

Weed (Scientific name)	Tradescantia fluminensis - Commelinaceae		
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?		3.0	Seedlings establish within dense 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	?		Do not know Q3
(b) Annual seed production	0.0		None
(c) Vegetative reproduction	2.0		Frequent
Q4. How likely is long-distance dispersal (>100m) by natural means?		2.0	
(a) Flying animals	?		Do not know Q4
(b) Other wild animals	?		Do not know
(c) Water	2.0		Common
(d) Wind	0.0		Unlikely
Q5. How likely is long-distance dispersal (>100 m) by human means?		3.0	
(a) Deliberate spread by people	2.0		Common Q5
(b) Accidentally by people and vehicles	2.0		Common
(c) Contaminated produce	1.0		Occasional
(d) Domestic/farm animals	?		Do not know
Total		8.0	

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?		4.0	> 50% reduction Q2
Q3. Does the weed reduce the quality of products, diversity or services available from the land use?		2.0	Medium Q3
Q4. What is the weed's potential to restrict the physical movement of people, animals, vehicles, machinery and/or water?		1.0	Low Q4
Q5. What is the weed's potential to negatively affect the health of animals and/or people?		1.0	Low Q5
Q6. Does the weed have major positive or negative effects on environmental health?		3.0	Q6
(a) food/shelter	1.0		Major negative effect
(b) fire regime	1.0		Major negative effect
(c) altered nutrient levels	1.0		Major negative effect
(d) soil salinity	?		Do not know
(e) soil stability	1.0		Major negative effect
(f) soil water table	?		Do not know
Total		7.4	
Potential Distribution			
Q1. Within the geographic area being considered, what is the percentage area of land use that is suitable for the weed?		8.0	60-80% of land use Q1
Comparative weed risk score		472	
Weed risk category		Very high	

Control Costs		Score	Total	
Q1. How detectable is the weed?			2	Q1
(a) Distinguishing features	0			
(b) Period of year shoot growth visible	0			
(c) Height at maturity	2			
(d) Pre-reproductive height in relation to other vegetation	2			
Q2. What is the general accessibility of known infestations at the optimum time of treatment?			0	Q2
Q3. How expensive is management of the weed in the first year of targeted control?			4	Q3
(a) Chemical costs/ha	3			
(b) Labour costs/ha	4			
(c) Equipment costs	1			
Q4. What is the likely level of participation from landholders/volunteers within the land use at risk?			2.0	Q4
			low	
Total			6.7	
Persistence		Score	Total	
Q1. How effective are targeted management treatments applied to infestations of the weed?			3	Q1
			low	
Q2. What is the minimum time period for reproduction of sexual or vegetative propagules?			3	Q2
			< 6 months	
Q3. What is the maximum longevity of sexual or vegetative propagules?			0	Q3
			< 2 years	
Q4. How likely are new propagules to continue to arrive at control sites, or to start new infestations?			3.0	Q4
(a) Long-distance (>100m) dispersal by natural means	2			
(b) Long-distance (>100m) dispersal by human means	2			
Total			8.2	
			frequent	
			frequent	
Current distribution				
Q1. What percentage area of the land use in the geographical area is currently infested by the weed?			1.0	Q1
			5-10% of land use	
Q2. What is the number of infestations, and weed distribution within the geographic area being considered?			1.0	Q2
			scattered	
Total			1.7	
Comparative feasibility of coordinated control score			91	
Feasibility of coordinated control category			Low	

<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>Manage weed Protect priority sites</p> <p>6%</p> <p>Submit Assessment</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Positive Impacts</p>	<p>Positive, frog, reptile and invertebrate habitat</p>
<p>References/Other comments</p>	

Re: Sources: Many of the questions above answered as a group by: C Williams - Sydney North WC, R Adlmayer Sydney Central WC, M Costigan Sydney West/Blue Mountains WC, and

Source and comments

All of the above. Can establish in almost any light conditions or disturbance except aquatic.

see below

<http://www.weedsbluemountains.org.au/trad.asp> Seed not viable in Australia.

http://www.weedscrc.org.au/documents/wdygg_garden%20escapes_great%20lakes_nsw.pdf

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pers. obs. SS

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Causes dermatitis in dogs and people. Used for chicken feed. SS

It alters litter decomposition, nutrient cycling and the successional trajectory of New Zealand lowland podocarp-broadleaf forests and probably native vegetation elsewhere.
<http://www.issg.org/database/species/ecology.asp?si=497&fr=1&sts=>

pers. obs. SS

pers. obs. SS

Stem fragments spread by water. Stem fragments spread in contaminated soil. Sydney Weeds Commitees Garden Escapes Booklet

Widespread - Auld & Medd. Size of existing infestations varies considerably across Sydney region.

M Hall & L Kaye NPWS, with the assistance of Sue Stevens.