

Family: *Myrtaceae*

Taxon: *Melaleuca diosmifolia*

Synonym: **Common Name:** green honey-myrtle

Questionnaire :	current 20090513	Assessor:	Patti Clifford	Designation: H(HPWRA)
Status:	Assessor Approved	Data Entry Person:	Patti Clifford	WRA Score 14
101	Is the species highly domesticated?		y=-3, n=0	n
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?		y=1, n=-1	
103	Does the species have weedy races?		y=1, n=-1	
201	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"		(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
202	Quality of climate match data		(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)		y=1, n=0	
204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates		y=1, n=0	y
205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?		y=-2, ?=-1, n=0	
301	Naturalized beyond native range		y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205	y
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed		n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed		n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
304	Environmental weed		n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	y
305	Congeneric weed		n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	y
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs		y=1, n=0	n
402	Allelopathic		y=1, n=0	
403	Parasitic		y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals		y=1, n=-1	
405	Toxic to animals		y=1, n=0	n
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens		y=1, n=0	
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans		y=1, n=0	n
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems		y=1, n=0	y
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle		y=1, n=0	
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)		y=1, n=0	
411	Climbing or smothering growth habit		y=1, n=0	n

412	Forms dense thickets	y=1, n=0	
501	Aquatic	y=5, n=0	n
502	Grass	y=1, n=0	n
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y=1, n=0	n
504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	y=1, n=0	n
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	y=1, n=0	n
602	Produces viable seed	y=1, n=-1	y
603	Hybridizes naturally	y=1, n=-1	
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y=1, n=-1	
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	n
607	Minimum generative time (years)	1 year = 1, 2 or 3 years = 0, 4+ years = -1	
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y=1, n=-1	y
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y=1, n=-1	y
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	y=1, n=-1	n
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y=1, n=-1	y
705	Propagules water dispersed	y=1, n=-1	y
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y=1, n=-1	n
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y=1, n=-1	
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	y=1, n=-1	
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y=1, n=-1	y
803	Well controlled by herbicides	y=-1, n=1	
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y=1, n=-1	y
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1	

Designation: H(HPWRA)

WRA Score 14

Supporting Data:

101	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence of domestication.
102	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	N/A
103	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	N/A
201	2011. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) [Online Database Index]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	Native range: Australia - New South Wales, Queensland.
202	2011. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) [Online Database Index]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	Native range: Australia - New South Wales, Queensland.
203	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
204	2011. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) [Online Database Index]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	Native range: Australia - New South Wales, Queensland.
205	2011. Australian Native Plants Nursery. <i>Melaleuca diosmifolia</i> . http://www.australianplants.com/plants.aspx?id=1379	Australian Native Plants Nursery in Ventura, California has <i>Melaleuca diosmifolia</i> for sale.
301	2009. Carr, G.. Bushfires spark warning. <i>Feral Herald</i> . 21: 6-8. www.invasives.org.au/documents/file/feralherald21.pdf	<i>Melaleuca diosmifolia</i> is naturalized in Victoria, Australia's coast shire.
302	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Scored 3.04 as an environmental weed.
303	2007. Randall, R.. Global compendium of weeds: <i>Melaleuca diosmifolia</i> . <i>Hawaii Ecosystems at Risk</i> , http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/melaleuca_diosmifolia/	No evidence of being an agricultural/horticultural/forestry weed.
304	2005. Groves, R.H./Boden, R./Lonsdale, W.M.. <i>Jumping the garden fence: invasive garden plants in Australia and their environmental and agricultural impacts</i> . CSIRO report prepared for WWF Australia. WWF-Australia, Sydney www.wwf.org.au/publications/jumping	According to the CSIRO report for World Wildlife Fund Australia, <i>Melaleuca diosmifolia</i> is a significant environmental weed in Australia.
305	1998. Turner, C.E./Center, T.D./Burrows, D.W./Buckingham, G.R.. <i>Ecology and management of Melaleuca quinquenervia, an invader of wetlands in Florida, USA</i> . <i>Wetlands Ecology and Management</i> . 5: 165-178. Kluwer Academic Publishers, http://studentresearch.wcp .	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> is considered to be the greatest exotic weed threat to wetlands in southern Florida. It invades both disturbed and undisturbed wetland natural areas.
401	2002. Wheeler, J.R./Marchant, N.G./Lewington, M.. <i>Flora of the South West: Dicotyledons</i> . UWA Publishing, Crawley, Western Australia	"Shrub to 3 m, spreading, with grey bark. Leaves alternate, crowded, spreading, narrowly ovate-elliptic to ovate-elliptic, 7-12 mm long and 2-5 mm wide, tip rounded."
402	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
403	2002. Wheeler, J.R./Marchant, N.G./Lewington, M.. <i>Flora of the South West: Dicotyledons</i> . UWA Publishing, Crawley, Western Australia	Myrtaceae.

404	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
405	2011. Specialized Information Services, U.S. National Library of Medicine. TOXNET toxicology data network [online database]. National Institutes of Health, http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/	No evidence of toxicity.
406	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
407	2011. National Center for Biotechnology Information. PubMed. U.S. National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/	No evidence of toxicity found in PubMed.
407	2011. Specialized Information Services, U.S. National Library of Medicine. TOXNET toxicology data network [online database]. National Institutes of Health, http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/	No evidence of toxicity found in ToxNet.
408	2011. SurfCoast Shire. Trees and shrubs green honey-myrtle <i>Melaleuca diosmifolia</i> . Surfcoast Shire, http://www.surfcoast.vic.gov.au/index.html	<i>Melaleuca diosmifolia</i> increases fire loads making areas more fire-prone.
409	2011. Australian Native Plants Nursery. <i>Melaleuca diosmifolia</i> . http://www.australianplants.com/plants.aspx?id=1379	Full sun to partial shade.
410	1997. Hopper, S.D./Brown, A.P./Marchant, N.G.. Plants of Western Australian granite outcrops. Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia. 80: 141-158. http://www.rswa.org.au/content/work/journals/PDF/80%283%29/80%283%29hopper.pdf	<i>Melaleuca diosmifolia</i> grows on granite outcrops in Australia.
411	2002. Wheeler, J.R./Marchant, N.G./Lewington, M.. Flora of the South West: Dicotyledons. UWA Publishing, Crawley, Western Australia	"Shrub to 3 m."
412	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown. [possibly, other <i>Melaleuca</i> species do form thickets]
501	2002. Wheeler, J.R./Marchant, N.G./Lewington, M.. Flora of the South West: Dicotyledons. UWA Publishing, Crawley, Western Australia	Shrub to 3 m; terrestrial.
502	2011. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) [Online Database Index]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	Myrtaceae.
503	2002. Wheeler, J.R./Marchant, N.G./Lewington, M.. Flora of the South West: Dicotyledons. UWA Publishing, Crawley, Western Australia	Myrtaceae.
504	2002. Wheeler, J.R./Marchant, N.G./Lewington, M.. Flora of the South West: Dicotyledons. UWA Publishing, Crawley, Western Australia	Shrub to 3 m.
601	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence.
602	2011. Australian Native Plant Society. <i>Melaleuca diosmifolia</i> . Australian Native Plant Society, http://anpsa.org.au/m-dio.html	Propagate by seed or cuttings.
603	1997. Hopper, S.D./Brown, A.P./Marchant, N.G.. Plants of Western Australian granite outcrops. Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia. 80: 141-158. http://www.rswa.org.au/content/work/journals/PDF/80%283%29/80%283%29hopper.pdf	Unknown.
604	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.

605	2003. Serbesoff-King, K.. Melaleuca in Florida: a literature review on the taxonomy, distribution, biology, ecology, economic importance and control measures. Journal of Aquatic Plant Management. 41: 98-112. http://www.apms.org/japm/vol41/v41p98.pdf	Melaleuca quinquenervia is pollinated by insects. [similar flowers]
606	2011. Australian Native Plant Society. Melaleuca diosmifolia. Australian Native Plant Society, http://anpsa.org.au/m-dio.html	Propagation is easy from both seed and cuttings.
607	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
701	2011. SurfCoast Shire. Trees and shrubs green honey-myrtle Melaleuca diosmifolia. Surfcoast Shire, http://www.surfcoast.vic.gov.au/index.html	Melaleuca diosmifolia is a very serious environmental weed as it is very fast growing and quick to invade coastal heathlands, reserves and roadsides.
702	2011. Australian Native Plants Nursery. Melaleuca diosmifolia. http://www.australianplants.com/plants.aspx?id=1379	Australian Native Plants Nursery has Melaleuca diosmifolia for sale.
703	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence of produce contamination.
704	2010. Anglesea, Aireys Inlet Society for the Protection of Flora and Fauna (ANGAIR Inc.). Weed of the month - green honey-myrtle (Melaleuca diosmifolia). Weed of the Month (ANGAIR). http://www.angair.org.au/	"Seed is dispersed by wind and water, but may also be dispersed by birds."
705	2010. Anglesea, Aireys Inlet Society for the Protection of Flora and Fauna (ANGAIR Inc.). Weed of the month - green honey-myrtle (Melaleuca diosmifolia). Weed of the Month (ANGAIR). http://www.angair.org.au/	"Seed is dispersed by wind and water, but may also be dispersed by birds."
706	2010. Anglesea, Aireys Inlet Society for the Protection of Flora and Fauna (ANGAIR Inc.). Weed of the month - green honey-myrtle (Melaleuca diosmifolia). Weed of the Month (ANGAIR). http://www.angair.org.au/	"Seed is dispersed by wind and water, but may also be dispersed by birds."
707	2010. Anglesea, Aireys Inlet Society for the Protection of Flora and Fauna (ANGAIR Inc.). Weed of the month - green honey-myrtle (Melaleuca diosmifolia). Weed of the Month (ANGAIR). http://www.angair.org.au/	"Seed is dispersed by wind and water, but may also be dispersed by birds."
708	2010. Anglesea, Aireys Inlet Society for the Protection of Flora and Fauna (ANGAIR Inc.). Weed of the month - green honey-myrtle (Melaleuca diosmifolia). Weed of the Month (ANGAIR). http://www.angair.org.au/	"Seed is dispersed by wind and water, but may also be dispersed by birds."
801	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
802	2009. Probert, R. J./Daws, M.I./Hay, F.R.. Ecological correlates of ex situ seed longevity: a comparative study on 195 species. Annals of Botany. 104: 57-69. http://aob.oxfordjournals.org/content/104/1/57.full.pdf	"In the ageing experiments at 60% RH (relative humidity) and 45 degrees C, four species of Myrtaceae: Calothamnus crassus, C. graniticus, C. rupestris and Melaleuca diosmifolia were found to be extremely long-lived, requiring sampling up to 500 d to generate reliable survival curves."
803	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
804	2011. SurfCoast Shire. Trees and shrubs green honey-myrtle Melaleuca diosmifolia. Surfcoast Shire, http://www.surfcoast.vic.gov.au/index.html	Growth of seedlings of Melaleuca diosmifolia are stimulated by fire.
805	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.