NAME OF SPECIES: Hesperis matronalis L.	
Synonyms:	
Common Name: Dame's Rocket, Dame's Violet	
A. CURRENT STATUS AND DISTRIBUTION	
I. In Wisconsin?	1. YES ☒ NO ☐
	2. Abundance: Widespread distribution in Wisconsin (1)
	3. Geographic Range: Found in 27 counties in Wisconsin (1).
	4. Habitat Invaded: Southern Lowland Forest Disturbed Areas ☒ Undisturbed Areas ☒
	5. Historical Status and Rate of Spread in Wisconsin: Earliest herbarium specimen was collected in 1919 in Sheboygan County (1).
	6. Proportion of potential range occupied: Potential to expand.
II. Invasive in Similar Climate Zones	1. YES ☒ NO ☐ Where (include trends): Invasive across temperate North America (2).
III. Invasive in Similar Habitat Types	1. Upland ☐ Wetland ☐ Dune ☐ Prairie ☒ Aquatic ☐ Forest ☒ Grassland ☒ Bog ☐ Fen ☐ Swamp ☐ Marsh ☐ Lake ☐ Stream ☐ Other: Habitat margins, roadsides, railroad rights-of-way, disturbed ground and waste places, thickets, open woods, gardens (cultivated).
IV. Habitat Effected	1. Soil types favored (e.g. sand, silt, clay, or combinations thereof, pH): Moist, well-drained soils (2).
	2. Conservation significance of threatened habitats: Southern Lowland Forests provide habitat for threatened and endangered species of plants and birds.
V. Native Habitat	1. List countries and native habitat types: Native to Europe (2) (3).
VI. Legal Classification	1. Listed by government entities? Yes. Noxious in CO. Regulated in MA, CT. (4).
	2. Illegal to sell? YES ☒ NO ☐ Notes:
B. ESTABLISHMENT POTENTIAL AND LIFE HISTORY TRAITS	
I. Life History	1. Type of plant: Annual ☐ Biennial ☒ Monocarpic Perennial ☐ Herbaceous Perennial ☒ Vine ☐ Shrub ☐ Tree ☐
	2. Time to Maturity: Two growing seasons.
	3. Length of Seed Viability: N/A
	4. Methods of Reproduction: Asexual ☐ Sexual ☒ Please note abundance of propagules and and other important information: Prolific self-seeder (3).
	5. Hybridization potential:
II. Climate	1. Climate restrictions: Primarily distributed in temperate climates.

	2. Effects of potential climate change: Unknown.
III. Dispersal Potential	1. Pathways - Please check all that apply: Intentional: Ornamental ☒ Forage/Erosion control ☐ Medicine/Food: Other: Unintentional: Bird ☐ Animal ☒ Vehicles/Human ☒ Wind ☐ Water ☒ Other:
	2. Distinguishing characteristics that aid in its survival and/or inhibit its control: Deep taproot (3). Superficially, resembles some Phlox spp.
IV. Ability to go Undetected	1. HIGH ☐ MEDIUM ☐ LOW ☒
C. DAMAGE POTENTIAL	
I. Competitive Ability	1. Presence of Natural Enemies: Unknown?
	2. Competition with native species:
	3. Rate of Spread: HIGH(1-3 yrs) ☐ MEDIUM (4-6 yrs) ☐ LOW (7-10 yrs) ☒ Notes:
II. Environmental Effects	1. Alteration of ecosystem/community composition? YES ☐ NO ☐ Notes: NA
	2. Alteration of ecosystem/community structure? YES ☐ NO ☐ Notes: NA
	3. Alteration of ecosystem/community functions and processes? YES ☐ NO ☐ Notes:
	4. Allelopathic properties? YES ☐ NO ☐ Notes:
D. SOCIO-ECONOMIC Effects	
I. Positive aspects of the species to the economy/society:	Notes: Ornamental plant.
II. Potential socio-economic effects of restricting use:	Notes: N/A
III. Direct and indirect effects :	Notes: N/A
IV. Increased cost to a sector:	Notes: N/A

F. REFERENCES USED:

V. Effects on human health:	Notes: N/A
E. CONTROL AND PREVENTION	
I. Costs of Prevention (including education; please be as specific as possible):	Notes: N/A
II. Responsiveness to prevention efforts:	Notes: Difficult to control. All pest-plant invasion problems need to develop site-specific control protocols.
III. Effective Control tactics:	Mechanical ☒ Biological ☐ Chemical ☒ Times and uses: Spot or broadcast application of glyphosate to plants in the rosette stage. Use a sticker-spreader to enusre adequate coverage. Mowing or hand pulling at anthesis are also effective on small infestations.
IV. Minimum Effort:	Notes: Two growing seasons.
V. Costs of Control:	Notes: Variable and site-specific.
VI. Cost of prevention or control vs. Cost of allowing invasion to occur:	Notes: N/A
VII. Non-Target Effects of Control:	Notes: Broad-spectrum herbicides can harm or eliminate desired vegetation. Mowing in mid-summer can be detrimental to nesting birds.
VIII. Efficacy of monitoring:	Notes: If detected early, H. matronalis can be eradicated. Subsequent monitoring is usually necessary for 4-6 years.
IX. Legal and landowner issues:	Notes: Chemical control on public lands may require permits and/or DATCP certification.

☒ UW Herbarium
☒ WI DNR
☐ TNC
☐ Native Plant Conservation Alliance
☐ IPANE
☒ USDA Plants

Number	Reference
1	Wisconsin State Herbarium. 2007. WISFLORA: Wisconsin Vascular Plant Species (http://www.botany.wisc.edu/wisflora/). Dept. Botany, Univ. Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706-1381 USA.
2	University of Wisconsin - Botany Department (http://www.botany.wisc.edu/garden/db/speciesdetails)
3	Missouri Plants Dababase (http://www.missouriplants.com/Bluealt/Hesperis_matronalis_page.html).
4	USDA, NRCS. 2007. The PLANTS Database (http://plants.usda.gov, 16 March 2007). National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA.

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Approved and Completed Date: