Fire risk report for *Grewia truncata*

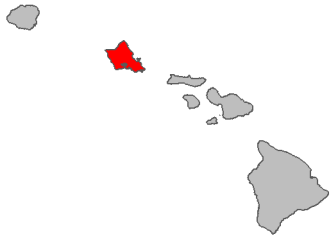
Full Species Name
Grewia truncata Mast.

Family: Malvaceae

Common names:

Synonyms:

Known occurrences (as of 2020)



Year first documented as naturalized in Hawai'i: 2012

This species has been ranked by the Hawai'i Weed Risk Assessment program as Evaluate with a score of 5.

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 **0.22**.

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	no data
Promoted by fire	no data
Reported flammable*	No Data
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	"Habitat: Thicket and bushland, often along river-courses; 0–1000 m" http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/taxon/urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:834610-1 ---------- "Bushland. On the intermediate coral the tallest bushlands are at Mtwapa and Vipingo where the trees are about 15 ft (5 m) high. The under-cover forms a dense thicket below them. Trees common to both places (see Table 3 for lists) are Fagara, Carpodiptera, Conopharyngia, Grewia, Millettia and Pycnocoma. An important difference between the two places is the presence at Vipingo and northwards of Terminalia spinosa and Sterculia rhynchocarpa. The former is common, growing also on the lagoonal sands in this area but the Sterculia is rare. Both are indicative of dry conditions." https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/2257749.pdf Birch, W. R. (1963). Observations on the littoral and coral vegetation of the Kenya coast. The Journal of Ecology, 603-615. ---------- "No evidence of recent fire damage was found inside the forest. According to some of the oldest local inhabitants fire has never been known inside the forest and decaying tree trunks which had not been burnt indicated that this was probably so. [community described as having G. truncata]" https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/23501722.pdf Hall-Martin, A. J. (1975). Classification and ordination of forest and thicket vegetation of the Lengwe National Park, Malawi. Kirkia, 131-184.
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	"[occurs at low rates, importance value of about 1; table 8]" https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/23501722.pdf Hall-Martin, A. J. (1975). Classification and ordination of forest and thicket vegetation of the Lengwe National Park, Malawi. Kirkia, 131-184.

Fire promoting plant in its introduced range (Same as Fire Promoting Native but within the species introduced range)	No	#not invasive anywhere else
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)	no data	
Promoted by fire (Does the plant increase in abundance after a fire?)	no data	
Reported flammable (Is the species described as being flammable, being a major wildfire fuel, or high fire risk?)	No Data	
Relative is flammable (Does a plant in the same genus meet the Reported Flammable criteria?)	Yes	"[Grewia occidentalis flammability score of about 1.2, goes to about 2 and is unitless, relatively low flammability; Appendix b]" https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sajb.2015.07.005 Calitz, W., Potts, A. J., & Cowling, R. M. (2015). Investigating species-level flammability across five biomes in the Eastern Cape, South Africa. South African Journal of Botany, 101, 32-39. --- "Fuel loads were sometimes very localized, for example, typical individuals of the shrub species Grewia flavescens (type 1, less than 2,5 m height, — Rutherford, 1979) had 4 800 gm 2 of thin finely divided standing dead wood on the area they covered.... Despite individuals of Grewia flavescens having the highest fuel loads within the plant and that many plants were completely consumed by the fire (Fig. 3), there was no mortality within these populations in either burn. " https://scholar.google.com/scholar_url?url=https://journals.abcjournal.aosis.co.za/index.php/ABC/article/download/13

		60/1319&hl=en&sa=T&oi=gsb-gga&ct=res&cd=0&d=11265896159839472243&ei=gkI0YNDDHo-UywS72IWQAQ&scisig=AAGBfm3oDElGyiNSUCDsTtueH0dR5OrVSQ Rutherford, M. C. (1981). Survival, regeneration and leaf biomass changes in woody plants following spring burns in Burkea africana—Ochna pulchra Savanna. Bothalia, 13(3/4), 531-552.

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.