Fire risk report for *Galium parisiense*

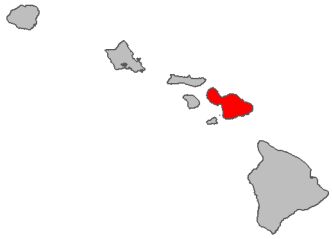
Full Species Name
Galium parisiense L.

Family: Rubiaceae

Common names:
wall bedstraw

Synonyms:

Known occurrences (as of 2020)



Year first documented as naturalized in Hawai'i: 2013

This species has not yet been ranked by the Hawai'i Weed Risk Assessment program as of 2020.

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 **low** fire risk in Hawai'i with a fire risk score of **0.25**.

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	Yes
Reported flammable*	Low
Relative is flammable*	No

*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, reseeders, and recruiters which dispersed into the area within approximately one year post fire)	Yes	"[occurs at rates of less than 1% cover in a fire adapted wet prairie; Appendix C + D]" #likely regenerates http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.689.2478&rep=rep1&type=pdf Thorpe, A.S. 2011. Controlling exotic grasses while maintaining native plant communities in fire-maintained wet prairies. 2011 Progress Report. Prepared by Institute for Applied Ecology for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Willamette Valley Projects. Corvallis, Oregon. iii + 117 pp. ---------- "[Germination rates increase after heat treatment or application of charred wood to the seeds, but not significantly; table 1. Abstract also lists all species tested as being common after a chaparral fire]" https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/41424639.pdf

		Keeley, J. E., & Keeley, S. C. (1987). Role of fire in the germination of chaparral herbs and suffrutescents. Madroño, 240-249.
Promoted by fire (Does the plant increase in abundance after a fire?)	Yes	"[Germination rates increase after heat treatment or application of charred wood to the seeds, but not significantly; table 1. Abstract also lists all species tested as being common after a chaparral fire]" https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/41424639.pdf Keeley, J. E., & Keeley, S. C. (1987). Role of fire in the germination of chaparral herbs and suffrutescents. Madroño, 240-249. ---------- "[Cover increased from 0% to about 7% under an annual burning regime; table 1]" http://people.oregonstate.edu/~wilsomar/PDF/W_Finley_LT_burning.pdf Wilson, M. V. (2002). Long-term responses of wetland prairie in the William L. Finley National Wildlife Refuge to three burning regimes. Unpublished report, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Corvallis, OR.
Reported flammable (Is the species described as being flammable, being a major wildfire fuel, or high fire risk?)	Low	#All sources list it as having a low percent cover, and it's low stature means it likely adds a minimal amount of biomass/fuel to an ecosystem.
Relative is flammable (Does a plant in the same genus meet the Reported Flammable criteria?)	No	"[Galium verum listed as high flammability. Note that this study used oven dried material which does not reflect real conditions of a fire]" Henaoui, S. E. A., Bouazza, M., & Amara, M. (2013). The fire risk of the plant groupings with Cistus in the area of Tlemcen (Western Algeria). European Scientific Journal, 9(29). https://core.ac.uk/reader/236416544 ---------- "[8.7% silica free ash content, 9.2% with silica for G. mullago; appendix]" Hogenbirk, J. C., & Sarrazin-Delay, C. L. (1995). Using fuel characteristics to estimate plant ignitability for fire hazard reduction. In Boreal Forests and Global Change (pp. 161-170). Springer, Dordrecht. https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-94-017-0942-2_18 ----------

		#Galium is generally a low growing herb and is unlikely to add much fuel/biomass to an ecosystem and increase flammability. I don't particularly trust the Henaoui study as it used oven dried material which is obviously highly flammable.

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.

This research was funded by the Department of the Interior Pacific Islands Climate Adaptation Science Center. The project described in this publication was supported by Grant or Cooperative Agreement No.G20AC00073 to Curt Daehler from the United States Geological Survey. The views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as representing the opinions or policies of the U.S. Geological Survey. Mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute their endorsement by the Pacific Islands Climate Adaptation Science Center or the National Climate Adaptation Science Center or the US Geological Survey.