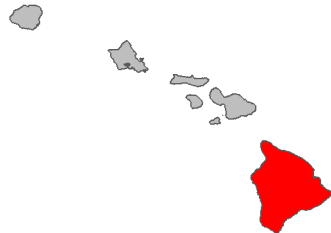


Fire risk report for *Cenchrus longisetus*

Full Species Name <i>Cenchrus longisetus</i> M.C.Johnst.
Family: Poaceae
Common names: feather top fountain grass
Synonyms: <i>Pennisetum villosum</i>
Known occurrences (as of 2020) 
Year first documented as naturalized in Hawai'i: 1938
This species has been ranked by the Hawai'i Weed Risk Assessment program as High Risk with a score of 21.
View photos on Starr Environmental
View on Wikipedia
View occurrences on iNaturalist
View at Plants of Hawaii
View photos on Flickr

0 .5 1
Lowest risk Highest risk

This species is likely a **high** fire risk in Hawai'i with a fire risk score of **0.38**.

This species was ranked by our machine learning algorithm using the data presented on the next page. A predicted score of > .34 suggests the plant is a high fire risk.

Summary of Fire ecology	
Native habitat fire proneness	Uncertain
Fire promoting plant in its native range	No
Fire promoting plant in its introduced range*	No
Regenerates after fire	Yes
Promoted by fire	no data
Reported flammable*	Low
Relative is flammable*	Yes

*These values were used by the model to predict fire risk

Detailed summary of Fire Ecology

Native habitat fire proneness (In any part of the plant's native range is its habitat described as fire prone due to natural or human caused fires?)	Uncertain	
Fire promoting plant in its native range (Does the species act as a major fuel source, increase fire severity, frequency, or modify fuel bed characteristics within its native range?)	No	
Fire promoting plant in its introduced range (Same as Fire Promoting Native but within the species introduced range)	No	
Regenerates after fire (Does the plant regrow after fire by any means? This includes resprouters, reseeder, and recruiters which dispersed into the area within approximately one year post fire)	Yes	<p>"Crimson fountaingrass and feathertop are common landscape ornamentals and are grown as annuals in cold winter areas. Both are adapted to periodic fire...Crimson fountaingrass and feathertop recover quickly after fire and may increase in density after a burn. "</p> <p>http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/phpps/ipc/weedinfo/pennisetum.htm [Accessed 16 May 2008]</p> <p>-----</p> <p>" Fire response. Resprouts."</p> <p>https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/41566</p>
Promoted by fire (Does the plant increase in abundance after a fire?)	no data	#Hawaii weed risk assessment seems to think so. But their link is broken and I found no other information to support this.
Reported flammable (Is the species described as being flammable,	Low	"No information was found to indicate it would have any significant affect on fire regime of habitats in which it occurs and would likely replace other grasses that have similar flammability."

being a major wildfire fuel, or high fire risk?)		http://vro.agriculture.vic.gov.au/dpi/vro/vrosite.nsf/pages/impact_feathertop
Relative is flammable (Does a plant in the same genus meet the Reported Flammable criteria?)	Yes	"[C. setaceus] ""Fountain grass produces an abundance of flammable biomass, its presence can alter the natural fire frequency in an area posing a significant fire hazard to the environment and property [2]"" Board, E. P. N. PEST SPECIES REGIONAL MANAGEMENT PLAN Cenchrus setaceus Fountain grass. https://landscape.sa.gov.au/files/sharedassets/eyre_peninsula/plants_and_animals/181016-fountain-grass-management-plan.pdf "

Text in quotes are direct quotes from the source

Text in square brackets was added by the assessor to clarify something or to summarize from a figure.

Text preceded by a “#” is comment from the assessor

The data presented were assembled from literature and database searches for each species using as much data as could be collected regarding the plant’s fire ecology under natural conditions. Searches aimed to be exhaustive and consist of as much data as could be located in 2020. Our machine learning algorithm was trained on 49 species of plants which had their fire risk ranked by 49 managers in Hawai’i in November 2020. The model used a conditional random forest regression algorithm to predict scores for each species using the manager score as the response variable and the fire ecology traits of each plant as the predictor variables to generate a fire risk score. This trained model was then used to predict the fire risk for all species which were not ranked by managers. The model was calibrated such that it is 90% accurate at predicting high fire risk plants and 79% accurate at predicting low fire risk plants. This research and the resulting fire risk model has been published in the journal [Biological Invasions](#) by [Kevin Faccenda](#) and [Curt Daehler](#) (both at the University of Hawai’i at Mānoa).

Note that the analysis doesn’t account for a plant species’ spatial distribution, population density, or distinct climate and ecosystem conditions (which can also influence fire risk). The fire risk of these species are mostly under “worst case” environmental conditions where the climate is dry enough to maintain fire, but wet enough to allow for plant growth and fuel accumulation. The fire risk ranking should not be taken as a stand-alone risk metric in prioritizing weed control efforts. Rather, this information may also be useful for determining if a newly discovered species poses a potential fire threat in wildland areas.

More general information on the weed risks and ecology of non-native plants in Hawai’i is available from the Hawai’i Invasive Species Committee’s [Weed Risk Assessment database](#).

View more fact sheets at <https://www.pacificfireexchange.org/weed-fire-risk-assessments>

Fact sheet prepared by Kevin Faccenda (faccenda@hawaii.edu) in November 2021. Data were prepared by Kevin Faccenda in 2020.

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