

Weed Risk Assessment of Willows



Salix taxa in Australia

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Project Outline

- Determine the current distribution of naturalised willow taxa
- Produce risk assessments of some of the willow taxa present in Australia
- Produce interactive maps of the current and potential distribution
- Develop a national prioritisation matrix based on risk and feasibility for co-ordinated control
- Establish a process for monitoring change across Australia

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Why assess willows?

- **Prioritise willow management:**
 - identify which willows are the **biggest threat** to agriculture, environment, recreation
 - determine **where** willows could further invade
 - assist in determining State and regional willow **priorities**
- Identify “low risk” willows, for planting in **gardens**

Which willows to assess?

- ~ 300 species worldwide
- >70 *Salix* species grown in Australia

The list for assessment

- ~ 20 taxa naturalised in Australia
- Willows that have naturalised overseas
- Willows exempt from noxious weed declaration
- Potentially 'safe' willows

= 32 taxa to be assessed & 3 subgenera

Which willows to assess?

Willow Groups

Genus *Salix*

Subgenus *Salix*

Trees

Subgenus *Vetrix* (syn. *Caprisalix*)

Shrubs

Subgenus *Chamaetia*

Alpine

- More easily identified
- Share many common features
- Hybrids between subgenera not common

Which willows to assess?

Trees

S. alba

– white willow

S. babylonica

- weeping willow

S. fragilis

– crack willow

S. nigra

– black willow

Shrubs

S. cinerea

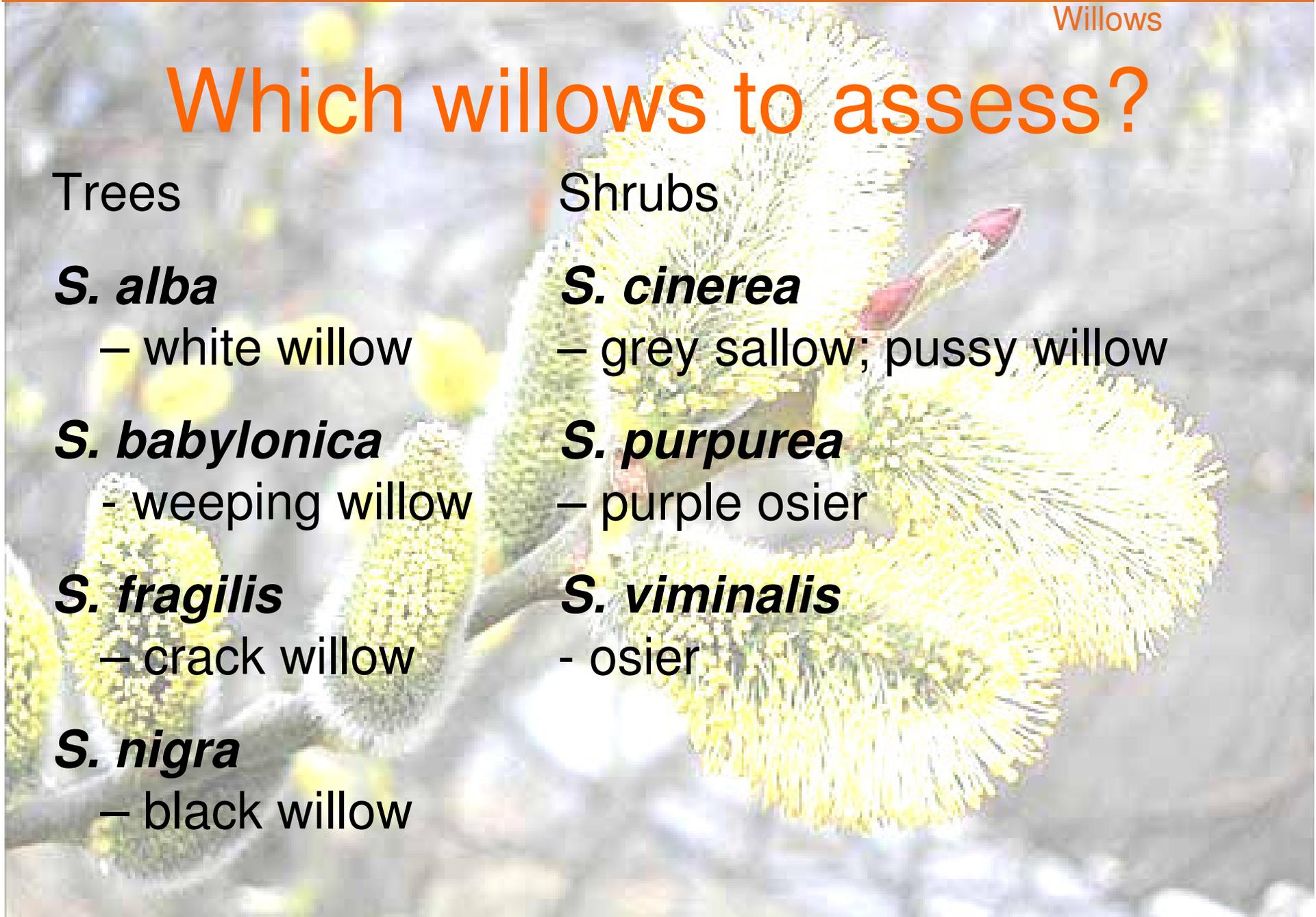
– grey sallow; pussy willow

S. purpurea

– purple osier

S. viminalis

- osier



Subgenus *Chamaetia*



S. serpyllifolia

S. glauca

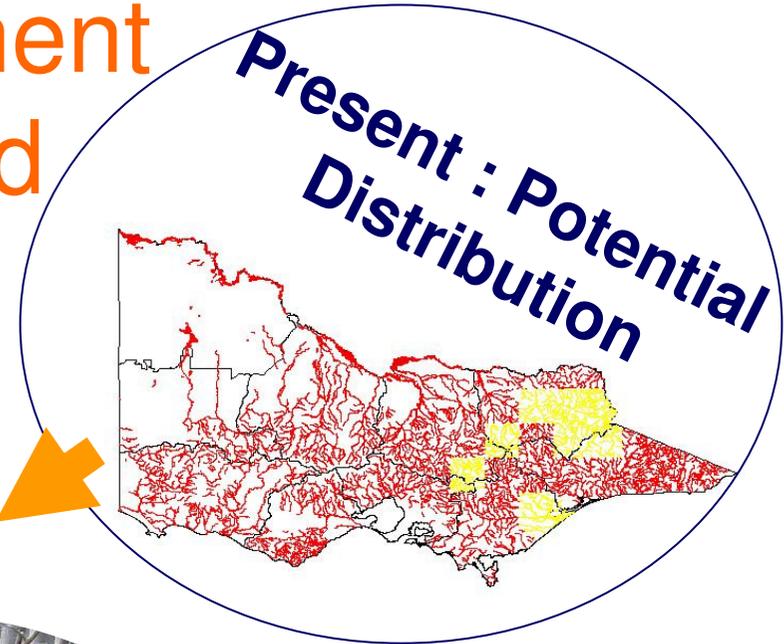
S. retusa



Invasiveness



**Assessment
method**



WRA

Impacts



Rank by Invasiveness

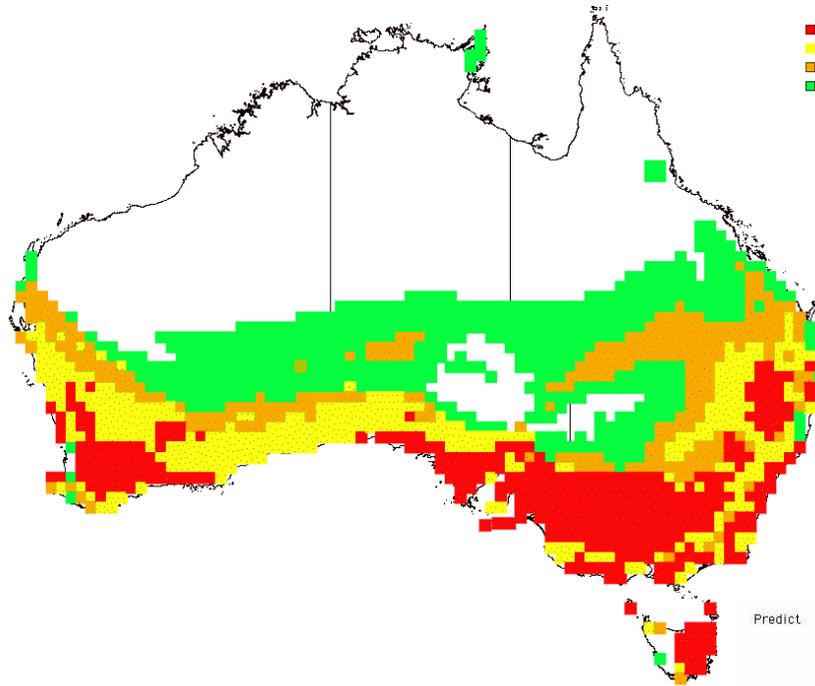
Name	Invasiveness	Confidence	
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	0.92	0.66	Very high to Extremely invasive
<i>Salix purpurea</i>	0.80	0.67	
<i>Salix exigua</i>	0.63	0.66	Highly Invasive
<i>Salix x rubens</i>	0.61	0.66	
<i>Salix alba</i>	0.60	0.64	
<i>Salix matsudana</i>	0.60	0.63	
<i>Salix x sepulcralis</i>	0.59	0.63	Moderately highly invasive
<i>Salix x pendulina</i>	0.59	0.63	
<i>Salix glaucophylloides</i>	0.57	0.66	
<i>Salix nigra</i>	0.57	0.63	
<i>Salix viminalis</i>	0.56	0.67	
<i>Salix aegyptiaca</i>	0.55	0.63	
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	0.51	0.64	
<i>Salix humboldtiana</i>	0.50	0.63	Moderately invasive
<i>Salix x seringean</i>	0.46	0.26	

Potential Distribution

Weed Risk Assessment

Willows

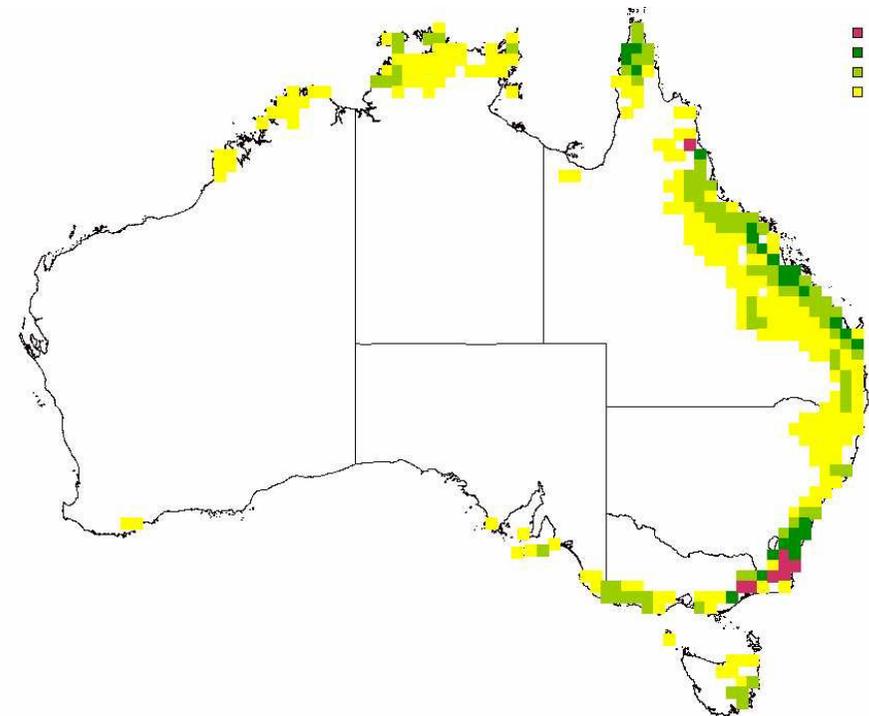
Predict



Australian climate match for
Salix fragilis

Predict

Australian climate match for
Salix humoldtiana



Impacts assessment

- Health and safety
- Root encroachment instream
- Hybridisation
- Ornamental value

Knowledge Gaps

Any observed **environmental/agricultural impacts** of following willows:

S. aegyptiaca, *S. alba* var. *coerulea*, *S. daphnoides*, *S. eriocephala*,
S. myrsinifolia (syn. *S. nigricans*), *S. pentandra*, & *S. X sericans*.

- **Reproductive methods in Australia** (by seed/hybrids/vegetatively?):

S. caprea, *S. daphnoides*, *S. gracistyla*, *S. myrsinifolia* (syn. *S. nigricans*),
S. matsudana X *alba*

- **The growth rate** of these willows:

S. daphnoides, *S. elaeagnos*, *S. triandra*, *S. X calodendron*, *S. X mollissima*, *S.*
X pendulina, *S. X reichardtii* & *S. X sericans*.

Any evidence of *Salix* subgenus *Chamaetia* (the alpine willows) becoming naturalised, anywhere in the world.

Setting Priorities

- Identify high risk species for particular regions
- Develop a strategic approach to willow control





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