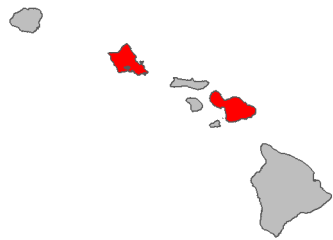


Fire risk report for *Matricaria discoidea*

Full Species Name <i>Matricaria discoidea</i> DC.
Family: Asteraceae
Common names: pineapple weed wild chamomile false chamomile
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 **I** .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	No
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, reseeder, and recruiters which dispersed into the area within approximately one year post fire)	Yes	<p>"Other species that are considered to be invasive plants of concern in Alaska [15], such as <i>V. cracca</i>, <i>H. jubatum</i>, <i>M. discoidea</i>, <i>C. album</i>, and <i>P. major</i> were infrequently encountered in the roadside, and were never observed colonizing burned stands in this study."</p> <p>https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0171599</p> <p>Walker, X. J., Frey, M. D., Conway, A. J., Jean, M., & Johnstone, J. F. (2017). Impacts of fire on non-native plant recruitment in black spruce forests of interior Alaska. <i>PloS one</i>, 12(2), e0171599.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>"[Occured at 40% on one post burn plot]"</p> <p>https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/595/1/012043/pdf</p> <p>Levchenko, K., Matveev, S., & Konstantinov, A. (2020, November). Post-fire successions in protected mountain forests of Crimea. In <i>IOP Conference Series: Earth and</i></p>

		<p>Environmental Science (Vol. 595, No. 1, p. 012043). IOP Publishing.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>"[occured in one of 20 plots after fire]"</p> <p>Abella, S. R., & Fornwalt, P. J. (2015). Ten years of vegetation assembly after a North American mega fire. Global change biology, 21(2), 789-802. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/gcb.12722</p> <p>-----</p> <p>may regenerate a bit, but only barely</p>
Promoted by fire (Does the plant increase in abundance after a fire?)	No	<p>"[occured in one of 20 plots after fire]"</p> <p>Abella, S. R., & Fornwalt, P. J. (2015). Ten years of vegetation assembly after a North American mega fire. Global change biology, 21(2), 789-802. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/gcb.12722</p>
Reported flammable (Is the species described as being flammable, being a major wildfire fuel, or high fire risk?)	Low	<p>#small plant, adds an insignificant biomass to an ecosystem. No evidence suggests it is highly flammable, but even if it is it likely won't grow densely enough to carry fire.</p>
Relative is flammable (Does a plant in the same genus meet the Reported Flammable criteria?)	No	

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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