



Environmental weed risk assessment

Peach (*Prunus persica*)

The peach is a deciduous tree native to northwest China, where it was first domesticated and cultivated. Western Australia's stone fruit production of nectarines, peaches, plums and apricots is from the Perth Hills, Southwest and Gingin regions. The potential to grow low-chill stonefruit in the inland Pilbara is being evaluated.

Weed lists

National-international:

- Not listed in Weeds of Australia (398 weed species) <https://weeds.org.au/weeds-profiles/>
- “Widely naturalised in southern and eastern Australia (i.e., in eastern Queensland, eastern New South Wales, the ACT and south-eastern South Australia). Also sparingly naturalised in Victoria, naturalised on Lord Howe Island, and possibly naturalised in Western Australia.
...regarded as an environmental weed in New South Wales and as a minor environmental weed in Victoria and South Australia” Weeds of Australia website [Fact sheet Index \(lucidcentral.org\)](#)
- In the Global Compendium of Weeds, peach is listed as an agricultural weed, casual alien, cultivation escape, environmental weed, garden thug, naturalised, weed (Randall 2017).

Western Australia:

- Not listed in Western weeds. A guide to the weeds of Western Australia (Hussey et al. 2007).
- Garden escape or outcasts recorded for Western Australia. Jarrah Forest. Recorded from Nanga Brook, Dwellingup and around Bridgetown (Lepschi pers. comm.). (Keighery and Longman 2004).
- Not listed in Environmental weeds of Western Australia (Keighery 1991).



Figure 1 Distribution of peach (*Prunus persica*) in Australia (Source: 'The Australasian Virtual Herbarium')

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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
South-west land division	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 Site accessed 30
November 2021

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