

Weed (Scientific name)	Lycium ferocissimum - Solanaceae		
Region	Sydney		
Management Area	Sydney		
Landuse	1. CONSERVATION AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENTS		
Assumptions			
<i>Invasiveness</i>	Score	Total	
Q1. What is the ability of the weed to establish amongst existing plants?		2.0	Seedlings establish within open vegetation or weeds Q1
Q2. What is the weed's tolerance to average weed management practices in the land use?		2.0	Between 50 and 95% of weeds survive Q2
Q3. What is the reproductive ability of the weed in the land use?		2.0	
(a) Time to seeding	1.0		>1-3 yrs Q3
(b) Annual seed production	2.0		High
(c) Vegetative reproduction	1.0		Infrequent
Q4. How likely is long-distance dispersal (>100m) by natural means?		2.0	
(a) Flying animals	2.0		Common Q4
(b) Other wild animals	2.0		Common
(c) Water	1.0		Occasional
(d) Wind	0.0		Unlikely
Q5. How likely is long-distance dispersal (>100 m) by human means?		0.0	
(a) Deliberate spread by people	0.0		Unlikely Q5
(b) Accidentally by people and vehicles	0.0		Unlikely
(c) Contaminated produce	0.0		Unlikely
(d) Domestic/farm animals	0.0		Unlikely
Total		5.3	

Impacts	Score	Total		
Q1. Does the weed reduce the establishment of desired plants?		3.0	> 50% reduction	Q1
Q2. Does the weed reduce the yield or amount of desired vegetation?		3.0	25 - 50% reduction	Q2
Q3. Does the weed reduce the quality of products, diversity or services available from the land use?		1.0	Low	Q3
Q4. What is the weed's potential to restrict the physical movement of people, animals, vehicles, machinery and/or water?		3.0	High	Q4
Q5. What is the weed's potential to negatively affect the health of animals and/or people?		2.0	Medium	Q5
Q6. Does the weed have major positive or negative effects on environmental health?		1.0		Q6
(a) food/shelter	0.0		Minor or no effect	
(b) fire regime	?		Do not know	
(c) altered nutrient levels	0.0		Minor or no effect	
(d) soil salinity	0.0		Minor or no effect	
(e) soil stability	0.0		Minor or no effect	
(f) soil water table	0.0		Minor or no effect	
Total		6.8		
Potential Distribution				
Q1. Within the geographic area being considered, what is the percentage area of land use that is suitable for the weed?		4.0	20-40% of land use	Q1
Comparative weed risk score		146		
Weed risk category		High		

Control Costs	Score	Total	
Q1. How detectable is the weed? (a) Distinguishing features (b) Period of year shoot growth visible (c) Height at maturity (d) Pre-reproductive height in relation to other vegetation	1 0 0 2	2	sometimes distinct > 8 months > 2 m below canopy
Q2. What is the general accessibility of known infestations at the optimum time of treatment?		0	high
Q3. How expensive is management of the weed in the first year of targeted control? (a) Chemical costs/ha (b) Labour costs/ha (c) Equipment costs	3 4 1	4	high (\$250-\$500/ha) very high (>\$500/ha) low
Q4. What is the likely level of participation from landholders/volunteers within the land use at risk?		1.0	medium
Total		5.8	
Persistence	Score	Total	
Q1. How effective are targeted management treatments applied to infestations of the weed?		2	medium
Q2. What is the minimum time period for reproduction of sexual or vegetative propagules?		0	>2 years
Q3. What is the maximum longevity of sexual or vegetative propagules?		?	do not know
Q4. How likely are new propagules to continue to arrive at control sites, or to start new infestations? (a) Long-distance (>100m) dispersal by natural means (b) Long-distance (>100m) dispersal by human means	2 0	2.0	frequent rare
Total		4.5	
Current distribution			
Q1. What percentage area of the land use in the geographical area is currently infested by the weed?		0.1	<1% of land use
Q2. What is the number of infestations, and weed distribution within the geographic area being considered?		1.0	scattered
Total		0.9	
Comparative feasibility of coordinated control score		24	
Feasibility of coordinated control category		High	

<p style="text-align: center;">Management priority category</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Calculation of overall uncertainty score</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Response</p>	<p>Contain spread</p> <p>4%</p> <p>Submit Assessment</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Positive Impacts</p>	
<p>References/Other comments</p>	

Re: Sources: Many of the questions above answered as a group by: J Vollmer & S Granger - Sydney North WC, D Walker & K Harper Sydney Central WC, and N Booth & D Simmons Sy

Source and comments

http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/4790_7105.htm

see below

At least 2 years to flowering.

http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/documents/Biosecurity_EnvironmentalPests/IPA-African-Boxthorn-PP8.pdf

http://www.dpi.vic.gov.au/dpi/vro/vrosite.nsf/pages/invasive_african_boxthorn

http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/documents/Biosecurity_EnvironmentalPests/IPA-African-Boxthorn-PP8.pdf

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Formerly popular as hedge plant.

http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/documents/Biosecurity_EnvironmentalPests/IPA-African-Boxthorn-PP8.pdf

Depending of level of infestation.
http://www.dpi.vic.gov.au/dpi/vro/vrosite.nsf/pages/impact_african_boxthorn

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Spines can reach 15 cm long. Muyt

Harbour for rabbits and foxes and small native mammals.
http://www.dpi.vic.gov.au/dpi/vro/vrosite.nsf/pages/impact_african_boxthorn Also major positive effect for small bird habitat. SS Depends on vegetation community it is occurring in, so answer to (a) is generally major positive in woodlands, and major negative in riparian areas.

http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/4790_7105.htm Could be confused with native *Bursaria spinosa*

http://www.dpi.vic.gov.au/dpi/vro/vrosite.nsf/pages/invasive_african_boxthorn

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Restricted to western Sydney, but scattered across that area.

dney West/Blue Mountains WC, with the assistance of Sue Stevens.