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| <p>NAME OF SPECIES: <i>Torilis arvensis</i> (Huds.) Link (1). There are also a few Subspecies: <i>Torilis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>arvensis</i>; <i>Torilis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>elongata</i>; <i>Torilis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>heterophylla</i>; <i>Torilis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>neglecta</i>. (3)</p> | |
| <p>Synonyms: • <i>Caucalis elongata</i> Hoffmanns. & Link [≡ <i>Torilis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>elongata</i>]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Caucalis purpurea</i> Ten. [≡ <i>Torilis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>heterophylla</i>] • <i>Torilis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>purpurea</i> (Ten.) Hayek [= <i>Torilis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>heterophylla</i>] • <i>Torilis heterophylla</i> Guss. [≡ <i>Torilis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>heterophylla</i>] • <i>Torilis homophylla</i> Stapf & Wettst. [= <i>Torilis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>elongata</i>] • <i>Torilis neglecta</i> Spreng. [≡ <i>Torilis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>neglecta</i>] • <i>Torilis radiata</i> Moench [= <i>Torilis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>neglecta</i>] (3) | |
| <p>Common Name: spreading hedge-parsley (1)</p> | |
| <p>A. CURRENT STATUS AND DISTRIBUTION</p> | |
| <p>I. In Wisconsin?</p> | <p>1. YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> |
| | <p>2. <u>Abundance:</u> Spreading hedge-parsley is not currently known in Wisconsin (2), but it is difficult to distinguish from Japanese Hedge Parsley.</p> |
| | <p>3. <u>Geographic Range:</u></p> |
| | <p>4. <u>Habitat Invaded:</u> Disturbed Areas <input type="checkbox"/> Undisturbed Areas <input type="checkbox"/></p> |
| | <p>5. <u>Historical Status and Rate of Spread in Wisconsin:</u></p> |
| | <p>6. <u>Proportion of potential range occupied:</u> 0%</p> |
| <p>II. Invasive in Similar Climate Zones</p> | <p>1. YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Where (include trends):</u> Pacific Northwest of North America, Southcentral US, Northeast and North Central US (4)</p> |
| <p>III. Invasive in Similar Habitat Types</p> | <p>1. Upland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland <input type="checkbox"/> Dune <input type="checkbox"/> Prairie <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquatic <input type="checkbox"/> Forest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grassland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bog <input type="checkbox"/> Fen <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Marsh <input type="checkbox"/> Lake <input type="checkbox"/> Stream <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: In Illinois it prefers full sun, mesic to dry conditions, and a rather heavy soil containing gravel or clay. Because this plant often grows in soil containing limestone gravel, it appears to tolerate alkaline conditions. Habitats include thickets, woodland borders, weedy meadows, areas along railroads and roadsides, gravelly areas along streams, and waste areas. Disturbed habitats are preferred, including degraded prairies and woodlands that have been recently logged. (8)</p> |
| <p>IV. Habitat Effected</p> | <p>1. <u>Soil types favored (e.g. sand, silt, clay, or combinations thereof, pH):</u> Spreading hedge-parsley seems to prefer calcareous clay, but can grow on a broad range of soil types (6).</p> |
| | <p>2. <u>Conservation significance of threatened habitats:</u> Wide range.</p> |
| <p>V. Native Habitat</p> | <p>1. <u>List countries and native habitat types:</u> Africa, Europe, Middle East, and Central Asia (3). This species is found throughout western, southern and central Europe and south-western Asia, but is declining and threatened in most countries in north-western Europe (5). In the UK spreading hedge-parsley is a species of</p> |

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| | arable land, most frequently found on heavy calcareous soils, almost exclusively in autumn-sown cereal crops but occasionally on road and railway verges (5). |
| VI. Legal Classification | 1. <u>Listed by government entities?</u> Washington - Class B Weed(1). |
| | 2. <u>Illegal to sell?</u> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Notes: Washington - Noxious Weed Seed and Plant Quarantine (1). |
| B. ESTABLISHMENT POTENTIAL AND LIFE HISTORY TRAITS | |
| I. Life History | 1. <u>Type of plant:</u> Annual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biennial <input type="checkbox"/> Monocarpic Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Herbaceous Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Vine <input type="checkbox"/> Shrub <input type="checkbox"/> Tree <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 2. <u>Time to Maturity:</u> Seed germinates in fall and overwinters as a basal rosette ready to start blooming in spring (7). |
| | 3. <u>Length of Seed Viability:</u> Seed is viable upto 3-4 years (7). |
| | 4. <u>Methods of Reproduction:</u> Asexual <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Please note abundance of propagules and and other important information:</u> Requires disturbed soils (7). |
| | 5. <u>Hybridization potential:</u> |
| II. Climate | 1. <u>Climate restrictions:</u> |
| | 2. <u>Effects of potential climate change:</u> |
| III. Dispersal Potential | 1. <u>Pathways - Please check all that apply:</u> <u>Intentional:</u> Ornamental <input type="checkbox"/> Forage/Erosion control <input type="checkbox"/> Medicine/Food: <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <u>Unintentional:</u> Bird <input type="checkbox"/> Animal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles/Human <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wind <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| | 2. <u>Distinguishing characteristics that aid in its survival and/or inhibit its control:</u> velcro-like seeds |
| IV. Ability to go Undetected | 1. HIGH <input type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOW <input type="checkbox"/> Difficult to distinguish from Japanese hedge-parsley. |
| C. DAMAGE POTENTIAL | |
| I. Competitive Ability | 1. <u>Presence of Natural Enemies:</u> |
| | 2. <u>Competition with native species:</u> |
| | 3. <u>Rate of Spread:</u> HIGH(1-3 yrs) <input type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM (4-6 yrs) <input type="checkbox"/> LOW (7-10 yrs) <input type="checkbox"/> Notes: If like T. Japonica, very high |
| II. Environmental Effects | 1. <u>Alteration of ecosystem/community composition?</u> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Notes: |
| | 2. <u>Alteration of ecosystem/community structure?</u> |

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| | YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Notes: |
| | 3. <u>Alteration of ecosystem/community functions and processes?</u> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Notes: |
| | 4. <u>Allelopathic properties?</u> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Notes: |

D. SOCIO-ECONOMIC Effects

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| I. Positive aspects of the species to the economy/society: | Notes: None found |
| II. Potential socio-economic effects of restricting use: | Notes: None found |
| III. Direct and indirect effects : | Notes: |
| IV. Increased cost to a sector: | Notes: Could become very costly to natural area managers, foresters, woodland owners and homeowners. |
| V. Effects on human health: | Notes: None found |

E. CONTROL AND PREVENTION

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| I. Costs of Prevention (including education; please be as specific as possible): | Notes: |
| II. Responsiveness to prevention efforts: | Notes: Early detection and control critical |
| III. Effective Control tactics: | Mechanical <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Times and uses: Control - pull or mow before flowering. Treat foliage with glyphosate or triclopyr in late fall or early spring & when resprouting after cutting. Monitor site. (2). |
| IV. Minimum Effort: | Notes: Monitor uninfested areas and remove new infestations |
| V. Costs of Control: | Notes: Similar to garlic mustard |
| VI. Cost of prevention or control vs. Cost of allowing invasion to occur: | Notes: |
| VII. Non-Target Effects of Control: | Notes: |
| VIII. Efficacy of monitoring: | Notes: |
| IX. Legal and landowner issues: | Notes: |

F. REFERENCES USED:

- UW Herbarium
- WI DNR
- TNC
- Native Plant Conservation Alliance
- IPANE
- USDA Plants

| Number | Reference |
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| 1 | USDA, NRCS. 2006. The PLANTS Database (http://plants.usda.gov , 11 April 2007). National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA. |
| 2 | WDNR - Invasive Species. http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives/fact/hedgeparsley.htm |
| 3 | USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. URL: http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?36761 (12 April 2007) |
| 4 | NatureServe. 2006. NatureServe Explorer: An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. Version 6.1. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia. Available http://www.natureserve.org/explorer . (Accessed: April 12, 2007). |
| 5 | UK Biodiversity Group Tranche 2 Action Plans - Volume I: Vertebrates and vascular plants (June 1998, Tranche 2, Vol I, p253). UK Biodiversity Action Plan, http://www.ukbap.org.uk/ukplans.aspx?ID=612 |
| 6 | ARKive: Images of Life on Earth. http://www.arkive.org/species/ARK/plants_and_algae/Torilis_arvensis/more_info.html |
| 7 | Wilson, Phil. 2006. Plantlife Species Dossier. http://www.plantlife.org.uk/uk/assets/saving-species/saving-species-dossier/Torilis_arvensis_dossier.pdf |
| 8 | Illinois Wildflowers. http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/hdg_parsley.htm |

Author(s), Draft number, and date completed: Mariquita Sheehan, 1st Draft, 12 April 2007

Reviewer(s) and date reviewed: Kelly Kearns, 20 October 2007.

Approved and Completed Date: