

**Australia/New Zealand Weed Risk Assessment adapted for Florida.**

**Data used for analysis published in: Gordon, D.R., D.A. Onderdonk, A.M. Fox, R.K. Stocker, and C. Gantz. 2008. Predicting Invasive Plants in Florida using the Australian Weed Risk Assessment. Invasive Plant Science and Management 1: 178-195.**

<i>Acalypha setosa (Cuban copperleaf)</i>			
Question number	Question	Answer	Score
1.01	Is the species highly domesticated?	n	0
1.02	Has the species become naturalised where grown?		
1.03	Does the species have weedy races?		
2.01	Species suited to Florida's USDA climate zones (0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high)	2	
2.02	Quality of climate match data (0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high)	2	
2.03	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)		
2.04	Native or naturalized in habitats with periodic inundation		
2.05	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	n	
3.01	Naturalized beyond native range	y	0
3.02	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	n	0
3.03	Weed of agriculture	n	0
3.04	Environmental weed	n	0
3.05	Congeneric weed	y	0
4.01	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	n	0
4.02	Allelopathic	n	0
4.03	Parasitic	n	0
4.04	Unpalatable to grazing animals		
4.05	Toxic to animals	n	0
4.06	Host for recognised pests and pathogens		
4.07	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	n	0
4.08	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	n	0
4.09	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle		
4.1	Grows on infertile soils (oligotrophic, limerock, or excessively draining soils)		
4.11	Climbing or smothering growth habit	n	0
4.12	Forms dense thickets	n	0
5.01	Aquatic	n	0
5.02	Grass	n	0
5.03	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	n	0
5.04	Geophyte	n	0

6.01	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat		
6.02	Produces viable seed	y	1
6.03	Hybridizes naturally		
6.04	Self-compatible or apomictic		
6.05	Requires specialist pollinators	n	0
6.06	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	n	-1
6.07	Minimum generative time (years)	1	1
7.01	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)		
7.02	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	n	-1
7.03	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	n	-1
7.04	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	n	-1
7.05	Propagules water dispersed	n	-1
7.06	Propagules bird dispersed		
7.07	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	n	-1
7.08	Propagules dispersed by other animals (internally)		
8.01	Prolific seed production		
8.02	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)		
8.03	Well controlled by herbicides		
8.04	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation or cultivation		
8.05	Effective natural enemies present in Florida, or east of the continental divide		
<b>Total Score</b>			<b>0</b>

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Accept*</b>
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\*Used secondary screen from: Daehler, C. C., J.L. Denslow, S. Ansari, and H. Kuo. 2004. A risk assessment system for screening out harmful invasive pest plants from Hawaii's and other Pacific islands. *Conserv. Biol.* 18: 360-368.

section	# questions answered	satisfy minimum?
A	6	yes
B	8	yes
C	13	yes
total	27	yes

Data collected 2006-2007

Question number	Reference	Source data
1.01		no evidence of cultivation
1.02		
1.03		
2.01		
2.02		
2.03		
2.04		
2.05	Webster (1967) The genera of Euphorbiaceae in the southeastern United States. Journal of the Arnold Arboretum 48: 303-430.	Native to the West Indies and Central America; introduced into the U.S. [probably one introduction]
3.01	Webster (1967) The genera of Euphorbiaceae in the southeastern United States. Journal of the Arnold Arboretum 48: 303-430.	Introduced into the southeastern United States where it is "strictly a weed"; "restricted to the Coastal Plain at scattered localities from South Carolina to...Louisiana".
3.02		no evidence
3.03		no evidence
3.04		no evidence
3.05	Holm (1979) A Geographical Atlas of World Weeds. John Wiley and Sons.	<i>A. segetalis</i> is considered a serious weed of agriculture in Mozambique, <i>A. indica</i> a principal weed in Sudan, <i>A. fallax</i> a principal weed in Malaysia, <i>A. ciliata</i> a principal weed in Ghana, <i>A. australis</i> a principal weed in Japan, and <i>A. alopecuroides</i> a principal weed in the Dominican Republic.
4.01	Liogier (1988) Descriptive Flora of Puerto Rico and Adjacent Islands. Vol. 2. Editorial de la Universidad de Puerto Rico.	no description of these traits
4.02		no evidence
4.03	Liogier (1988) Descriptive Flora of Puerto Rico and Adjacent Islands. Vol. 2. Editorial de la Universidad de Puerto Rico.	no description of this
4.04		
4.05		no evidence
4.06		
4.07		no evidence
4.08		no evidence
4.09		
4.1		
4.11	USDA, NRCS. 2005. The PLANTS Database, Version 3.5 ( <a href="http://plants.usda.gov">http://plants.usda.gov</a> ). Data compiled from various sources by Mark W. Skinner. National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA.	growth habit: forb/herb
4.12		no evidence, and is an herb

5.01		terrestrial
5.02	USDA, NRCS. 2005. The PLANTS Database, Version 3.5 ( <a href="http://plants.usda.gov">http://plants.usda.gov</a> ). Data compiled from various sources by Mark W. Skinner. National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA.	Euphorbiaceae
5.03	USDA, NRCS. 2005. The PLANTS Database, Version 3.5 ( <a href="http://plants.usda.gov">http://plants.usda.gov</a> ). Data compiled from various sources by Mark W. Skinner. National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA.	herbaceous Euphorbiaceae
5.04	Liogier (1988) Descriptive Flora of Puerto Rico and Adjacent Islands. Vol. 2. Editorial de la Universidad de Puerto Rico.	taprooted
6.01		
6.02	1. USDA, NRCS. 2005. The PLANTS Database, Version 3.5 ( <a href="http://plants.usda.gov">http://plants.usda.gov</a> ). Data compiled from various sources by Mark W. Skinner. National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA. 2. Liogier (1988) Descriptive Flora of Puerto Rico and Adjacent Islands. Vol. 2. Editorial de la Universidad de Puerto Rico.	annual (1, 2)
6.03		
6.04		
6.05	Webster (1967) The genera of Euphorbiaceae in the southeastern United States. Journal of the Arnold Arboretum 48: 303-430.	<i>Acalypha</i> has wind-pollinated flowers.
6.06	1. USDA, NRCS. 2005. The PLANTS Database, Version 3.5 ( <a href="http://plants.usda.gov">http://plants.usda.gov</a> ). Data compiled from various sources by Mark W. Skinner. National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA. 2. Liogier (1988) Descriptive Flora of Puerto Rico and Adjacent Islands. Vol. 2. Editorial de la Universidad de Puerto Rico.	annual (1, 2) [and no evidence of vegetative reproduction]
6.07	1. USDA, NRCS. 2005. The PLANTS Database, Version 3.5 ( <a href="http://plants.usda.gov">http://plants.usda.gov</a> ). Data compiled from various sources by Mark W. Skinner. National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA. 2. Liogier (1988) Descriptive Flora of Puerto Rico and Adjacent Islands. Vol. 2. Editorial de la Universidad de Puerto Rico.	annual (1, 2)
7.01		

7.02		no evidence
7.03		no evidence
7.04	Liogier (1988) Descriptive Flora of Puerto Rico and Adjacent Islands. Vol. 2. Editorial de la Universidad de Puerto Rico.	fruit a 3-lobed capsule, 2 mm broad [no evidence of adaptations to wind dispersal]
7.05		no evidence
7.06		
7.07	Liogier (1988) Descriptive Flora of Puerto Rico and Adjacent Islands. Vol. 2. Editorial de la Universidad de Puerto Rico.	fruit a 3-lobed capsule, 2 mm broad [no evidence of any means of attachment]
7.08		
8.01		
8.02		
8.03		
8.04		
8.05		