

# Increasing the Consistency of Tests and Implementation of the Australian Weed Risk Assessment

Daphne Onderdonk<sup>1</sup>, Doria Gordon<sup>1,2</sup>,  
Alison Fox<sup>1</sup>, and Randall Stocker<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Florida, <sup>2</sup>The Nature Conservancy



*Schinus terebinthifolius*

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# Outline

- Implementation of the WRA
  - Testing the WRA
    - *A priori* species categories
    - Geographic source of data
    - Other potential for inconsistency
  - Answering the questions
  - Scoring ‘weed elsewhere’
- Reporting WRA results
- Suggestions for workshop discussion



# *A priori* species categories

- Tests have used different categories
- Definition of *a priori* categories of species influences accuracy of WRA test
- Inevitable inconsistency within categories

Australia	Hawaii	Hawaii & Pacific	Czech Republic	Bonin Islands	Florida
non-weed	non-invader	non-pest	not escaped casual	non-pest	non-invader
minor weed		minor pest	naturalized	minor pest	minor invader
serious weed	invader	major pest	invasive	major pest	major invader
Pheloung et al. 1999	Daehler & Carino 2000	Daehler et al. 2004	Křivánek & Pyšek 2006	Kato et al. 2006	Gordon et al. in review

# Geographic source of weed elsewhere data for non-island tests

- Immediately outside defined test region boundaries
  - Outside buffered test region boundaries
  - Continents or islands beyond test region
  - Florida test:
    - Compared results using data from anywhere outside of Florida to data only from outside North America
      - 16 out of 158 scores different
      - 5 outcomes differed before secondary screen
      - 3 outcomes differed after secondary screen
    - Could find data from outside North America in most cases
- Geographic source had insignificant influence



# Other potential for inconsistency

- Balance of families across categories
- Balance of life forms across categories
- Method of *a priori* classification of species
- Potential bias of assessor
- Climate matching approach



*Lygodium microphyllum*



## Differentiating between 'no' and 'don't know' responses

- Most criteria define the positive case
- When does no evidence = 'no' versus 'don't know'?
  - When positive evidence is likely to have been reported?
    - Toxic to animals
    - Dispersed as a produce contaminant
- 18 questions have different scores for 'no' than 'don't know'
  - Examples:
    - Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation
    - Dispersed intentionally by people
    - Self-compatible or apomictic
    - Prolific seed production



# Clarifying definitions

- 1.01 Is the species highly domesticated?
  - Previous definitions assume that selection has reduced weediness
  - But selection can be for weedy traits, such as reduced generation time or more seeds (e.g., *Ardisia crenata*)
  - Intent of question:
    - 1) Selection through cultivation for > 20 generations;  
if yes,
    - 2) selection during domestication has  
resulted in reduced weediness (often no evidence)
  - ‘yes’ answer to this question gives -3 points



## Clarifying definitions

- 7.06 Propagules bird dispersed
  - ‘yes’ if:
    - small, fleshy fruit?
    - evidence that fruit is eaten by birds?
    - evidence of post-dispersal viability?
  - ‘no’ if:
    - not a small, fleshy fruit?
    - evidence of wind or external dispersal?
    - evidence that species is not bird dispersed? (rarely given)
  - Assume ‘no’ for certain families (ferns, grasses)?





# Clarifying definitions

- 8.01 Prolific seed production
  - Most definitions give quantitative cutoff
  - What if there is qualitative evidence describing copious seed production?
- Weed elsewhere section (3.01 – 3.05)
  - Criteria vary across WRA efforts



*Pueraria lobata*



## Impact of strict versus less strict data requirements

Questions answered differently for strict version:

- 4.02 Allelopathic?
- 4.04 Unpalatable to grazing animals?
- 5.03 Nitrogen fixing woody plant?
- 6.07 Minimum generative time?
- 7.05 Propagules water dispersed?
- 7.06 Propagules bird dispersed?
- 7.08 Propagules dispersed by other animals?
- 8.01 Prolific seed production?



# Impact of strict versus less strict data requirements

Results\*:

	Assumption from general statements or traits			Explicit data required		
	major invader	minor invader	non-invader	major invader	minor invader	non-invader
accept	2%	36%	73%	2%	27%	71%
evaluate	6%	6%	19%	6%	8%	21%
reject	92%	58%	8%	92%	65%	8%

- Scores generally higher when more rigorous data required
- Without secondary screen, fewer non-invaders accepted using strict data requirements – differences largely erased with secondary screen

\* Secondary screen applied

# Three versions of look-up table for Section 3

1

Yes to questions 3.01-3.05										
inputs	2.01	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2
	2.02	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
results	3.01	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2
	3.02	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2
	3.03	3	2	1	4	3	2	4	4	4
	3.04	3	2	1	4	3	2	4	4	4
	3.05	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2

2

Yes to questions 3.01-3.05										
inputs	2.01	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2
	2.02	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
results	3.01	2	1	0.5	2	1.5	1	2	2	2
	3.02	2	1	0.5	2	1.5	1	2	2	2
	3.03	4	2	1	4	3	2	4	4	4
	3.04	4	2	1	4	3	2	4	4	4
	3.05	2	1	0.5	2	1.5	1	2	2	2

3

Yes to questions 3.01-3.05										
inputs	2.01	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2
	2.02	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
results	3.01	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2
	3.02	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2
	3.03	4	2	1	4	3	2	4	4	4
	3.04	4	2	1	4	3	2	4	4	4
	3.05	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2

- Version used rarely reported
- Irrelevant if use default climate scores
- No evidence of consistently higher scores when the default scoring was used



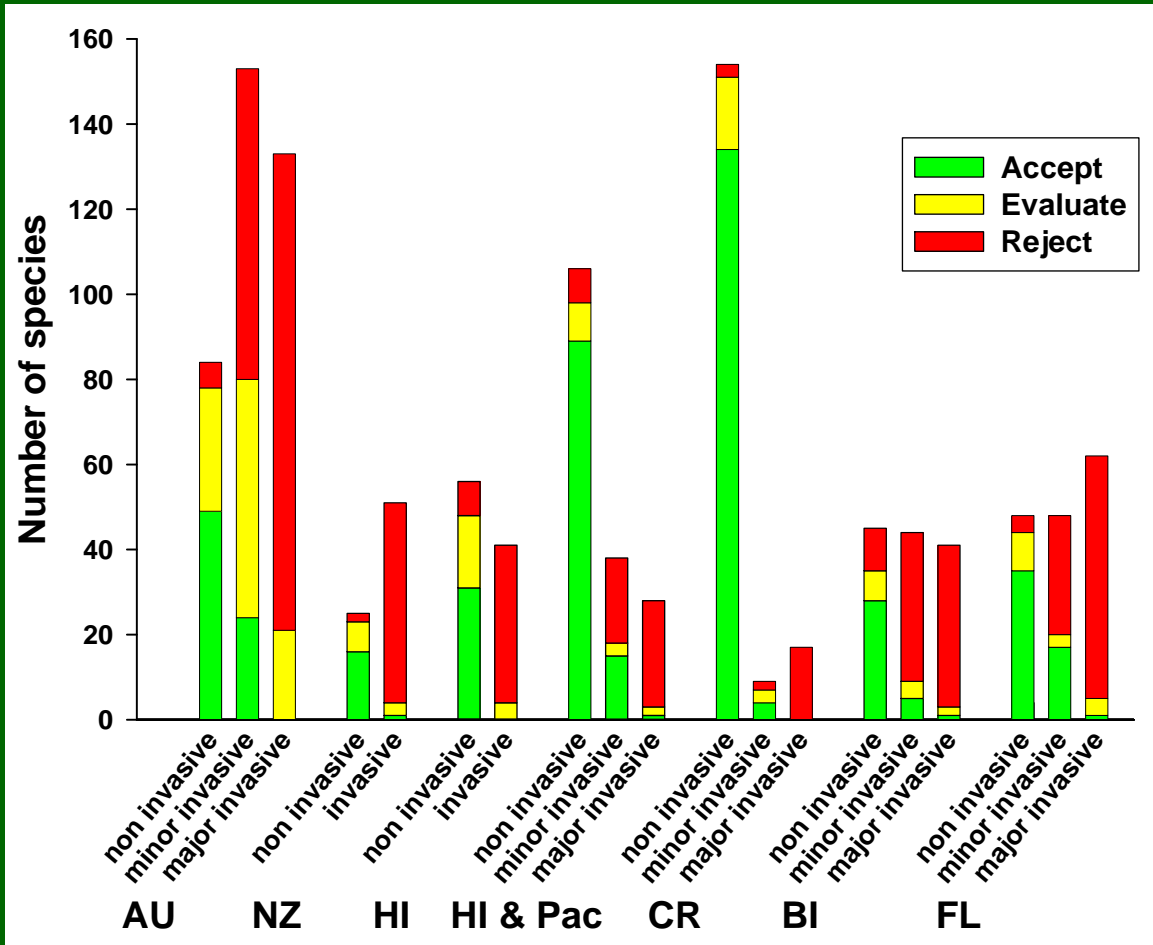
# Reporting WRA results

- Variation and partial reporting make comparison of tests difficult
- Comparison critical for policy arguments



*Melaleuca quinquenervia* invading native  
*Cladium jamaicense* prairie in Florida Everglades

# Reporting WRA results



- Minimally, report accept, evaluate, and reject for all *a priori* species categories
- Helpful to report actual numbers along with %

AU: Pheloung et al. 1999

NZ, HI: Daehler & Carino 2000

HI & Pac: Daehler et al. 2004

CR: Křivánek & Pyšek 2006

BI: Kato et al. 2006

FL: Gordon et al. in review



# Suggestions for Workshop Discussion

- Can we develop consistent criteria on question definition and data needed for answering questions? For:
  - Comparisons of tests to evaluate the accuracy of the WRA across geographies
  - Comparisons of accuracy of new methodologies with that of the WRA
  - Consistent implementation of the WRA to harmonize intra- and inter-national decisions on prohibited or restricted plant species
- What experience exists on WRA implementation on infraspecific taxa (cultivars, varieties)?
- Should there be a central web-based dataset of WRA results across geographies (e.g., Pacific Islands Ecosystems at Risk)?
- Are there higher accuracy or abridged screening approaches that are likely to replace this WRA?

# Rarely answered questions

- Would be useful if questions that were rarely answered were reported – potentially can reduce number of questions
  - 9 questions we answered  $\leq 30\%$  of the time:
    - 1.02 Naturalized where grown? } answered only when domestication = 'yes'
    - 1.03 Weedy races? }
    - 2.03 Broad climate suitability?
    - 4.04 Unpalatable to grazing animals?
    - 6.01 Substantial reproductive failure in native habitat?\*
    - 6.03 Hybridizes naturally?
    - 7.01 Likely dispersed unintentionally?
    - 8.04 Tolerates disturbance?
    - 8.05 Effective natural enemies present?\*

\*Almost never answered





# Rarely answered questions

When rarely answered questions are removed

- All 158 species still satisfied the minimum number of questions answered
- 86 scores changed (16 increased, 70 decreased)
- 6 outcomes changed without secondary screen
- 4 outcomes changed with secondary screen
- Some questions could likely be removed without significantly altering the accuracy of the WRA



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