report T-676 Schinus in Successional Ecosystems of Everglades National Park.

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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: **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:

In Florida and Australia this plant is known to continuously flower year-long but especially during the spring and autumn seasons (CABI, 2024)(Elfers, 1988).

Reference(s):

- Elfers, S. C. (1988). Element stewardship abstract for Schinus terebinthifolius, Brazilian pepper-tree. In Report to The Nature Conservancy..
- CABI (2024). Schinus terebinthifolius (Brazilian pepper tree).

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:

Schinus terebinthifolia propagules commonly spread via birds and sometimes mammals over long distances (Meyer, 2011)(CABI, 2024). In fact, seeds seem to be adapted to this dispersal as their germination rates have been proven to increase after defecation(Wheeler, 2022).

Reference(s):

- Meyer, R. (2011). Schinus terebinthifolius-- USDA.
- CABI (2024). Schinus terebinthifolius (Brazilian pepper tree).
- Wheeler, A. G., & Eger J. (2022). (PDF) Natural History and Spread of Brazilian Peppertree (Schinus terebinthifolia; Anacardiaceae) in Florida and Its Role in Range Expansion by Tetyra antillarum Kirkaldy (Hemiptera: Scutelleridae). Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington. 124,

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

Answer / Justification:

Water and gravity have been noted to be minor dispersal agents when compared to birds and mammals (Meyer, 2011)(Wheeler, 2022). Fruits can remain buoyant for several days at a time depending on the water type (CABI, 2024).

Reference(s):

- Meyer, R. (2011). Schinus terebinthifolius-- USDA.
- CABI (2024). Schinus terebinthifolius (Brazilian pepper tree).
- Wheeler, A. G., & Eger J. (2022). (PDF) Natural History and Spread of Brazilian Peppertree (Schinus terebinthifolia; Anacardiaceae) in Florida and Its Role in Range Expansion by Tetyra antillarum Kirkaldy (Hemiptera: Scutelleridae). Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington. 124,

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

Answer / Justification:

Neither fruits nor seeds of Schinus terebinthifolia have appendages to suggest modes of traversal by strictly anthropogenic means (CABI, 2024).

Reference(s):

- CABI (2024). Schinus terebinthifolius (Brazilian pepper tree).

Total PRE Score

PRE Score: 15 -- Moderate Potential Risk
Confidence: 85 / 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: 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
• Michael Chamberland	March 4, 2025
• Jutta Burger	February 25, 2025
• Nicole Valentine	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 # 11170

Date Created: March 25, 2025 - 2:06pm
Date Updated: March 27, 2025 - 9:41am

Submitted by: Jake Dick

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'm wondering if it's better to enter "no evidence found" in this portion. Not really an issue just a suggestion.

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 10990

Date Created: March 4, 2025 - 11:17am
Date Updated: March 6, 2025 - 10:46am

Submitted by: Michael Chamberland

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

Becasue this plant was chosen for an evaluation for Nevada, it would be interesting to report here any local reports of this plant being used in horticulture in Nevada and any local reports suggesting it re-seeds or escapes in Nevada. What inspired this plant to be considered for an evaluation for Nevada? MC

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 10986

Date Created: March 4, 2025 - 10:07am
Date Updated: March 6, 2025 - 11:32am

Submitted by: Michael Chamberland

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

It could be noted here that the areas where S. terebinthefolia has shown invasiveness are in climate types which do not match Nevada, and the species does not appear to have an adaptibility to the kind of climate found in most or any of Nevada. Are there records of it being successfully cultivated in NV? Some discussion could support raising the confidence level higher than low. Compare with your answer to questions 6. MC

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 10984

Date Created: March 4, 2025 - 9:58am
Date Updated: March 6, 2025 - 11:28am

Submitted by: Michael Chamberland

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

If the few records for Phoenix, AZ and Lancaster, CA are to be cited for comparison as similar climate occurrence, it should be confirmed if records of Schinus terebinthifolia are naturalized and not just planted trees in these areas. MC

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 10982

Date Created: March 4, 2025 - 9:48am
Date Updated: March 6, 2025 - 8:55am

Submitted by: Michael Chamberland

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

Care should be taken here interpreting herbarium specimens or collection accounts which do not differentiate between cultivated vs. naturalized occurrence. Schinus terebinthifolia is used as a lansdscape tree in urban areas such as Phoenix, AZ. The same is possible for Lancaster, CA. Records from urban areas are very likley to represent planted trees or possibly local establishment in irrigated landscapes. MC

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 10980

Date Created: March 4, 2025 - 9:02am
Date Updated: March 6, 2025 - 9:10am

Submitted by: Michael Chamberland

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

Issue Description

A few typos and grammatical errors, check spellings, ie. Phoenix, AZ (spelled the same as the mythical bird). MC

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 10935

Date Created: February 27, 2025 - 9:00am
Date Updated: March 3, 2025 - 11:40am

Submitted by: Nicole Valentine

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

This is very minor, but I think you could raise the confidence to Medium here since there is a lot of documentation on this plant and still not mention of it spreading *frequently* through naturally detached fragments. -NV

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 10934

Date Created: February 27, 2025 - 8:58am
Date Updated: March 3, 2025 - 11:41am

Submitted by: Nicole Valentine

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

Issue Description

Just to build off Jutta's comment here is the link. Recently these links have been acting up and will not load with either the state, the species occurrences, or both. -NV https://weedmap.cal-ipc.org/climatematch

/?areaType=states&areaList[]=32&mapView=4%2C-93.50000%2C37.99508&gbif_search=Schinus%20terebinthifolia&gbif_taxonkey=3660419&gbif_speciesname=Schinus%20terebinthifolia&datalayer=COMBINED&datalayeropacity=60

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 10904

Date Created: February 25, 2025 - 10:14am
Date Updated: March 3, 2025 - 11:39am

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

Issue Description

The fact that this species regrows easily after fire is not sufficient to say that it promotes fire or changes fire regimes. Need to find more evidence (e.g., that it contributes substantially to fuels or that it is significantly more (or less) likely to burn than existing vegetation to support a yes or consider changing to a "no". - JB

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 10903

Date Created: February 25, 2025 - 10:08am

Date Updated: March 3, 2025 - 11:40am

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

Issue Description

Correct the reference in the bibliography to list the journal, journal volume and page numbers (else it looks like researchgate is the journal). -JB

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 10902

Date Created: February 25, 2025 - 10:03am
Date Updated: March 3, 2025 - 11:40am

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

Issue Description

You could also add that its listed in Cal-IPC's invasive plant inventory. https://www.cal-ipc.org/plants/profile/schinus-terebinthifolius-profile/ - JB

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 10901

Date Created: February 25, 2025 - 9:56am
Date Updated: March 3, 2025 - 11:39am

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

Issue Description

It looks like the areas where S. molle is considered problematic / invasive do not match Nevada's climate (see climate match map). Consider changing to a "no" unless you have more definite proof that climate overlaps. - JB

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 10900

Date Created: February 25, 2025 - 9:51am
Date Updated: March 3, 2025 - 11:41am

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

Issue Description

Make sure to paste in the shared link for your state x species search from the climate match tool in the climate match section. - JB

Issue Resolution
No resolution has been entered for this issue.

Issue ID # 10899

Date Created: February 25, 2025 - 9:49am
Date Updated: March 3, 2025 - 11:41am

Submitted by: Jutta Burger

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

Issue Description

A few typos and grammatical errors in Evaluation Summary (e.g., don't pluralize a species name, change "known as" to "known to be"). Just give it another read-through and correct as needed. - 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.

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.