

WEED RISK ASSESSMENT FORM

Botanical name: *Crupina vulgaris* Cass.

Common name: common crupina, bearded creeper

Assessors: Irina Lapina Matthew L. Carlson, Ph.D.
 Botanist, Alaska Natural Heritage Program, University of Alaska Anchorage, 707 A Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501
 tel: (907) 257-2710; fax (907) 257-2789
 Assistant Professor, Alaska Natural Heritage Program, University of Alaska Anchorage, 707 A Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501
 tel: (907) 257-2790; fax (907) 257-2789

Reviewers: Michael Shephard Jeff Conn, Ph.D.
 Vegetation Ecologist Forest Health Protection State & Private Forestry 3301 C Street, Suite 202, Anchorage, AK 99503 (907) 743-9454; fax 907 743-9479
 Weed Scientist, USDA Agricultural Research Service PO Box 757200 Fairbanks, Alaska 99775 tel: (907) 474-7652; fax (907) 474-6184

Julie Riley Roseann Densmore, Ph.D.
 Horticulture Agent, UAF Cooperative Extension Service 2221 E. Northern Lights Blvd. #118 Anchorage, AK 99508-4143 tel: (907) 786-6306
 Research Ecologist, US Geological Survey, Alaska Biological Science Center, 1101 East Tudor Road Anchorage, AK 99503 tel: (907) 786-3916, fax (907) 786-3636

Jamie M. Snyder Lindsey Flagstad
 UAF Cooperative Extension Service 2221 E. Northern Lights Blvd. #118 Anchorage, AK 99508-4143 tel: (907) 786-6310 alt. tel: (907) 743-9448
 Alaska Natural Heritage Program, University of Alaska Anchorage 707 A Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501 tel: (907) 257-2786; fax (907) 257-2789

Outcome score:

A. Climatic Comparison		
This species is present or may potentially establish in the following eco-geographic regions:		
1	South Coastal	No
2	Interior-Boreal	No
3	Arctic-Alpine	No

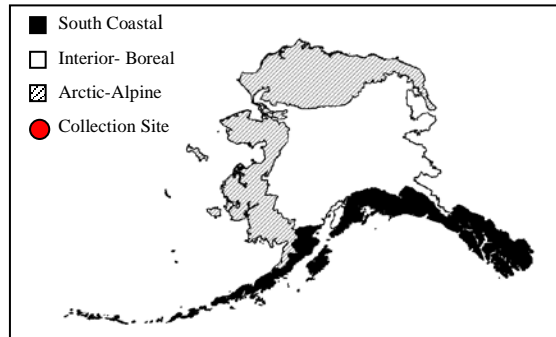
B. Invasiveness Ranking	Total (Total Answered*) Possible	Total
1	Ecological impact	40 (40)
2	Biological characteristic and dispersal ability	25 (25)
3	Ecological amplitude and distribution	25 (25)
4	Feasibility of control	10 (10)
Outcome score		100 (100) ^b
Relative maximum score [†]		rejected from consideration

* For questions answered "unknown" do not include point value for the question in parentheses for "Total Answered Points Possible."

[†] Calculated as ^a/_b.

A. CLIMATIC COMPARISON:

1.1. Has this species ever been collected or documented in Alaska?	
	Yes – continue to 1.2
No	No – continue to 2.1
1.2. Which eco-geographic region has it been collected or documented (see inset map)? <i>Proceed to Section B. Invasiveness Ranking.</i>	
	South Coastal
	Interior-Boreal
	Arctic-Alpine



Documentation: *Crupina vulgaris* has not been collected in Alaska (AK Weed Database 2004, Hultén 1968, UAM 2004, Welsh 1974).

Sources of information:

AK Weeds Database. 2004. Database of exotic vegetation collected in Alaska. University of Alaska, Alaska Natural Heritage Program – US Forest Service – National Park Service Database. Available: <http://akweeds.uaa.alaska.edu/>

Hultén, E. 1968. Flora of Alaska and Neighboring Territories. Stanford University Press, Stanford, CA. 1008 p.

University of Alaska Museum. University of Alaska Fairbanks. 2004.

<http://hispidamuseum.uaf.edu:8080/home.cfm>

Welsh, S. L. 1974. Anderson's flora of Alaska and adjacent parts of Canada. Brigham University Press. 724 pp.

2.1. Is there a 40% or higher similarity (based on CLIMEX climate matching) between climates any where the species currently occurs and

a. Juneau (South Coastal Region)?

Yes – record locations and similarity; proceed to Section B. Invasiveness Ranking

No

No

b. Fairbanks (Interior-Boreal)?

Yes – record locations and similarity; proceed to Section B. Invasiveness Ranking

No

No

c. Nome (Arctic-Alpine)?

Yes – record locations and similarity; proceed to Section B. Invasiveness Ranking

No

No

– If “No” is answered for all regions, reject species from consideration

Documentation: The native population of *Crupina vulgaris* is distributed around the Mediterranean region. Western limits are the Iberian Peninsula and Morocco. Northern limits include southern Europe, Northern Greece, and Turkey. The range extends south to northern Iran and Iraq and east to the Caucasus region, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and north-eastern Afghanistan. This species has been introduced in Idaho, California, Washington, and Oregon (Garnatje et al. 2002, USDA 2002, USDA, ARS 2005). The CLIMEX climate matching program indicates the climatic similarity between Juneau, Fairbanks, and Nome and areas where the species is documented is low. Similarity between Juneau, Fairbanks, and Nome and Soria, and Cuenca, Spain and Braganca, Portugal is 25% to 30%. Similarity between Alaska climate with areas of *Crupina* introduced range in Oregon and Idaho is 21% to 40%. Thus establishment of *Crupina vulgaris* in Alaska is unlikely. Species is rejected from consideration for ranking.

Sources of information: CLIMEX for Windows, Version 1.1a. 1999. CISRO Publishing, Australia.

Garnatje, T., R. Vilatersana, C.T. Roche, N. Garcia-Jacas, A. Susanna and D.C. Thill. 2002. Multiple introductions from the Iberian peninsula are responsible for invasion of *Crupina vulgaris* in western North America. *New Phytologist* 154: 419-428.

USDA (United States Department of Agriculture), NRCS (Natural Resource Conservation Service). 2002. The PLANTS Database, Version 3.5 (<http://plants.usda.gov>). National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA.

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/var/apache/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?300618> [March 28, 2005].

References:

AK Weeds Database. 2004. Database of exotic vegetation collected in Alaska. University of Alaska, Alaska Natural Heritage Program – US Forest Service – National Park Service Database. Available: <http://akweeds.uaa.alaska.edu/>

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