

Family: *Rosaceae*

Taxon: *Rubus loganobaccus*

Synonym: *Rubus ursinus* var. *loganobaccus* (L. H. Baile. **Common Name:** boysenberry
loganberry
phenomenal-berry
tayberry

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| Questionnaire : | current 20090513 | Assessor: | Chuck Chimera | Designation: H(HPWRA) |
| Status: | Assessor Approved | Data Entry Person: | Chuck Chimera | WRA Score 11 |
| 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) | Low |
| 202 | Quality of climate match data | | (0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2) | Intermediate |
| 203 | Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility) | | y=1, n=0 | y |
| 204 | Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates | | y=1, n=0 | n |
| 205 | Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? | | y=-2, ?=-1, n=0 | y |
| 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) | |
| 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 | |
| 402 | Allelopathic | | y=1, n=0 | |
| 403 | Parasitic | | y=1, n=0 | n |
| 404 | Unpalatable to grazing animals | | y=1, n=-1 | n |
| 405 | Toxic to animals | | y=1, n=0 | n |
| 406 | Host for recognized pests and pathogens | | y=1, n=0 | y |
| 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 | |
| 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 | y |

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| 411 | Climbing or smothering growth habit | y=1, n=0 | y |
| 412 | Forms dense thickets | y=1, n=0 | y |
| 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 | y |
| 605 | Requires specialist pollinators | y=-1, n=0 | n |
| 606 | Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation | y=1, n=-1 | y |
| 607 | Minimum generative time (years) | 1 year = 1, 2 or 3 years = 0, 4+ years = -1 | 2 |
| 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 | |
| 704 | Propagules adapted to wind dispersal | y=1, n=-1 | n |
| 705 | Propagules water dispersed | y=1, n=-1 | n |
| 706 | Propagules bird dispersed | y=1, n=-1 | y |
| 707 | Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally) | y=1, n=-1 | n |
| 708 | Propagules survive passage through the gut | y=1, n=-1 | y |
| 801 | Prolific seed production (>1000/m2) | y=1, n=-1 | n |
| 802 | Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr) | y=1, n=-1 | |
| 803 | Well controlled by herbicides | y=-1, n=1 | y |
| 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 11

Supporting Data:

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| 101 | 2012. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Rubus loganobaccus L. H. Bailey ROSACEAE 'Boysen' Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). [Online Database]. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/acc/display.pl?1448308 | [Is the species highly domesticated? No] "Originated in Napa, California, by Rudolph Boysen. Introduced in 1935 by Walter Knott, Knott's Berry Farm, Buena Park, California. Parentage unknown but is of type as might be expected from a Logan x Lucretia cross; some consider Himalaya as the female parent; seedling grown about 1920; bushes transplanted to Anaheim, California, in the late 1920s. Fruit: black; flavor very fine but not as sweet as Young; size extremely large, 1.25 inches or more long; rather soft; aroma distinct; covered with a dusty bloom; bears through August in some areas, ripens 1 week before Young. Bush: trailing (dewberry type); more vigorous than Young; high yields. In California, Boysen and Nectar are different varieties. -- Brooks and Olmo Register of Fruit and Nut Varieties. Fruit black, flavor very fine, very large. Midseason, vigorous, yields to 4Tons/Acre in Oregon." [Although this is an artificial cultivar, there does not appear to be any significant loss of competitive traits. There is not enough evidence at this time to conclude that this cultivar has lost its ability to survive without human assisted cultivation.] |
| 102 | 2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | NA |
| 103 | 2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | NA |
| 201 | 2012. Plants For A Future Database. Rubus loganobaccus. http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Rubus+loganobaccus | [Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 0-Low] "Seed - requires stratification and is best sown in early autumn in a cold frame. Stored seed requires one month stratification at about 3°C and is best sown as early as possible in the year." [For the special cases of a temperate species whose seeds have been reported to require cold stratification for germination, the answer to this question is 0(low) and the answer to question 2.02 is 1 (intermediate) regardless of knowledge of the species native range. Curt Daehler, pers. comm.] |
| 202 | 2012. Plants For A Future Database. Rubus loganobaccus. http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Rubus+loganobaccus | [Quality of climate match data? 1-intermediate] "Seed - requires stratification and is best sown in early autumn in a cold frame. Stored seed requires one month stratification at about 3°C and is best sown as early as possible in the year." [For the special cases of a temperate species whose seeds have been reported to require cold stratification for germination, the answer to this question is 0(low) and the answer to question 2.02 is 1 (intermediate) regardless of knowledge of the species native range. Curt Daehler, pers. comm.] |
| 203 | 2012. Dave's Gardern. PlantFiles: Boysenberry - Rubus ursinus 'Boysen'. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/135105/ | [Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? Yes. Although not tropical] "USDA Zone 5a: to -28.8 °C (-20 °F) USDA Zone 5b: to -26.1 °C (-15 °F) USDA Zone 6a: to -23.3 °C (-10 °F) USDA Zone 6b: to -20.5 °C (-5 °F) USDA Zone 7a: to -17.7 °C (0 °F) USDA Zone 7b: to -14.9 °C (5 °F) USDA Zone 8a: to -12.2 °C (10 °F) USDA Zone 8b: to -9.4 °C (15 °F) USDA Zone 9a: to -6.6 °C (20 °F) USDA Zone 9b: to -3.8 °C (25 °F) USDA Zone 10a: to -1.1 °C (30 °F) USDA Zone 10b: to 1.7 °C (35 °F)" [Can grow in 5 hardiness zones: 5 to 10] |
| 203 | 2012. HerbiGuide. Loganberry - Rubus loganobaccus L. Bailey. http://www.herbiguide.com.au/Descriptions/hg_Loganberry.htm | [Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "Climate: Temperate. Mediterranean." |
| 204 | 2012. HerbiGuide. Loganberry - Rubus loganobaccus L. Bailey. http://www.herbiguide.com.au/Descriptions/hg_Loganberry.htm | [Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? No] "Climate: Temperate. Mediterranean." |
| 204 | 2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? No] Naturalized in regions with temperate climates. [See 3.01. May be able to naturalize in higher elevations of Hawaii and other tropical islands] |
| 205 | 2012. Online Atlas of the British and Irish flora. Rubus loganobaccus (Loganberry). http://www.brc.ac.uk/plantatlas/index.php?q=plant/rubus-loganobaccus | [Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] "Neophyte. A hexaploid hybrid species, which was introduced into Britain in 1897 and which is popular in gardens where it is grown for its fruits. It was first recorded from the wild in Britain in 1938 (Surrey), and may be increasing." |
| 205 | 2012. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - Rubus loganobaccus L.H.Bailey. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/20495 | [Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] "Origin. Only cultivated, originating from cultivar in California. History of use / introduction. Likely escapee from local hobby / berry farms. Has edible fruits. Genetic source for blackberry cultivars." |

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| 301 | 2012. HerbiGuide. Loganberry - Rubus loganobaccus L. Bailey. http://www.herbiguide.com.au/Descriptions/hg_Loganberry.htm | [Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "It has naturalised in south-western Western Australia; Eyre Peninsula, the mid-North region and from Fleurieu Peninsula in South Australia; the Canberra region in New South Wales; the Ballarat region of Victoria and from south-eastern Tasmania." |
| 301 | 2012. Online Atlas of the British and Irish flora. Rubus loganobaccus (Loganberry). http://www.brc.ac.uk/plantatlas/index.php?q=plant/rubus-loganobaccus | [Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "It occurs as a garden escape in hedges and on roadsides, railway banks and waste ground. It reproduces by seed, which may be bird-sown, and vegetatively by its rooting stem-tips. Lowland." |
| 301 | 2012. Plants For A Future Database. Rubus loganobaccus. http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Rubus+loganobaccus | [Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "Probably a hybrid between R. ursinus and the raspberry 'Red Antwerp'. Rarely naturalized in Britain." |
| 301 | 2012. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - Rubus loganobaccus L.H.Bailey. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/20495 | [Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "Low, straggling, tangled shrub or climber (with almost prostrate canes), to 5 m high. Fl. white, Dec. Brown clay loam, red sandy loam, gravel, laterite, granite. Along creeklines, in disturbed ground. Distribution: South-west. JF and WAR." ... "Origin. Only cultivated, originating from cultivar in California. History of use / introduction. Likely escapee from local hobby/berry farms. Has edible fruits. Genetic source for blackberry cultivars. Similar exotic species. R. anglocandicans, R. ulmifolius." ... "R. loganobaccus was located near Pemberton. Of hybrid origin. Is a naturalised American cultivar derived from raspberry x blackberry hybrids, presumably R. idaeus x R. ursinus. For further information on identification refer to Barker and Barker (2005) Blackberry: an identification tool to introduced & native Rubus in Australia [CD ROM] or CSIRO (2005) Field guide for the identification of WA blackberry." |
| 302 | 2009. NSW Department of Primary Industries Weed Management Unit. Blackberry control manual: Management and control options for blackberry (Rubus spp.) in Australia. Department of Primary Industries, Victoria | [Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? Environmental Weed. See 3.04] "Recorded as a weed in south-western WA across the mid-north region of SA, on Kangaroo Island, in the Canberra region, in the Ballarat area of Vic. and in southern-eastern Tas. A hybrid between North American R. ursinus and Eurasian R. idaeus. Can be distinguished by its pinnate leaves and its oblong fruit, which is dark red to dull black." |
| 302 | 2012. Dave's Gardern. PlantFiles: Boysenberry - Rubus ursinus 'Boysen'. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/135105/ | [Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? Environmental Weed. See 3.04] "May be a noxious weed or invasive" |
| 302 | 2012. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - Rubus loganobaccus L.H.Bailey. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/20495 | [Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? Environmental Weed. See 3.04] "Suggested method of management and control. Hand pull small plants. Cut and paint with 20-50% glyphosate or slash canes. Spray regrowth at 0.5 m with metsulfuron methyl 1 g/10 L + the wetting agent Endose® at label rates, in summer to autumn. Will require follow up for a number of years." [Controlled with herbicides. Requires several years of treatment] |
| 303 | 2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Rubus loganobaccus [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/rubus_loganobaccus/ | [Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No] "garden thug, naturalised, weed" [No evidence] |
| 304 | 2009. Gremmen, N./Halbertsma, R.L.. Alien plants and their impact on Tristan da Cunha - Part 1: General account. Data-analyse Ecologie, Diever, The Netherlands | [Environmental weed? Yes] "More urgent is the eradication of Loganberry (Rubus loganobaccus), as this species strongly affects the invaded areas, not only changing the vegetation completely, but also making these areas unsuitable as a nesting ground for albatrosses. An eradication program for this species at Sandy Point is presently underway and we suggest to continue the eradication of the Loganberry in all areas outside the Settlement." |
| 304 | 2011. Wolfaardt, A.. Final report on Defra funded invasive aliens and climate change work in the UK's South Atlantic Overseas Territories. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough, UK jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Tristan_Final_Report.pdf | [Environmental weed? Yes] "Invasive alien plant management and biosecurity work, February 2010-March 2011 A total of £5,000 was used to continue efforts to control Loganberry Rubus loganobaccus at Sandy Point, on the main island of Tristan da Cunha. Areas at Sandy Point had become completely overgrown by Loganberry, transforming the structure of the vegetation. Although it is not clear what the impact is on the botanical biodiversity of the invaded areas, what is clear is that invasion by Loganberry has displaced several albatrosses from their nesting sites. The funds were also used to complete the erection of a field hut at Sandy Point to facilitate ongoing work at the site." |
| 305 | 2003. Weber, E.. Invasive Plant Species of the World. A Reference Guide to Environmental Weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, UK | [Congeneric weed? Yes] "Rubus argutus ... forms impenetrable thickets ... Rubus cuneifolius ... plant coppices vigorously and forms dense thickets ... Rubus ellipticus ... shrub forms impenetrable thickets that displace native vegetation and affect wildlife by impeding movement and reducing habitats ... Rubus fruticosus...forms extensive and dense impenetrable thickets, shading out all other vegetation, displacing it and affecting wildlife habitats ... Rubus niveus ... displaces native vegetation, impedes regeneration of native shrubs and trees and affect wildlife habitats ... Rubus ulmifolius ... grows in dense patches that displace native vegetation ..." |

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| 401 | 1985. Langridgem D.F./Goodman, R.D.. Honeybee pollination of loganberries (<i>Rubus loganobaccus</i> L.H. Bailey). <i>Australian Journal of Experimental Agriculture</i> . 25: 224–226. | [Produces spines, thorns or burrs? Possibly] "Thornless loganberries are a crop which, in recent years, has aroused interest in Victoria both as a fresh fruit and as a jam berry." [But varieties with prickles also occur. See Hussey et al. 2007] |
| 401 | 2007. Hussey, B.M.J./Keighery, G. J./Dodd, J./Lloyd, S.G./Cousens, R.D.. <i>Western Weeds. A Guide to the Weeds of Western Australia</i> . The Weed Society of Western Australia, Victoria Park, WA | [Produces spines, thorns or burrs? Possibly] "...easily distinguished as it has pinnate leaves and narrow, straight spines on its stems, unlike the curved prickles found on blackberries/brambles." |
| 401 | 2012. HerbiGuide. Loganberry - <i>Rubus loganobaccus</i> L. Bailey. http://www.herbiguide.com.au/Descriptions/hg_Loganberry.htm | [Produces spines, thorns or burrs? Possibly] "Loganberry is probably a hybrid of <i>Rubus ursinus</i> and <i>Rubus idaeus</i> , the Red Raspberry. A number of varieties exist including one that is thornless." |
| 402 | 1988. Coté, J.-F./Thibault, J.-R.. Allelopathic Potential of Raspberry Foliar Leachates on Growth of Ectomycorrhizal Fungi Associated with Black Spruce. <i>American Journal of Botany</i> 75(7): 966-970. 75(7): 966-970. | [Allelopathic? Unknown] "In vitro bioassays on seven species of ectomycorrhizal fungi associated with black spruce (<i>Picea mariana</i> (Mill.) BSP) were tested under allelopathic action of raspberry (<i>Rubus idaeus</i> L.). Radial growth inhibitions were observed when fungi were confronted with increasing concentrations (0%/0.1% 0.5%/o2.5%) of foliar leachates made from May, July, and September material (1986). For the 2.5% treatments, species <i>Paxillus involutus</i> , <i>Laccaria proxima</i> , <i>Laccaria bicolor</i> , <i>Thelephora terrestris</i> and <i>Cortinarius pseudonapus</i> grew only 6, 8, 32, 42, and 46% of their control, whereas <i>Hebeloma cylindrosporum</i> and <i> Cenococcum geophilum</i> were stimulated. Tree seedlings from raspberry invaded plantation showed mycorrhizal infection rate over 75%, with fine roots mainly colonized by <i>C. geophilum</i> . In combination with efforts of tree improvement and based on the results of this study, it seems important to select a well-adapted mycorrhizae, when interference by raspberry is involved." [Some <i>Rubus</i> species can exhibit allelopathic properties, but no evidence exists to suggest that <i>Rubus</i> 'Boysen' is allelopathic] |
| 403 | 2012. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - <i>Rubus loganobaccus</i> L.H.Bailey. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/20495 | [Parasitic? No] "Low, straggling, tangled shrub or climber (with almost prostrate canes), to 5 m high." [<i>Rubus</i> genus is not parasitic] |
| 404 | 2012. HerbiGuide. Loganberry - <i>Rubus loganobaccus</i> L. Bailey. http://www.herbiguide.com.au/Descriptions/hg_Loganberry.htm | [Unpalatable to grazing animals? No] "Goats provide a method of non-chemical control. Infested areas are grazed with 7.5 goats per ha in the first year, then 1.25 goats per ha in subsequent years." |
| 405 | 2012. HerbiGuide. Loganberry - <i>Rubus loganobaccus</i> L. Bailey. http://www.herbiguide.com.au/Descriptions/hg_Loganberry.htm | [Toxic to animals? No] "Toxicity: Not recorded as toxic." |
| 405 | 2012. Plants For A Future Database. <i>Rubus loganobaccus</i> . http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Rubus+loganobaccus | [Toxic to animals? No] "Known Hazards - None known" [Commercial cultivar created for human consumption with no reported evidence of toxic or allergenic effects] |
| 406 | 2010. Sundheim, L./Sletten, A./Rafoss, T./Stensvand, A.. Pest risk assessment of <i>Phytophthora fragariae</i> in Norway. Opinion of the Plant Health Panel of the Scientific Committee for Food Safety. VKM, Oslo, Norway | [Host for recognized pests and pathogens? Yes] "The main host of the pathogen is cultivated strawberry. The pathogen can cause disease in other <i>Fragaria</i> species, and incidentally in loganberry (<i>Rubus loganobaccus</i> Duch.) (EPPO 2010)." ... "In addition, infection with <i>P. fragariae</i> does not produce symptoms in other host plants than <i>Fragaria</i> spp., except incidentally in <i>R. loganobaccus</i> ." |
| 407 | 2012. HerbiGuide. Loganberry - <i>Rubus loganobaccus</i> L. Bailey. http://www.herbiguide.com.au/Descriptions/hg_Loganberry.htm | [Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] "Toxicity: Not recorded as toxic." |
| 407 | 2012. Plants For A Future Database. <i>Rubus loganobaccus</i> . http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Rubus+loganobaccus | [Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] "Known Hazards - None known" ... "Edible Parts: Fruit. Fruit - raw or cooked[1, 3, 34, 61, 171]. A pleasant acid flavour, it usually crops heavily[K]. The fruit is up to 4cm in diameter[200]." [Commercial cultivar created for human consumption with no reported evidence of toxic or allergenic effects] |
| 408 | 2009. NSW Department of Primary Industries Weed Management Unit. Blackberry control manual: Management and control options for blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> spp.) in Australia. Department of Primary Industries, Victoria | [Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? Potentially] "Fire hazard. Dead blackberry material is a fire hazard. Blackberry infestations can also obstruct fire trails and access to water for controlling fires." [If able to form thickets, this cultivar could potentially increase fire hazards in drier areas, but no direct evidence at this time.] |

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| 409 | 2012. Dave's Gardern. PlantFiles: Boysenberry - Rubus ursinus 'Boysen'. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/135105/ | [Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Possibly] "Sun Exposure: Full Sun Sun to Partial Shade" |
| 409 | 2012. Plants For A Future Database. Rubus loganobaccus. http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Rubus+loganobaccus | [Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Possibly] "Easily grown in a good well-drained loamy soil in sun or semi-shade[1, 11, 200]." |
| 410 | 2012. HerbiGuide. Loganberry - Rubus loganobaccus L. Bailey. http://www.herbiguide.com.au/Descriptions/hg_Loganberry.htm | [Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Yes] "Soil: Grows on wide range of soils." |
| 410 | 2012. Plants For A Future Database. Rubus loganobaccus. http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Rubus+loganobaccus | [Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Yes] "Tolerates all but the most alkaline soils" |
| 411 | 2012. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - Rubus loganobaccus L.H.Bailey. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/20495 | [Climbing or smothering growth habit? Yes] "Low, straggling, tangled shrub or climber (with almost prostrate canes), to 5 m high." |
| 412 | 2009. Gremmen, N./Halbertsma, R.L.. Alien plants and their impact on Tristan da Cunha - Part 1: General account. Data-analyse Ecologie, Diever, The Netherlands | [Forms dense thickets? Yes] "At several sites in and around the Settlement and in the 1961 lava area; some very large, dense colonies at Sandy Point. Spreading apparently mostly vegetatively." |
| 412 | 2011. Wolfaardt, A.. Final report on Defra funded invasive aliens and climate change work in the UK's South Atlantic Overseas Territories. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough, UK jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Tristan_Final_Report.pdf | [Forms dense thickets? Yes] "Invasive alien plant management and biosecurity work, February 2010-March 2011 A total of £5,000 was used to continue efforts to control Loganberry Rubus loganobaccus at Sandy Point, on the main island of Tristan da Cunha. Areas at Sandy Point had become completely overgrown by Loganberry, transforming the structure of the vegetation. Although it is not clear what the impact is on the botanical biodiversity of the invaded areas, what is clear is that invasion by Loganberry has displaced several albatrosses from their nesting sites." [Exclusion of albatross suggests thicket formation may be occurring] |
| 501 | 2012. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - Rubus loganobaccus L.H.Bailey. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/20495 | [Aquatic? No] "Low, straggling, tangled shrub or climber (with almost prostrate canes), to 5 m high." |
| 502 | 2012. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - Rubus loganobaccus L.H.Bailey. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/20495 | [Grass? No] Rosaceae |
| 503 | 2012. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Rubus loganobaccus L. H. Bailey ROSACEAE 'Boysen' Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). [Online Database]. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/acc/display.pl?1448308 | [Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Rubus [Although some Rosaceae are nitrogen fixing, there is no evidence that members of the genus Rubus are nitrogen fixers] |
| 504 | 2012. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - Rubus loganobaccus L.H.Bailey. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/20495 | [Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "Low, straggling, tangled shrub or climber (with almost prostrate canes), to 5 m high." |
| 601 | 2012. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - Rubus loganobaccus L.H.Bailey. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/20495 | [Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] "Origin. Only cultivated, originating from cultivar in California. History of use/introduction. Likely escapee from local hobby/berry farms. Has edible fruits. Genetic source for blackberry cultivars." |

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| 602 | 2012. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - Rubus loganobaccus L.H.Bailey. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/20495 | [Produces viable seed? Yes] "Reproduction. Seed, stem layering, suckering." |
| 603 | 2012. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Rubus loganobaccus L. H. Bailey ROSACEAE 'Boysen' Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). [Online Database]. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/acc/display.pl?1448308 | [Hybridizes naturally? Unknown] "of hybrid origin, presumably R. idaeus x R. ursinus" [Of hybrid origin. Unknown if natural hybridization can occur] |
| 604 | 2012. Plants For A Future Database. Rubus loganobaccus. http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Rubus+loganobaccus | [Self-compatible or apomictic? Yes] "The flowers are hermaphrodite (have both male and female organs) and are pollinated by Apomictic. The plant is self-fertile. ... "The plant produces apomictic flowers, these produce fruit and viable seed without fertilization, each seedling is a genetic copy of the parent[200]." |
| 605 | 1985. Langridgem D.F./Goodman, R.D.. Honeybee pollination of loganberries (Rubus loganobaccus L.H. Bailey). Australian Journal of Experimental Agriculture. 25: 224–226. | [Requires specialist pollinators? No] "Summary. The role of honeybees (<i>Apis mellifera</i>) in the pollination of loganberries was studied in an experimental planting at Knoxfield, Victoria. When plants were enclosed in cages to exclude bees and larger insects, there was no difference in the total numbers and weight of fruit harvested. Quality rather than quantity of fruit benefited from honeybee activity. The number of reject fruit on enclosed plants was 49.9% of the total as compared with 7.8% on open plants, corresponding respectively to 35.5% and 3.30% by weight. The farm gate value of fruit harvested per plant was \$A2.39 on open plants and \$A1.28 on enclosed plants. After deducting cost of hiring bees this was computed to net an extra return to the grower of \$A1876 per hectare. Honeybees comprised 98.6% of all insect visitors to the flowers. Concentrations of airborne pollen were greater inside the cages than outside." ... "The large proportion of honeybees among the insect visitors indicates their importance as pollinators. The activity of the bees moving from flower to flower and from plant to plant should ensure adequate cross-pollination." |
| 606 | 2009. Gremmen, N./Halbertsma, R.L.. Alien plants and their impact on Tristan da Cunha - Part 1: General account. Data-analyse Ecologie, Diever, The Netherlands | [Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Yes] "Spreading locally. Spreading vegetatively, and rarely, if at all, by seed." |
| 606 | 2012. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - Rubus loganobaccus L.H.Bailey. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/20495 | [Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Yes] "Reproduction. Seed, stem layering, suckering." ... "Vegetative regeneration strategy. Resprouts, produces root suckers, stem layering." |
| 607 | 2012. Plants For A Future Database. Rubus loganobaccus. http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Rubus+loganobaccus | [Minimum generative time (years)? 2] "This species has fast-growing biennial stems[202], it produces a number of new stems each year from the perennial rootstock, these stems fruit in their second year and then die[200]." |
| 701 | 2012. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - Rubus loganobaccus L.H.Bailey. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/20495 | [Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? Yes] "Dispersal. Birds, foxes, other mammals, garden refuse." |
| 702 | 2012. HerbiGuide. Loganberry - Rubus loganobaccus L. Bailey. http://www.herbiguide.com.au/Descriptions/hg_Loganberry.htm | [Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "Mainly spread by intentional planting. Grows from cuttings and stem fragments." |
| 702 | 2012. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - Rubus loganobaccus L.H.Bailey. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/20495 | [Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "Origin. Only cultivated, originating from cultivar in California. History of use / introduction. Likely escapee from local hobby / berry farms. Has edible fruits. Genetic source for blackberry cultivars." |

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| 703 | 2003. Starr, F./Starr, K./Loope, L.L.. Rubus ellipticus - Yellow Himalayan raspberry - Rosaceae. USGS - Biological Resources Haleakala Field Station Maui, http://www.hear.org/starr/hiplants/reports/pdf/rubus_ellipticus.pdf | [Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? Potentially] "On Maui, R. ellipticus is not yet established in the wild. However, plants have been observed on hapu'u (Cibotium spp.) tree ferns and parts that are shipped from infested areas of Hawai'i. ... These ferns appear "clean" during transport, then seeds sprout some time later in their new locations. There are likely more locations on Maui where Rubus ellipticus will be found in the future. Rubus ellipticus is a noxious weed and strategies for preventing inter-island transport are needed." [Unknown for Rubus 'Boysen', but potential exists for inadvertent seed contamination of tree fern trunks, or other produce, as has been documented with Rubus ellipticus] |
| 704 | 2012. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - Rubus loganobaccus L.H.Bailey. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/20495 | [Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] "Dispersal. Birds, foxes, other mammals, garden refuse." |
| 705 | 2012. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - Rubus loganobaccus L.H.Bailey. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/20495 | [Propagules water dispersed? No] "Dispersal. Birds, foxes, other mammals, garden refuse." [No adaptations for water dispersal] |
| 706 | 2012. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - Rubus loganobaccus L.H.Bailey. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/20495 | [Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "Dispersal. Birds, foxes, other mammals, garden refuse." |
| 707 | 2012. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - Rubus loganobaccus L.H.Bailey. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/20495 | [Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] "Dispersal. Birds, foxes, other mammals, garden refuse." [Unlikely. Rubus fruits are adapted for internal bird and vertebrate dissemination & lack means of external attachment] |
| 708 | 2012. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - Rubus loganobaccus L.H.Bailey. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/20495 | [Propagules survive passage through the gut? Yes] "Dispersal. Birds, foxes, other mammals, garden refuse." |
| 801 | 2009. Gremmen, N./Halbertsma, R.L.. Alien plants and their impact on Tristan da Cunha - Part 1: General account. Data-analyse Ecologie, Diever, The Netherlands | [Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)? Apparently No] "Spreading locally. Spreading vegetatively, and rarely, if at all, by seed." |
| 802 | 2012. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - Rubus loganobaccus L.H.Bailey. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/20495 | [Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Unknown] "Seedbank persistence. Unknown for this species, however seed dormancy and viability is highly variable within Rubus, all species have some dormancy." |
| 803 | 2012. HerbiGuide. Loganberry - Rubus loganobaccus L. Bailey. http://www.herbiguide.com.au/Descriptions/hg_Loganberry.htm | [Well controlled by herbicides? Yes] "Control with herbicides is usually the most cost effective. Metsulfuron (Brush Off®) and triclopyr (Garlon®) or triclopyr plus picloram (Grazon®) have provided the best results. Glyphosate can be used in home garden or other sensitive areas. Apply herbicides when the plant is actively growing and has good leaf area. Basal bark applications using Access® plus diesel can be used where canes are removed mechanically." |
| 803 | 2012. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - Rubus loganobaccus L.H.Bailey. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/20495 | [Well controlled by herbicides? Yes] "Suggested method of management and control. Hand pull small plants. Cut and paint with 20-50% glyphosate or slash canes. Spray regrowth at 0.5 m with metsulfuron methyl 1 g/10 L + the wetting agent Endose® at label rates, in summer to autumn. Will require follow up for a number of years." |

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- 804 2012. HerbiGuide. Loganberry - Rubus loganobaccus L. Bailey. http://www.herbiguide.com.au/Descriptions/hg_Loganberry.htm [Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] "Slashing alone is generally ineffective. Multiple cultivations provide control but may lead to erosion and soil structure problems. Scalping to 30 cm and root raking can be effective but may require a follow up with other control measures to control re-shooting root and stem fragments and seedlings." ... "Mechanical removal, or slashing and burning followed by cultivation, can provide control if repeated regularly and then followed by planting of competitive, preferably perennial, pastures species that is grazed." ... "Fire provides little control alone but assists access for herbicide application or other controls." ... "Follow up treatments are essential for high levels of control." ... "Mechanical control is difficult and most of the root system must be removed for effective control." [Requires repeated and consistent treatment. Otherwise, plants will grow back]
- 805 2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. [Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unlikely] Several naturalized species of Rubus have become highly invasive in the Hawaiian Islands, suggesting that natural enemies of Rubus are not present or ineffective at preventing their spread.
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