Key Words: Low Risk, Sparingly Naturalized, Aromatic, Ornamental, Showy flowers

Family: ***Lamiaceae***

Taxon: ***Lavandula dentata***

Synonym: *Stoechas dentata (L.) Mill.*

Common Name: French lavender
fringed lavender
toothed lavender

Questionaire : current 20090513 **Assessor:** HPWRA OrgData **Designation:** L
Status: Assessor Approved **Data Entry Person:** HPWRA OrgData **WRA Score 1**

101	**Is the species highly domesticated?**	**y=-3, n=0**	**n**
102	**Has the species become naturalized where grown?**	**y=1, n=-1**	
103	**Does the species have weedy races?**	**y=1, n=-1**	
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)**	**Intermediate**
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**	**n**
204	**Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates**	**y=1, n=0**	**n**
205	**Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?**	**y=-2, ?=-1, n=0**	**y**
301	**Naturalized beyond native range**	**y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205**	**y**
302	**Garden/amenity/disturbance weed**	**n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)**	
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**
305	**Congeneric weed**	**n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)**	**y**
401	**Produces spines, thorns or burrs**	**y=1, n=0**	**n**
402	**Allelopathic**	**y=1, n=0**	**n**
403	**Parasitic**	**y=1, n=0**	**n**
404	**Unpalatable to grazing animals**	**y=1, n=-1**	**y**
405	**Toxic to animals**	**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**
408	**Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems**	**y=1, n=0**	**n**
409	**Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle**	**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**	**y**

411	**Climbing or smothering growth habit**	**y=1, n=0**	**n**
412	**Forms dense thickets**	**y=1, n=0**	**n**
501	**Aquatic**	**y=5, n=0**	**n**
502	**Grass**	**y=1, n=0**	**n**
503	**Nitrogen fixing woody plant**	**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**
602	**Produces viable seed**	**y=1, n=-1**	**y**
603	**Hybridizes naturally**	**y=1, n=-1**	
604	**Self-compatible or apomictic**	**y=1, n=-1**	
605	**Requires specialist pollinators**	**y=-1, n=0**	**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**	**2**
701	**Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)**	**y=1, n=-1**	
702	**Propagules dispersed intentionally by people**	**y=1, n=-1**	**y**
703	**Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant**	**y=1, n=-1**	
704	**Propagules adapted to wind dispersal**	**y=1, n=-1**	**n**
705	**Propagules water 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**	
708	**Propagules survive passage through the gut**	**y=1, n=-1**	
801	**Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)**	**y=1, n=-1**	**n**
802	**Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)**	**y=1, n=-1**	
803	**Well controlled by herbicides**	**y=-1, n=1**	
804	**Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire**	**y=1, n=-1**	
805	**Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)**	**y=-1, n=1**	

Designation: L **WRA Score** **1**

Supporting Data:

101	2013. Kew Royal Botanic Gardens. Plants & Fungi - Lavandula dentata (fringed lavender). http://www.kew.org/plants-fungi/Lavandula-dentata.htm [Accessed 27 Feb 2013]	[Is the species highly domesticated? No evidence] "Two varieties of L. dentata are currently recognised: L. dentata var. dentata, with greyish-green leaves, and L. dentata var. candicans, with more pronounced silvery-grey leaves. Variants of L. dentata var. dentata occasionally have white or pink flowers."
101	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] Assessment is for wild type of plant
102	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	2001. Hanelt, P. (ed.). Mansfeld's Encyclopedia of Agricultural and Horticultural Crops (except Ornamentals), Volume 1. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 1-Intermediate] "North-western Africa to south-eastern Spain."
202	2001. Hanelt, P. (ed.). Mansfeld's Encyclopedia of Agricultural and Horticultural Crops (except Ornamentals), Volume 1. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	[Quality of climate match data 2-High]
203	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "Several species of Lavandula Linnaeus appear in local garden shops and nurseries from time to time, although they do not thrive in our humid climate."
203	2013. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Fringed Lavender, French Lavender - Lavandula dentata. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/288/#axzz2MEypjdKB [Accessed 28 Feb 2013]	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "Hardiness: USDA Zone 9b: to -3.8 °C (25 °F) USDA Zone 10a: to -1.1 °C (30 °F) USDA Zone 10b: to 1.7 °C (35 °F) USDA Zone 11: above 4.5 °C (40 °F)"
204	2013. Kew Royal Botanic Gardens. Plants & Fungi - Lavandula dentata (fringed lavender). http://www.kew.org/plants-fungi/Lavandula-dentata.htm [Accessed 27 Feb 2013]	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? No] "Native to southern and eastern Spain, Gibraltar, the Balearic Islands, north-western Africa, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Israel, Jordan and the Arabian Peninsula. It is naturalised elsewhere around the Mediterranean and in Western Australia, New Zealand and California."
205	1988. Webb, C. J./Sykes, W.R./Garnock-Jones, P.J.. Flora of New Zealand, Volume IV: Naturalised pteridophytes, gymnosperms, dicotyledons. Botany Division, DSIR, Christchurch, New Zealand http://FloraSeries.LandcareResearch.co.nz	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?? Yes] "Toothed lavender is a very common cultigen in lowland areas of the North Id and northern parts of the South Id. It is distinguished from all other spp. in sect. Stoechas by its pinnate or toothed lvs. The common name French lavender is sometimes wrongly applied to this sp.; it should be reserved for L. stoechas."
205	2013. Kew Royal Botanic Gardens. Plants & Fungi - Lavandula dentata (fringed lavender). http://www.kew.org/plants-fungi/Lavandula-dentata.htm [Accessed 27 Feb 2013]	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] "However, it has been known and grown in the Arab world from time immemorial, and today is grown in gardens across Europe, Australia, South Africa and North America."
301	1987. Esler, A.E.. The naturalisation of plants in urban Auckland, New Zealand 3. Catalogue of naturalised species. New Zealand Journal of Botany. 25(4): 539-558.	[Naturalized beyond native range?] "Class 2 aliens are wild species occurring in lower numbers and/or with fairly limited distribution." [Lavandula dentata = Class 2]
301	1988. Webb, C. J./Sykes, W.R./Garnock-Jones, P.J.. Flora of New Zealand, Volume IV: Naturalised pteridophytes, gymnosperms, dicotyledons. Botany Division, DSIR, Christchurch, New Zealand http://FloraSeries.LandcareResearch.co.nz	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "N.: naturalised around old house sites in 2 former settlements on Rangitoto Id. "
301	1989. Webb, C.J./Sykes, W.R./Garnock-Jones, P.J./Given, D.R./Brownsey, P.J.. Checklist of dicotyledons, gymnosperms, and pteridophytes naturalised in New Zealand: Additional records and corrections. New Zealand Journal of Botany. 27(2): 139-162.	[Naturalized beyond native range?] "Rare escape from cultivation; Auckland area (Rangitoto I.)."
301	2004. Guillot Ortiz, D./Van Der Meer, P.. Algunas citas de neófitos en la Comunidad Valenciana. Flora Montiberica. 27: 5-7..	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "La primera seria la cv. "Monet", naturalizada en una amplia area que abarca desde la zona donde ha sido citada hasta el termino de Segorbe, a ambos lados la aotovia. La segunda seria una forma gris de la var. candicans, citada por McNaughton (2000)." [Partial Translation: "naturalized over a wide area … on both sides of the highway."]

301	2005. de Lange, P. J./Gardner, R. O./Sykes, W. R./Crowcroft, G. M./Cameron, E. K./Stalker, F./Christian, M. L./Braggins, J. E.. Vascular flora of Norfolk Island: some additions and taxonomic notes. New Zealand Journal of Botany. 43: 563-596.	[Naturalized beyond native range?] "The first record for this plant wild on Norfolk I. (as a garden escape) is AK 237687, P. J. de Lange NF 115 & G. M. Crowcroft, 9 Nov 1998, Kingston, Quality Row, "one plant on calcarenite stone wall, common in garden 200 m away". This species of lavender is commonly cultivated throughout the main settlement of the island."
301	2007. Hussey, B.M.J./Keighery, G. J./Dodd, J./Lloyd, S.G./Cousens, R.D.. Western Weeds. A Guide to the Weeds of Western Australia. The Weed Society of Western Australia, Victoria Park, WA	[Naturalized beyond native range?] "Less common is L. dentata (French lavender), recorded occasionally around Perth as a garden escape."
301	2011. Romeiras, M.M./Catarino, L./Torrao, M.M./Duarte, M.C.. Diversity and origin of medicinal exotic flora in Cape Verde Islands. Plant Ecology and Evolution. 142(2): 214–225.	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "A total of 101 naturalized exotic species were reported in traditional medicine in the different islands of Cape Verde." … "Most of these taxa are herbaceous, annual or biannual plants. However, some shrubs (e.g. Vernonia colorata, Opuntia ficus indica, Jatropha curcas, Lavandula dentata, Indigofera tinctoria, Sesbania grandiflora, Gossypium barbadense, Gossypium hirsutum, Ruta chalepensis, Capraria biflora, Lantana camara), small trees (Leucaena leucocephala, Sapindus saponaria), and trees (Tamarindus indica, Lonchocarpus laxiflorus, Melia azedarach) have also been reported (table 1)."
301	2012. Wagner, W.L./Herbst, D.R./Khan, N./Flynn, T.. Hawaiian Vascular Plant Updates: A Supplement to the Manual of the Flowering Plants of Hawai`i & Hawai`i's Ferns & Fern Allies. http://botany.si.edu/pacificislandbiodiversity/hawaiianflora/supplement.htm	[Naturalized beyond native range? No evidence from Hawaiian Islands]
302	2002. Wotherspoon, S.H./Wotherspoon, J.A.. The evolution & execution of a plan for invasive weed eradication & control, Rangitoto Island, Hauraki Gulf, New Zealand. Pp. 381-288 in Turning the tide: the eradication of invasive species. IUCN, Gland	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? Questionable. Regarded as a weed and targeted for control, but impacts unspecified] "Invasive weeds of Rangitoto, grouped by control priority class. Management objectives E = eradicate, Z = control to zero density, SC = sustained control" [Lavandula dentata - Long term management objective = Z; Five-year management objective = SC]
303	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No evidence] Listed as naturalized, or a cultivation escape
304	2007. Hussey, B.M.J./Keighery, G. J./Dodd, J./Lloyd, S.G./Cousens, R.D.. Western Weeds. A Guide to the Weeds of Western Australia. The Weed Society of Western Australia, Victoria Park, WA	[Environmental weed? No evidence] "Less common is L. dentata (French lavender), recorded occasionally around Perth as a garden escape."
304	2011. Queensland Government. Weeds of Australia - Topped lavender, Lavandula stoechas. http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/03030800-0b07-490a-8d04-0605030c0f01/media/Html/Lavandula_stoechas.htm [Accessed 27 Feb 2013]	[Environmental weed? No evidence] "Topped lavender (Lavandula stoechas) is quite similar to French lavender (Lavandula dentata), and while both species are commonly grown in gardens the latter rarely becomes weedy."
304	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Environmental weed? No evidence] Listed as naturalized, or a cultivation escape

305	2011. Queensland Government. Weeds of Australia - Topped lavender, Lavandula stoechas. http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/03030800-0b07-490a-8d04-0605030c0f01/media/Html/Lavandula_stoechas.htm [Accessed 27 Feb 2013]	[Congeneric weed? Yes] "Topped lavender (Lavandula stoechas) is regarded as a significant environmental weed in South Australia, and as an environmental weed in Victoria and Western Australia. It is also listed as a priority environmental weed in at least one Natural Resource Management region. This species invades mallee scrublands, lowland grasslands and disturbed grassy woodlands in the temperate regions of Australia. It can form dense stands in these habitats that eliminate all other ground flora, while also severely impeding the regeneration of the over-storey vegetation. Topped lavender (Lavandula stoechas) is a common environmental weed of the Greater Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges region, and is a serious problem in the Clare Valley, in south-eastern South Australia. It has been recorded is several conservation areas in this state (e.g. Ferguson Conservation Park, Greenhill Recreation Park, Belair Reserve and Cleland Conservation Park) and has also invaded remnant habitats where the few remaining colonies of the endangered white beauty spider orchid (Caladenia argocalla) are known to occur. In Victoria, topped lavender (Lavandula stoechas) is listed as an environmental weed in several local authority areas (e.g. in Knox City, Kingston City and Hume City). In Western Australia it is often found on roadsides, in wasteland, and along creeks and drainage lines between Perth and Manjimup, but also invades grassland, open woodlands and disturbed natural vegetation."
401	1988. Webb, C. J./Sykes, W.R./Garnock-Jones, P.J.. Flora of New Zealand, Volume IV: Naturalised pteridophytes, gymnosperms, dicotyledons. Botany Division, DSIR, Christchurch, New Zealand http://FloraSeries.LandcareResearch.co.nz	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Bushy shrub to c. 1 m high, often grey and with stellate tomentum, strongly aromatic. Lvs sessile, linear to narrow-oblong, sometimes revolute, mostly 2-3 cm long, pinnate with obtuse leaflets to pinnatifid or crenulate, with scattered simple hairs in the stellate tomentum."
402	2009. Duponnois, R. et al.. Monitoring the Development of Nurse Plant Species to Improve the Performances of Reforestation Programs in Mediterranean Areas. Pp 255-265 in M.S. Khan et al. (eds.), Microbial Strategies for Crop Improvement. Springer-Verlag,	[Allelopathic? No evidence. May act as a nurse plant] "Hence, as lavender plants have a patchy distribution in Cupressus stands in Haut Atlas Mountains in Morocco, this Lavandula species could act as a “nurse plant” for natural regeneration of Cupressus young seedlings by (1) enhancing soil microbial activities (in particular those involved in P mobilization), and (2) enhancing the mycorrhizal soil infectivity."
403	1988. Webb, C. J./Sykes, W.R./Garnock-Jones, P.J.. Flora of New Zealand, Volume IV: Naturalised pteridophytes, gymnosperms, dicotyledons. Botany Division, DSIR, Christchurch, New Zealand http://FloraSeries.LandcareResearch.co.nz	[Parasitic? No] "Bushy shrub to c. 1 m high…" [Lamiaceae]
404	2008. Singer, C.. Deer in My Garden: Vol. 1: Perennials & Subshrubs. Garden Wisdom Press, Grass Valley, CA	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? Yes] "French lavender is also deer-resistant…"
405	2008. Singer, C.. Deer in My Garden: Vol. 1: Perennials & Subshrubs. Garden Wisdom Press, Grass Valley, CA	[Toxic to animals? No evidence] "French lavender is also deer-resistant…" [Browsing likely deterred by chemicals in plant, but no evidence of toxicity to animals reported]
405	2008. Wagstaff, D.J.. International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[Toxic to animals? No evidence]
406	2009. Directorate Plant Production. Lavender production. Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Pretoria, South Africa	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? No evidence] "Very few pests occur on lavender in South Africa as the plant is a natural pest repellent. If present, the numbers are not significant." … "No serious diseases have been reported on this crop."
406	2012. Smith, M.. Gardening: The Complete Guide. Creative Homeowner, Upper Saddle Rive, NJ	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? No evidence] "Pests: Largely pest free. Diseases: Fungal root rots attack if plants are grown in soggy soil."
407	2008. Wagstaff, D.J.. International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No evidence]
407	2010. gardenguides.com. English Vs. French Lavender. http://www.gardenguides.com/87432-english-vs-french-lavender.html [Accessed 28 Feb 2013]	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No evidence] "While the other two aren't poisonous, it is the English variety of lavender that is most often used for culinary purposes, such as flavoring oils, butters and sugar, and in dishes, though some cooks like a little French lavender for a change of pace, such as in herbs de provence. French lavender can substitute for rosemary in breads and other recipes. English lavender is also most coveted for its scent in soaps, potpourris, essential oil, etc. The other varieties show up more often in dried flower arrangements."

407	2013. Kew Royal Botanic Gardens. Plants & Fungi - Lavandula dentata (fringed lavender). http://www.kew.org/plants-fungi/Lavandula-dentata.htm [Accessed 27 Feb 2013]	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? Possibly to susceptible individuals, but generally not considered a problem] "Known hazards: Lavender oil can cause dermatitis." … "In traditional medicine, fresh leaves and flowers are used to relieve headaches and rheumatic pains, and the vapour from boiling leaves and flowers is used to treat colds. The oil is used in aromatherapy and to scent cosmetic creams."
408	2012. CSE for Landscape Architects. Fire-Resistant Plant List for the CSE. http://www.cselandscapearchitect.com/2012/09/11/fire-resistant-plant-list-for-the-cse/ [Accessed 28 Feb 2013]	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No. Promoted to reduce fire risk] "The following plants are recommended on one a couple of the state's fire preparedness websites for use in fire-prone areas." [Includes Lavandula dentata]
408	2013. Monrovia. French Lavender - Lavandula dentata candicans. http://www.monrovia.com/plant-catalog/plants/1776/french-lavender.php [Accessed 28 Feb 2013]	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No evidence] "Landscape use: Firescaping/Fire Wise" [Unlikely, if used as a fire wise plant]
409	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? No] "Lavenders do best in full sun on any well drained soil…"
409	2013. Backyard Gardener. Lavandula dentata. http://www.backyardgardener.com/plantname/pda_8354.html [Accessed 28 Feb 2013]	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? No evidence] "Important Info : Needs full sun and fast draining, loose soil. Do not over water."
409	2013. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Fringed Lavender, French Lavender - Lavandula dentata. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/288/#axzz2MEypjdKB [Accessed 28 Feb 2013]	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? No] "Sun Exposure: Full Sun"
410	2013. Shoot Gardening. Lavandula dentata (French lavender). http://www.shootgardening.co.uk/plant/lavandula-dentata [Accessed 27 Feb 2013]	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Yes] "Soil types: Chalky, Clay, Loamy, Sandy (will tolerate most soil types)" … "Soil pH: Acid, Alkaline, Neutral"
411	1988. Webb, C. J./Sykes, W.R./Garnock-Jones, P.J.. Flora of New Zealand, Volume IV: Naturalised pteridophytes, gymnosperms, dicotyledons. Botany Division, DSIR, Christchurch, New Zealand http://FloraSeries.LandcareResearch.co.nz	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] "Bushy shrub to c. 1 m high, often grey and with stellate tomentum, strongly aromatic."
412	1989. Webb, C.J./Sykes, W.R./Garnock-Jones, P.J./Given, D.R./Brownsey, P.J.. Checklist of dicotyledons, gymnosperms, and pteridophytes naturalised in New Zealand: Additional records and corrections. New Zealand Journal of Botany. 27(2): 139-162.	[Forms dense thickets? No evidence] "Rare escape from cultivation; Auckland area (Rangitoto I.)."
412	2007. Hussey, B.M.J./Keighery, G. J./Dodd, J./Lloyd, S.G./Cousens, R.D.. Western Weeds. A Guide to the Weeds of Western Australia. The Weed Society of Western Australia, Victoria Park, WA	[Forms dense thickets? No evidence] "Less common is L. dentata (French lavender), recorded occasionally around Perth as a garden escape."
501	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Aquatic? No] Terrestrial
502	1988. Webb, C. J./Sykes, W.R./Garnock-Jones, P.J.. Flora of New Zealand, Volume IV: Naturalised pteridophytes, gymnosperms, dicotyledons. Botany Division, DSIR, Christchurch, New Zealand http://FloraSeries.LandcareResearch.co.nz	[Grass? No] Lamiaceae
503	1988. Webb, C. J./Sykes, W.R./Garnock-Jones, P.J.. Flora of New Zealand, Volume IV: Naturalised pteridophytes, gymnosperms, dicotyledons. Botany Division, DSIR, Christchurch, New Zealand http://FloraSeries.LandcareResearch.co.nz	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Lamiaceae

504	1988. Webb, C. J./Sykes, W.R./Garnock-Jones, P.J.. Flora of New Zealand, Volume IV: Naturalised pteridophytes, gymnosperms, dicotyledons. Botany Division, DSIR, Christchurch, New Zealand http://FloraSeries.LandcareResearch.co.nz	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "Bushy shrub to c. 1 m high, often grey and with stellate tomentum, strongly aromatic."
601	2013. Kew Royal Botanic Gardens. Plants & Fungi - Lavandula dentata (fringed lavender). http://www.kew.org/plants-fungi/Lavandula-dentata.htm [Accessed 27 Feb 2013]	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No evidence] "Lavandula dentata is widespread and often common and not known to be threatened. It forms part of the understory of the critically endangered Berber thuja (Tetraclinis articulata) forests in Algeria and Morocco."
602	1987. Esler, A.E.. The naturalisation of plants in urban Auckland, New Zealand 3. Catalogue of naturalised species. New Zealand Journal of Botany. 25(4): 539-558.	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "Reproduction = S seeds" … "Seed sizes are: 3. medium-sized seeds 1-10 mg"
602	2013. Kew Royal Botanic Gardens. Plants & Fungi - Lavandula dentata (fringed lavender). http://www.kew.org/plants-fungi/Lavandula-dentata.htm [Accessed 27 Feb 2013]	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "It is propagated from seed or softwood cuttings."
603	2001. Hanelt, P. (ed.). Mansfeld's Encyclopedia of Agricultural and Horticultural Crops (except Ornamentals), Volume 1. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	[Hybridizes naturally? Unknown] "(Lavandula dentata L. x Lavandula latifolia Medik.) Giant lavender. Known only from cultivation." [If only known from cultivation, spontaneous hybrids are unlikely to form between these species]
604	1991. Herrera, J.. Allocation of Reproductive Resources within and Among Inflorescences of Lavandula stoechas (Lamiaceae). American Journal of Botany. 78(6): 789-794.	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Unknown. Related species is self-compatible] "L. stoechas is self-compatible, but self pollination seldom if ever takes place because of very strong protan- dry (Devesa, Arroyo, and Herrera, 1985; Mu- fioz and Devesa, 1987)."
604	2013. Learn 2 Grow. Lavandula dentata. http://www.learn2grow.com/plants/lavandula-dentata/ [Accessed 28 Feb 2013]	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Unknown] "Self-Sowing - No"
605	1988. Webb, C. J./Sykes, W.R./Garnock-Jones, P.J.. Flora of New Zealand, Volume IV: Naturalised pteridophytes, gymnosperms, dicotyledons. Botany Division, DSIR, Christchurch, New Zealand http://FloraSeries.LandcareResearch.co.nz	[Requires specialist pollinators? No evidence] "Peduncle to 30 cm long, much > spike; spike 3 4.5 cm long, broad-cylindric, dense. Fertile bracts 7-11 mm long, broad-ovate, apiculate, purplish; sterile apical bracts 7-10 mm long, ovate, ovate-lanceolate, to nearly elliptic, mauve-blue. Calyx 5-7 mm long, tubular, ± tomentose outside; dorsal appendage broadly reniform to suborbicular, ± mucronate. Corolla 8-10 mm long; tube > calyx by c. 2 mm; limb mauve, somewhat irregular; lobes 1.5-2.5 mm long."
605	2009. Keasar, T./Shmida, A.. An evaluation of Israeli forestry trees and shrubs as potential forage plants for bees. Israel Journal of Plant Sciences. 57(1): 49-64.	[Requires specialist pollinators? No evidence] "Pollination system: Z—zoophilous" … "Insect visits to survey species. Main visitors: HB—honeybees"
605	2013. Kew Royal Botanic Gardens. Plants & Fungi - Lavandula dentata (fringed lavender). http://www.kew.org/plants-fungi/Lavandula-dentata.htm [Accessed 27 Feb 2013]	[Requires specialist pollinators? No evidence] "As with other lavenders, flowers of this species attract bees, making it a useful addition to wildlife-friendly gardens."
606	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? No evidence] "They can be propagated by seed, 2-3" long woody cuttings, or division of mature plants."
607	2013. Shoot Gardening. Lavandula dentata (French lavender). http://www.shootgardening.co.uk/plant/lavandula-dentata [Accessed 27 Feb 2013]	[Minimum generative time (years)? 2+] "2-5 years to maturity"
701	1989. Webb, C.J./Sykes, W.R./Garnock-Jones, P.J./Given, D.R./Brownsey, P.J.. Checklist of dicotyledons, gymnosperms, and pteridophytes naturalised in New Zealand: Additional records and corrections. New Zealand Journal of Botany. 27(2): 139-162.	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? Unknown] "Nutlets c. 1.5 mm long, oblong, not mucilaginous when wet." [Small enough to stick to mud on shoes, feet or tires, but otherwise lack means of external attachment]
702	2009. Directorate Plant Production. Lavender production. Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Pretoria, South Africa	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "Lavender is used as ornamental plants in gardens all over South Africa."
702	2013. Kew Royal Botanic Gardens. Plants & Fungi - Lavandula dentata (fringed lavender). http://www.kew.org/plants-fungi/Lavandula-dentata.htm [Accessed 27 Feb 2013]	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "...grown in gardens across Europe, Australia, South Africa and North America."

703	2013. Kew Royal Botanic Gardens. Plants & Fungi - Lavandula dentata (fringed lavender). http://www.kew.org/plants-fungi/Lavandula-dentata.htm [Accessed 27 Feb 2013]	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? Possibly] "The flowers of Lavandula dentata last well in water and are useful as cut flowers. Dried flowers can be used in potpourri mixtures and incense sticks." [Seeds could potentially be dispersed in dried floral arrangements, although plants would most likely be cut while still in flower & before seed set]
704	1987. Esler, A.E.. The naturalisation of plants in urban Auckland, New Zealand 3. Catalogue of naturalised species. New Zealand Journal of Botany. 25(4): 539-558.	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] "Seed dispersal of terrestrial plants is by: B birds; W wind; M attachment; or by no obvious means." [Lavandula dentata classified as having no obvious means of dispersal]
705	1988. Webb, C. J./Sykes, W.R./Garnock-Jones, P.J.. Flora of New Zealand, Volume IV: Naturalised pteridophytes, gymnosperms, dicotyledons. Botany Division, DSIR, Christchurch, New Zealand http://FloraSeries.LandcareResearch.co.nz	[Propagules water dispersed? No evidence] "Nutlets c. 1.5 mm long, oblong, not mucilaginous when wet." [Nutlets small enough that they could be moved by overland flow of water, but as the plants are generally grown in drier, well-drained areas, this would be an unlikely dispersal vector]
706	1987. Esler, A.E.. The naturalisation of plants in urban Auckland, New Zealand 3. Catalogue of naturalised species. New Zealand Journal of Botany. 25(4): 539-558.	[Propagules bird dispersed? No] "Seed dispersal of terrestrial plants is by: B birds; W wind; M attachment; or by no obvious means." [Lavandula dentata is not fleshy fruited and is classified as having no obvious means of dispersal]
706	2008. Pausas, J.G./Verdú, M.. Fire reduces morphospace occupation in plant communities. Ecology. 89(8): 2181-2186.	[Propagules bird dispersed? No] "APPENDIX" … "SD: seed dispersal mode (E: endozoochorous, N: others)." [Lavandula dentata = N: others]
707	1989. Webb, C.J./Sykes, W.R./Garnock-Jones, P.J./Given, D.R./Brownsey, P.J.. Checklist of dicotyledons, gymnosperms, and pteridophytes naturalised in New Zealand: Additional records and corrections. New Zealand Journal of Botany. 27(2): 139-162.	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? Unknown] "Nutlets c. 1.5 mm long, oblong, not mucilaginous when wet." [Small enough to stick to mud on fur, hooves, or feet, but otherwise lack means of external attachment]
708	2002. Sánchez, A.M./Peco, B.. Dispersal mechanisms in Lavandula stoechas subsp. pedunculata: autochory and endozoochory by sheep. Seed Science Research. 12(2): 101-112.	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Unknown. Related "weedy" species survives gut passage] "It is normally assumed that Lavandula stoechas subsp. pedunculata (Miller) Samp. Ex Rozeira (Labiatae) is dispersed by autochory in spite of the clear pioneer nature of the species. This paper examines the efficiency of autochorous dispersal (seed rain) and the possibility that the species is also dispersed endozoochorally by sheep. Seed rain was measured using pitfall traps and adhesive strips in summer 1999. The viable seed content in sheep dung was measured by greenhouse germination of dung collected monthly in the summers of 1998 and 1999. Two experimental tests were also conducted to ascertain whether dung-borne seeds could be established under field conditions and to evaluate the effect of added dung in the establishment of seeds taken from plants. The recorded seed rain was 2544 seeds m-2 inside the Lavandula patches, with an aggregated distribution. Autochory around the mother plant fitted a negative exponential distribution, with 90.5% concentrated in a 0–30 cm radius and a maximum distance of 1 m. Viable Lavandula seeds were found in 73% of the examined dung samples, with an average of 5.5 seeds per sample (6 g) and a high inter- and intra-annual variation. This high seed content, together with the daily sheep movements over several kilometres, make the species highly dispersible, possibly explaining its clear pioneer nature. Moreover, available data suggest that seeds in sheep dung can germinate and establish under natural conditions, and that dung addition has a positive effect on species establishment."
708	2005. Manzano, P./Malo, J.E./Peco, B.. Sheep gut passage and survival of Mediterranean shrub seeds. Seed Science Research. 15: 21–28.	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Unknown. This study reports that a related, weedy species does not survive gut passage] "Soft-seeded L. stoechas did not germinate after gut passage." … "The results for L. stoechas are not clear, considering the data available in the literature. The lack of physical dormancy in Labiatae could be blamed for the death of all seeds fed to the animals (Gardener et al., 1993; Baskin and Baskin, 2001). Thus, retrieved seeds with a good external appearance might have damaged embryos, as shown by the absence of response to gibberellic acid. However, it is known that L. stoechas seeds do germinate from sheep dung collected in shrublands of central Spain (Sanchez and Peco, 2002). In fact, subsequent re-assessment of collected material (Manzano and Sanchez, unpublished data) show that the germination percentage of L. stoechas seeds present in sheep dung in the previous experiment was close to 20%. Therefore, the question of survival of soft seeded species, such as L. stoechas, to gut passage remains open, although variability in germination of the species among populations could be also responsible for contradictory results (Chavagnat, 1978; Maher et al., 2000; Perez Garcıa et al., 2003)."

801	1988. Webb, C. J./Sykes, W.R./Garnock-Jones, P.J.. Flora of New Zealand, Volume IV: Naturalised pteridophytes, gymnosperms, dicotyledons. Botany Division, DSIR, Christchurch, New Zealand http://FloraSeries.LandcareResearch.co.nz	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)? No evidence] "Bushy shrub to c. 1 m high" … "Peduncle to 30 cm long, much > spike; spike 3-4.5 cm long, broad cylindric, dense. Fertile bracts 7-11 mm long, broad-ovate, apiculate, purplish; sterile apical bracts 7 10 mm long, ovate, ovate-lanceolate, to nearly elliptic, mauve-blue. Calyx 5-7 mm long, tubular, ± tomentose outside; dorsal appendage broadly reniform to suborbicular, ± mucronate. Corolla 8-10 mm long; tube > calyx by c. 2 mm; limb mauve, somewhat irregular; lobes 1.5-2.5 mm long. Nutlets c. 1.5 mm long, oblong, not mucilaginous when wet." [Size of plans and inflorescence, as well as information on natural populations, suggest seeds are not produced in such high densities]
802	2008. Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. Seed Information Database (SID). Version 7.1. http://data.kew.org/sid/	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Unknown] "Lavandula dentata var. dentata Orthodox" … "Storage Conditions: 90 % viability following drying to mc's in equilibrium with 15 % RH and freezing for 15 days at -20C at RBG Kew, WP" [Seed longevity under natural conditions not reported]
803	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] No information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this species
804	2005. Buhk, C./Sánchez Gómez, P./Hensen, I.. Plant regeneration mechanisms during early post-fire succession in south-eastern Spain. Feddes Repertorium. 116: 392–404.	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? No evidence of resprouting after fire] "Table 1 - List of species of the vegetation survey at the 2–3 year post-fire sites" [Lavandula dentata is listed as a "w s – woody seeder" and not a resprouter following fires]
804	2009. Directorate Plant Production. Lavender production. Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Pretoria, South Africa	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Tolerates pruning, but not heavy pruning] "Prune back the plant, leaving 2 to 3 leaf bearing nodes for vigorous growing cultivars. Prune less severely for slower growing cultivars. Pruning can be mechanised by the use of specialised trimmers."
805	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown]

Summary of Risk Traits

High Risk / Undesirable Traits

- Sparingly naturalized in New Zealand, Australia, & a few other locations
- Other Lavandula species have become weeds
- Unpalatable to deer & other browsing animals
- Tolerates many soil conditions (and potentially able to exploit many different habitat types)
- Spreads by gravity-dispersed seeds

Low Risk / Desirable Traits

- Despite ability to spread, no negative impacts have been documented
- Unarmed
- Non-toxic
- Landscaping, ornamental & medicinal value
- Source of essential oil
- Shade intolerant (unlikely to invade forest understory)