

Taxon: <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> Labill.	Family: Myrtaceae
Common Name(s): common fringe myrtle	Synonym(s): <i>Calytrix ericoides</i> A.Cunn. <i>Calytrix flavescens</i> var. <i>curtophylla</i> <i>Calytrix sullivanii</i> (F.Muell.) B.D.Jacks.

Assessor: Chuck Chimera	Status: Assessor Approved	End Date: 12 Jun 2020
WRA Score: 0.0	Designation: L	Rating: Low Risk

Keywords: Temperate Shrub, Ornamental, Unpalatable, Wind-Dispersed, Gravity-Dispersed

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
101	Is the species highly domesticated?	y=-3, n=0	n
101	Is the species highly domesticated?	y=-3, n=0	n
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?		
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?		
103	Does the species have weedy races?		
103	Does the species have weedy races?		
201	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"	(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	Low
201	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"	(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	Low
202	Quality of climate match data	(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
202	Quality of climate match data	(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)	y=1, n=0	y
203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)	y=1, n=0	y
204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates		
204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates		
205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	y=-2, ?=-1, n=0	?
205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	y=-2, ?=-1, n=0	?
301	Naturalized beyond native range	y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205	n
301	Naturalized beyond native range	y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205	n
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed	n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed	n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
304	Environmental weed	n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
304	Environmental weed	n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
305	Congeneric weed	n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
305	Congeneric weed	n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	y=1, n=0	n
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	y=1, n=0	n
402	Allelopathic		
402	Allelopathic		
403	Parasitic	y=1, n=0	n
403	Parasitic	y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	y=1, n=-1	y
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	y=1, n=-1	y
405	Toxic to animals	y=1, n=0	n
405	Toxic to animals	y=1, n=0	n
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	y=1, n=0	n
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	y=1, n=0	n
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	y=1, n=0	n
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	y=1, n=0	n
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems		
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems		
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle		
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle		
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y=1, n=0	n
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y=1, n=0	n
411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	n
411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	n
412	Forms dense thickets	y=1, n=0	n
412	Forms dense thickets	y=1, n=0	n
501	Aquatic	y=5, n=0	n
501	Aquatic	y=5, n=0	n
502	Grass	y=1, n=0	n
502	Grass	y=1, n=0	n
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y=1, n=0	n
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y=1, n=0	n

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	y=1, n=0	n
504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	y=1, n=0	n
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	y=1, n=0	n
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	y=1, n=0	n
602	Produces viable seed	y=1, n=-1	y
602	Produces viable seed	y=1, n=-1	y
603	Hybridizes naturally		
603	Hybridizes naturally		
604	Self-compatible or apomictic		
604	Self-compatible or apomictic		
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	n
607	Minimum generative time (years)	1 year = 1, 2 or 3 years = 0, 4+ years = -1	>3
607	Minimum generative time (years)	1 year = 1, 2 or 3 years = 0, 4+ years = -1	>3
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y=1, n=-1	y
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y=1, n=-1	y
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y=1, n=-1	y
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y=1, n=-1	y
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	y=1, n=-1	n
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	y=1, n=-1	n
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y=1, n=-1	y
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y=1, n=-1	y
705	Propagules water dispersed		
705	Propagules water dispersed		
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	n
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	n
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y=1, n=-1	n
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y=1, n=-1	n
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y=1, n=-1	n
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y=1, n=-1	n
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)		

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)		
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)		
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)		
803	Well controlled by herbicides		
803	Well controlled by herbicides		
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y=1, n=-1	y
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y=1, n=-1	y
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)		
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)		

Supporting Data:

Qsn #	Question	Answer
101	Is the species highly domesticated?	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria. (2020). VicFlora Flora of Victoria - <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> . https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au . [Accessed 10 Jun 2020]	[Not domesticated] "A puzzlingly variable species with respect to habit, hairiness and aroma of leaves, flowering period, flower colour, length of awns on sepals etc. Distinctly different forms may occur within the same area (e.g. northern Grampians), and locally the differences may be constant, but when patterns of variation between characters are considered for a wide range of forms, the significance of individual characters appears less convincing. A detailed investigation of the variation within <i>C. tetragona</i> is warranted."

102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2020). Personal Communication	NA

103	Does the species have weedy races?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2020). Personal Communication	NA

201	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"	Low
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian Native Plant Society. (2020). <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> . http://anpsa.org.au/c-tet.html . [Accessed 12 Jun 2020]	" <i>C. tetragona</i> is the most widespread member of the genus. It can be found in temperate areas of all states as a small shrub to a metre or so in height."
	USDA, Agricultural Research Service, National Plant Germplasm System. (2020). Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN-Taxonomy). National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/ . [Accessed 10 Jun 2020]	"Native Australasia AUSTRALIA: Australia [Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, Western Australia]"

202	Quality of climate match data	High
	Source(s)	Notes
	USDA, Agricultural Research Service, National Plant Germplasm System. (2020). Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN-Taxonomy). National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/ . [Accessed 10 Jun 2020]	

Qsn #	Question	Answer
203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Benson, D. & McDougall, L. (1998). Ecology of Sydney plant species. Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 5(4): 808-987	"Altitude: 0-1200 m Annual rainfall: 800-1600 mm"

204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian Native Plant Society. (2020). <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> . http://anpsa.org.au/c-tet.html . [Accessed 12 Jun 2020]	" <i>C.tetragona</i> is the most widespread member of the genus. It can be found in temperate areas of all states as a small shrub to a metre or so in height. "
	USDA, Agricultural Research Service, National Plant Germplasm System. (2020). Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN-Taxonomy). National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/ . [Accessed 12 Jun 2020]	"Native Australasia AUSTRALIA: Australia [Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, Western Australia]"
	Imada, C. (2019). Hawaiian Naturalized Vascular Plants Checklist (February 2019 update). Bishop Museum Technical Report 69. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI	No evidence
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence

205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	?
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian Native Plant Society. (2020). <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> . http://anpsa.org.au/c-tet.html . [Accessed 12 Jun 2020]	[Cultivated within Australia] " <i>Calytrix</i> , generally, has not received widespread cultivation but <i>C.tetragona</i> is the most commonly cultivated species."
	Dave's Garden. (2020). <i>Calytrix</i> Species, Common Fringe Myrtle - <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> . https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/60307/ . [Accessed 12 Jun 2020]	Propagated as an ornamental, but unclear how widespread it is used in cultivation outside of Australia

Qsn #	Question	Answer
301	Naturalized beyond native range	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Imada, C. (2019). Hawaiian Naturalized Vascular Plants Checklist (February 2019 update). Bishop Museum Technical Report 69. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI	No evidence
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence
	USDA, Agricultural Research Service, National Plant Germplasm System. (2020). Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN-Taxonomy). National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/ . [Accessed 12 Jun 2020]	No evidence

302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence

303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence

304	Environmental weed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence

305	Congeneric weed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence

Qsn #	Question	Answer
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria. (2020). VicFlora Flora of Victoria - <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> . https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au . [Accessed 10 Jun 2020]	[No evidence] "Shrub 0.5–3 m high, erect or spreading; branchlets pubescent to glabrous. Leaves linear to narrowly ovate, thick, crowded, mostly inclined to stem, mainly 1–7 mm long, rarely to 15 mm long, c. 0.5 mm wide, usually with many scattered, stiff hairs, apex blunt or minutely mucronate. Flowers white or pink, usually profuse, borne in dense clusters in upper leaf axils; bracteoles usually connate and persistent; hypanthium 7–15 mm long, adnate to style for part of its length; calyx-lobes ovate to suborbicular 1–2.5 mm long, apex produced into an awn to 17 mm long; petals elliptic to lanceolate, 3.5–7.5 mm long; stamens 23–45."

402	Allelopathic	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2020). Personal Communication	Unknown. No evidence found

403	Parasitic	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria. (2020). VicFlora Flora of Victoria - <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> . https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au . [Accessed 10 Jun 2020]	"Shrub 0.5–3 m high, erect or spreading; branchlets pubescent to glabrous." [Myrtaceae. No evidence]

404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Tuft, K. D., Crowther, M. S., & McArthur, C. (2011). Multiple scales of diet selection by brush-tailed rock-wallabies (<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>). <i>Australian Mammalogy</i> , 33(2), 169-180	["The mean diet selection of plant species by rock-wallabies was positive for two grass species, 14 browse species, 15 forb species, three orchid/lilies and one fern over both colonies and all seasons (Table 3). Seven of these positively selected species were significantly different from no selection at both colonies and all seasons (the grass <i>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</i> , browse <i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> , <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> , <i>Notalaea microcarpa</i> and <i>Alstonia constricta</i> , the forb <i>Pandorea pandorana</i> and the fern <i>Cheilanthes seiberi</i>) (Table 3). Selection was significantly negative for one grass species, 10 browse species and one sedge (Table 3)."] [<i>Calytrix tetragona</i> selection was negative, suggesting it was not browsed]
	Cunningham, G.M., Mulham, W.E., Milthorpe, P.L. & Leigh, J.H. 2011. <i>Plants of Western New South Wales</i> . CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Australia	[Ignored by stock. Probably unpalatable] "A locally common species which tends to be more frequent in less accessible and less productive areas. Of little pastoral value as it appears to be ignored by stock. It is, however, an attractive ornamental for well-drained soils."

405	Toxic to animals	n
	Source(s)	Notes

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Quattrocchi, U. 2012. CRC World Dictionary of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants: Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	No evidence
	Wagstaff, D.J. 2008. International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	No evidence

406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian National Botanic Gardens and Centre for Australian National Biodiversity Research. (2016). Growing Native Plants. <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> . https://www.anbg.gov.au . [Accessed 12 Jun 2020]	"During a severe outbreak of root rot, worsened by rains when the soil was periodically soggy, <i>Calytrix</i> suffered badly and many plants died. Some plants which suffered partial die-back have since recovered to make new growth. No other diseases or pests have been noticed."

407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Quattrocchi, U. 2012. CRC World Dictionary of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants: Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	No evidence
	Wagstaff, D.J. 2008. International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	No evidence

408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Understorey Network. (2020). <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> . http://www.understorey-network.org.au . [Accessed]	"Reputedly highly flammable." [Potentially Yes]
	Benson, D. & McDougall, L. (1998). Ecology of Sydney plant species. Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 5(4): 808-987	[Resprouts. Flammability or contribution to fuel load unspecified] "Fire response: Resprouts in Wollemi NP (Bell pers. comm.), at Broadwater NP (Benwell 1998), at Myall Lakes (Myerscough et al. 1995). Killed after high intensity fire (1 /1994) at Lane Cove and Narrabeen Lake (P. Kubiak pers. comm.)."

409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian National Botanic Gardens and Centre for Australian National Biodiversity Research. (2016). Growing Native Plants. <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> . https://www.anbg.gov.au . [Accessed 10 Jun 2020]	"A garden position in sun or light shade is suitable, in well-drained lime free soil."
	Benson, D. & McDougall, L. (1998). Ecology of Sydney plant species. Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 5(4): 808-987	"Exposure: Full sun."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian National Botanic Gardens and Centre for Australian National Biodiversity Research. (2016). Growing Native Plants. <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> . https://www.anbg.gov.au . [Accessed 10 Jun 2020]	"A garden position in sun or light shade is suitable, in well-drained lime free soil."
	Benson, D. & McDougall, L. (1998). Ecology of Sydney plant species. Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 5(4): 808-987	"Substrate: Skeletal, sandy soils over sandstone, low nutrients, well-drained."

411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria. (2020). VicFlora Flora of Victoria - <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> . https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au . [Accessed 10 Jun 2020]	"Shrub 0.5–3 m high, erect or spreading; branchlets pubescent to glabrous."

412	Forms dense thickets	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Benson, D. & McDougall, L. (1998). Ecology of Sydney plant species. Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 5(4): 808-987	"Typical local abundance: Frequent-occasional." [No evidence]
	Murphy, J. & Dowling, B. (2012). Plants of the Victorian High Country: A Field Guide for Walkers. CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Australia	[No evidence] "Zone: montane, often growing near rocky outcrops in heath, woodland and forest."

501	Aquatic	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria. (2020). VicFlora Flora of Victoria - <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> . https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au . [Accessed 10 Jun 2020]	[Terrestrial] "Widespread, but scattered across most of Victoria particularly in sandy and gravelly soils and on rock outcrops."

502	Grass	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	USDA, Agricultural Research Service, National Plant Germplasm System. (2020). Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN-Taxonomy). National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/ . [Accessed 10 Jun 2020]	Family: Myrtaceae Subfamily: Myrtoideae Tribe: Chamelaucieae

503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	n
	Source(s)	Notes

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	USDA, Agricultural Research Service, National Plant Germplasm System. (2020). Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN-Taxonomy). National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/ . [Accessed 10 Jun 2020]	Family: Myrtaceae Subfamily: Myrtoideae Tribe: Chamelaucieae

504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Benson, D. & McDougall, L. (1998). Ecology of Sydney plant species. Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 5(4): 808-987	"Shrub to 0.5-2 m high, a variable species with considerable diversity in flower, leaf and habit"

601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian Native Plant Society. (2020). <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> . http://anpsa.org.au/c-tet.html . [Accessed 12 Jun 2020]	" <i>C.tetragona</i> is the most widespread member of the genus. It can be found in temperate areas of all states as a small shrub to a metre or so in height."
	Australian National Botanic Gardens and Centre for Australian National Biodiversity Research. (2016). Growing Native Plants. <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> . https://www.anbg.gov.au . [Accessed 10 Jun 2020]	"Common Fringe Myrtle (<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>), the species described here, is widespread and variable throughout temperate Australia as a dwarf to tall shrub."
	Benson, D. & McDougall, L. (1998). Ecology of Sydney plant species. Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 5(4): 808-987	"Conservation: Probably adequately conserved."

602	Produces viable seed	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Kenny, B. J. (2003). Fire-related germination cues for soil-stored seedbanks of fire-prone habitats in the Sydney region, Australia. PhD Dissertation. University of Technology, Sydney	"Table 2.4 Seed viability of study species. Viability (mean ± standard error) is given for each instance that it was measured or calculated for all replicate seed batches of a germination trial." [<i>Calytrix tetragona</i> = 81.8 ± 0.8] ... "germination increased with smoke; heat no significant effect"
	Sweedman, L. & Merritt, D. 2006. Australian seeds: a guide to their collection, identification and biology. Csiro Publishing, Collingwood, Australia	<i>Calytrix tetragona</i> - M Mean time to germinate = 40 days

603	Hybridizes naturally	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2020). Personal Communication	Unknown. No evidence found, but hybridization may occur in genus

604	Self-compatible or apomictic	

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	Notes
	Beardsell, D. V., Obrien, S. P., Williams, E. G., Knox, R. B., & Calder, D. M. (1993). Reproductive biology of Australian Myrtaceae. Australian Journal of Botany, 41(5), 511-526	[Possibly self-incompatible] "Self-incompatibility has also been proposed to occur in some Darwinia species (Briggs 1962 , 1964) and in the genera Verticordia and Calytrix (Rye 1980)."
605	Requires specialist pollinators	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Benson, D. & McDougall, L. (1998). Ecology of Sydney plant species. Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. Cunninghamia 5(4): 808-987	"Flowers: White to pink, July-December. Visited by honeybees, native bees, flies and beetles and small wasps, ?possible pollinators (P. Kubiak pers. comm.). Robinson (1991) suggested that the long awns may detour ants away from nectar."
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Benson, D. & McDougall, L. (1998). Ecology of Sydney plant species. Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. Cunninghamia 5(4): 808-987	"Vegetative spread: No"
607	Minimum generative time (years)	>3
	Source(s)	Notes
	Clarke, P. J., Knox, K. J., Campbell, M. L., & Copeland, L. M. (2009). Post-fire recovery of woody plants in the New England Tableland Bioregion. Cunninghamia, 11, 221-239	"Appendix 3. ... primary juvenile period - Calytrix tetragona = 6 years"
	Benson, D. & McDougall, L. (1998). Ecology of Sydney plant species. Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. Cunninghamia 5(4): 808-987	"Primary juvenile period: Seedlings flowering 3.75 yrs after fire (P. Kubiak pers. comm.)."
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	"Dispersed by: Humans, Vehicles"
	Ansong, M., & Pickering, C. (2013). Are weeds hitchhiking a ride on your car? A systematic review of seed dispersal on cars. PLoS One, 8(11), e80275	"Species List S1. The families, life forms and growth forms of 626 species with seed collected from cars in the 13 papers reviewed" [Calytrix tetragona reported to be collected from cars]
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian Native Plant Society. (2020). Calytrix tetragona. http://anpsa.org.au/c-tet.html . [Accessed 12 Jun 2020]	"Calytrix, generally, has not received widespread cultivation but C.tetragona is the most commonly cultivated species. It is generally reliable in gardens but problems can occur when plants native to one particular climate are grown in a different climate."
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	n

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	Notes
	Benson, D. & McDougall, L. (1998). Ecology of Sydney plant species. Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 5(4): 808-987	"Diaspore: fruit, wind-dispersed locally (Westoby et al. 1990), or gravity-dispersed. Soil-stored seedbank (Fox 1988)."
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	"Dispersed by: Humans, Vehicles"

704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Benson, D. & McDougall, L. (1998). Ecology of Sydney plant species. Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 5(4): 808-987	"Dispersal, establishment & growth: Diaspore: fruit, wind-dispersed locally (Westoby et al. 1990), or gravity-dispersed."

705	Propagules water dispersed	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Benson, D. & McDougall, L. (1998). Ecology of Sydney plant species. Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 5(4): 808-987	"Diaspore: fruit, wind-dispersed locally (Westoby et al. 1990), or gravity-dispersed. Soil-stored seedbank (Fox 1988)." ... "Habitat: Heath on ridges." [Gravity dispersed seeds could be secondarily dispersed by water]
	Understorey Network. (2020). <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> . http://www.understorey-network.org.au . [Accessed 12 Jun 2020]	"Widespread in wet coastal heaths where it is often dense and wind pruned. Grows along some northern rivers. Likes well-drained soils in full sun or semi-shade but will tolerate periodic inundation. Tolerates extended dry periods." [Possible if growing in proximity to water]

706	Propagules bird dispersed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Benson, D. & McDougall, L. (1998). Ecology of Sydney plant species. Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 5(4): 808-987	"Dispersal, establishment & growth: Diaspore: fruit, wind-dispersed locally (Westoby et al. 1990), or gravity-dispersed."

707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Benson, D. & McDougall, L. (1998). Ecology of Sydney plant species. Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 5(4): 808-987	"Dry indehiscent fruit enclosed in red to purple cup-like structure, with spearlike attachment to penetrate substrate, shed at maturity October-December. Seed 2.75-3 mm long (Craven 1987)." ... "Dispersal, establishment & growth: Diaspore: fruit, wind-dispersed locally (Westoby et al. 1990), or gravity-dispersed." [No evidence]

Qsn #	Question	Answer
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Benson, D. & McDougall, L. (1998). Ecology of Sydney plant species. Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 5(4): 808-987	"Dry indehiscent fruit enclosed in red to purple cup-like structure, with spearlike attachment to penetrate substrate, shed at maturity October-December. Seed 2.75-3 mm long (Craven 1987)." ... "Dispersal, establishment & growth: Diaspore: fruit, wind-dispersed locally (Westoby et al. 1990), or gravity-dispersed." [No evidence, and unlikely that fruit or seeds would be consumed]
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Benson, D. & McDougall, L. (1998). Ecology of Sydney plant species. Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 5(4): 808-987	"Diaspore: fruit, wind-dispersed locally (Westoby et al. 1990), or gravity-dispersed. Soil-stored seedbank (Fox 1988)." [Densities unspecified]
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Understorey Network. (2020). <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> . http://www.understorey-network.org.au . [Accessed 12 Jun 2020]	"Seed Storage Life 1-2 years"
	Benson, D. & McDougall, L. (1998). Ecology of Sydney plant species. Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 5(4): 808-987	"Soil-stored seedbank (Fox 1988)."
	Kenny, B. J. (2003). Fire-related germination cues for soil-stored seedbanks of fire-prone habitats in the Sydney region, Australia. PhD Dissertation. University of Technology, Sydney	"Table 2.1 Taxonomic and trait details of the study species" [<i>Calytrix tetragona</i> - Seedbank (SB): P = persistent]
803	Well controlled by herbicides	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2020). Personal Communication	Unknown. No evidence species has been controlled using herbicides
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Benson, D. & McDougall, L. (1998). Ecology of Sydney plant species. Part 6. Dicotyledon family Myrtaceae. <i>Cunninghamia</i> 5(4): 808-987	"Fire response: Resprouts in Wollemi NP (Bell pers. comm.), at Broadwater NP (Benwell 1998), at Myall Lakes (Myerscough et al. 1995). Killed after high intensity fire (1 /1994) at Lane Cove and Narrabeen Lake (P. Kubiak pers. comm.)."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2020). Personal Communication	Unknown

Summary of Risk Traits:

High Risk / Undesirable Traits

- Elevation range exceeds 1000 m, demonstrating environmental versatility
- Unpalatable to browsing animals
- Reported to be highly flammable (could increase fire risk in dry or fire prone habitats)
- Reproduces by wind- and gravity-dispersed seeds
- Seeds also reported to be dispersed by vehicles
- Seeds may form a persistent seedbank
- Resprouts after fire

Low Risk Traits

- A temperate species unlikely to spread in tropical islands, except possibly at higher elevations
- No reports of invasiveness or naturalization, but limited evidence of introduction outside native range
- Unarmed (no spines, thorns, or burrs)
- Non-toxic
- Not reported to spread vegetatively
- Reaches maturity in >3 to 6 years