

## Environmental weed risk assessment

### Lychee, longan (*Dimocarpus longan*)

Longans (*Dimocarpus longan*) is a member of the soapberry family (Sapindaceae) which includes lychee and rambutan. Longan is a subtropical species suitable for cultivation from Carnarvon to Kununurra. A native to southern China, it is commonly grown in Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Taiwan. Lychee is a tropical evergreen tree native to the Guangdong and Fujian provinces of southeastern China which requires a tropical climate that is frost-free.

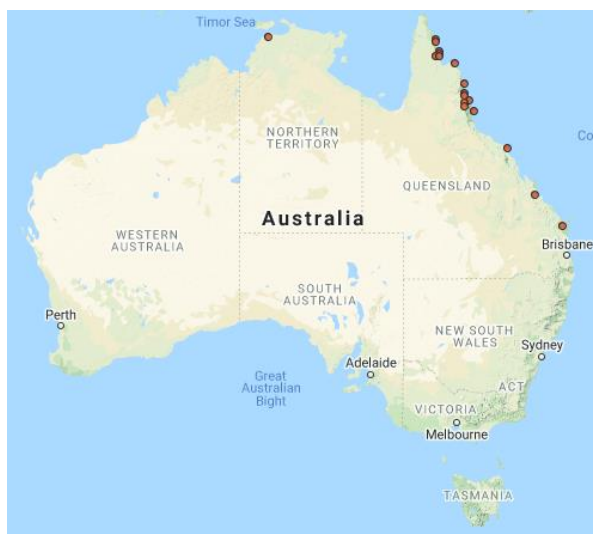
#### Weed lists

National-international:

- Not listed in Weeds of Australia (398 weed species) <https://weeds.org.au/weeds-profiles/>
- Not listed in Weeds of Australia website [Fact sheet Index \(lucidcentral.org\)](https://lucidcentral.org/fact-sheet-index/)
- In the Global Compendium of Weeds, lychee is listed as naturalised, weed (Randall 2017).

Western Australia:

- Not listed in Western weeds. A guide to the weeds of Western Australia (Hussey et al. 2007)
- Not listed in 'The naturalized vascular plants of Western Australia 1: Checklist, environmental weeds, and distribution in IBRA regions' (Keighery & Longman, 2004)
- Not listed in naturalised taxa recorded from conservation lands in Western Australia (Keighery, 1991).



**Figure 1.** Distribution of lychee (*Dimocarpus longan*) in Australia  
(Source: 'The Australasian Virtual Herbarium')

## Environmental weed risk assessment

Assessed using the 'Environmental weed risk assessment protocol for growing non-indigenous plants in the Western Australian rangelands' (Moore et al. 2022)

Region	Filter A	Filter B	Weed Risk Assessment rating
	Is the species a weed in similar environments in Australia or overseas?	Is the species likely to persist in the environment without management*?	
Kimberley	No	No	Negligible to low
Pilbara	No	No	Negligible to low
Gascoyne – Goldfields	No	No	Negligible to low
Agricultural area	No	No	Negligible to low

\*Without management means no fertiliser, Rhizobia, irrigation, grazing management or control of competition from other species

## References

- Hussey BMJ, Keighery GJ, Dodd J, Lloyd SG, Cousens RD (2007) 'Western weeds. A guide to the weeds of Western Australia'. Second Edition. The Weeds Society of Western Australia Inc.
- Keighery GJ (1991) Environmental weeds of Western Australia. *Kowari*, **2**: 180-188.
- Keighery G, Longman V (2004) The naturalized vascular plants of Western Australia 1: Checklist, environmental weeds and distribution in IBRA regions. *Plant Protection Quarterly*, **19(1)**: 12-32.
- Moore G, Munday C, Barua P (2022) 'Environmental weed risk assessment protocol for growing non-indigenous plants in the Western Australian rangelands', Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, *Bulletin no. 4924*, Perth.
- Randall RP (2017) 'Global compendium of weeds' (No. Ed. 3).
- Weeds of Australia database  
[https://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/trifolium\\_repens.htm](https://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/trifolium_repens.htm) Site accessed 30 November 2021

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