

Scientific name	<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>
Common name	Japanese knotweed
Broad group	Plant
Number of and countries wherein the species is currently established	25: AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, UK
Risk Assessment Method	GB NNRA
Links	https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/nonnativespecies/downloadDocument.cfm?id=385
1. Description (Taxonomy, invasion history, distribution range (native and introduced), geographic scope, socio-economic benefits)	Socio-economic benefits: <i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i> has been intentionally introduced for ornamental purposes (Pyšek <i>et al.</i> , 2012) (DAISIE – www.europe-aliens.org), possible use as a source of resveratrol (Vrchotová <i>et al.</i> , 2007) for honeybees, biomass fuel and possible remediation of soil (Honzik <i>et al.</i> , 1999).
6. Can broadly assess environmental impact with respect to ecosystem services	No available information.
8. Includes status (threatened or protected) of species or habitat under threat	It occurs frequently in natural areas (Pyšek <i>et al.</i> , 2013) where it is recognized as a problematic plant.
9. Includes possible effects of climate change in the foreseeable future	The plant has mechanisms for adaptation to adverse conditions and the use of competition strategies to monopolize resources; a warmer wetter climate will be advantageous to this species. This species is a pioneer colonist; it withstands drought, heat, cold, sulfurous soil, being buried and even salt spray by sea lochs. Already established and widespread across Europe and climate change is likely to increase its growth, as it prefers warmer wetter conditions in summer.
11. Documents	Honzik R, Vana J, Ustak S. 1999. Heavy metal decontamination of soil by

information sources	<p>means of plants. Pflanzenbelastung auf kontaminierten Standorten: plant impact at contaminated sites. Internationaler Workshop am 1. und 2. Dezember 1997 am Fraunhofer-Institut für Umweltchemie und Ökotoxikologie, Schmallenberg.: Erich Schmidt Verlag GmbH & Co (Berlin), 183-190.</p> <p>Pyšek P, Danihelka D, Sádlo J, Jr. C, Chyrtý M, Jarošík V, Kaplan Z, Hrahulec F, Moravcová L, Perg J, Štajerová K, Tichý L. 2012. Catalogue of alien plants of the Czech Republic (2nd edition): checklist update, taxonomic diversity and invasion patterns. <i>Preslia</i> 84: 155-255.</p> <p>Pyšek P, Genovesi P, Pergl J, Monaco A, Wild J. 2013. Plant Invasions of Protected Areas in Europe: An Old Continent Facing New Problems <i>Plant Invasions in Protected Areas</i>: Springer. 209-240.</p> <p>Vrchotová N, Sera B, Triska J. 2007. The stilbene and catechin content of the spring sprouts of Reynoutria species. <i>Acta Chromatographica</i> 19: 21.</p>
Main experts	<p>Kelly Martinou Jan Pergl</p>
Other contributing experts	<p>Belinda Gallardo</p>
Notes	<p>Taxonomy of the <i>Fallopia</i> is complex and not generally adhered to by field workers and there is significant difference in risk of the group of taxons <i>F. japonica</i> vs <i>F. sachalinensis</i> and their hybrid <i>F. bohemica</i> and indeed other hybrids. <i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i> does not pose such a high risk (lower regeneration, growth, overall invasive potential, distribution) in comparison to <i>F. japonica</i> or the hybrid <i>F. bohemica</i>.</p> <p>If the risk assessment is done for each species separately, then it is possible to join <i>F. japonica</i> and <i>F. × bohemica</i>, posing high risk together. <i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i> can be assessed separately because of lower impact and associated invasion risk.</p> <p>As there is high number of hybrids and backcrossing within the genus leading to wrong identification, it is recommended to ensure that all possible taxa are covered and consider all species as high risk.</p>
Outcome	<p>Compliant</p>