

Australia/New Zealand Weed Risk Assessment adapted for United States.

Data used for analysis published in: Gordon, D.R. and C.A. Gantz. 2008. Potential impacts on the horticultural industry of screening new plants for invasiveness. Conservation Letters 1: 227-235. Available at: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/121448369/PDFSTART>

<i>Chlorophytum saundersiae</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 U.S. climates (USDA hardiness 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)	n	0
2.04	Native or naturalized in regions with an average of 11-60 inches of annual precipitation	y	1
2.05	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	y	
3.01	Naturalized beyond native range	n	-2
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	n	0
4.01	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	n	0
4.02	Allelopathic		
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		
4.09	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	?	
4.1	Grows on one or more of the following soil types: alfisols, entisols, or mollisols	y	1
4.11	Climbing or smothering growth habit	n	0
4.12	Forms dense thickets	?	

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	n	0
6.02	Produces viable seed		
6.03	Hybridizes naturally	?	
6.04	Self-compatible or apomictic		
6.05	Requires specialist pollinators		
6.06	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y	1
6.07	Minimum generative time (years)		
7.01	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)		
7.02	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y	1
7.03	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	n	-1
7.04	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	?	
7.05	Propagules water dispersed		
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 U.S.		
Total Score			0

Outcome	Accept
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section	# questions answered	satisfy minimum?
A	11	Yes
B	6	Yes
C	9	Yes
total	26	yes

Data collected 2008

Question number	Reference	Source data
1.01		used horticulturally, but no evidence of significant modification
1.02		
1.03		
2.01	1. PERAL NAPPFAST Global Plant Hardiness (http://www.nappfast.org/Plant_hardiness/NAPPFAST%20Global%20zones/10-year%20climate/PLANT_HARDINESS_10YR%20Ign.d.tif). 2. Kativu, S and Nordal, I (1993) New combinations of African species in the genus <i>Chlorophytum</i> (<i>Anthericaceae</i>). <i>Nordic Journal of Botany</i> 13(1): 59-65. 3. Pooley, E (1998) A field guide to wild flowers Kwazulu-Natal and the Eastern Region. Natal Flora Publications Trust, Durban.	1. Global hardiness zones 9-10. 2. South Africa: Natal. 3. South Africa: KwaZulu-Natal.
2.02		
2.03	1. Köppen-Geiger climate map (http://www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/11/1633/2007/hess-11-1633-2007.pdf). 2. Kativu, S and Nordal, I (1993) New combinations of African species in the genus <i>Chlorophytum</i> (<i>Anthericaceae</i>). <i>Nordic Journal of Botany</i> 13(1): 59-65. 3. Pooley, E (1998) A field guide to wild flowers Kwazulu-Natal and the Eastern Region. Natal Flora Publications Trust, Durban.	1. One to possibly two climatic regions. 2. South Africa: Natal. 3. South Africa: KwaZulu-Natal
2.04	Atlapedia Online (http://www.atlapedia.com/online/countries/southafr.htm).	"Average annual precipitation varies from 400 mm (16 inches) in the east to less than 50 mm (2 inches) in the northwest coastal regions. Average annual precipitation in Cape Town is 510 mm (20 inches)"
2.05	1. Pooley, E (1998) A field guide to wild flowers Kwazulu-Natal and the Eastern Region. Natal Flora Publications Trust, Durban. 2. Jearrard's Herbal (http://www.johnjearrard.co.uk/anthericaceae/chloro/saundersiaeagrstripes.html).	1. "Popular garden plant" [in South Africa]. 2. Cultivated in the United Kingdom.
3.01		no evidence
3.02		no evidence
3.03		no evidence
3.04		no evidence

3.05		no evidence
4.01	Pooley, E (1998) A field guide to wild flowers Kwazulu-Natal and the Eastern Region. Natal Flora Publications Trust, Durban.	no description of these traits
4.02		
4.03	Pooley, E (1998) A field guide to wild flowers Kwazulu-Natal and the Eastern Region. Natal Flora Publications Trust, Durban.	no description of parasitism
4.04		
4.05	Pooley, E (1998) A field guide to wild flowers Kwazulu-Natal and the Eastern Region. Natal Flora Publications Trust, Durban.	no evidence
4.06		
4.07	Pooley, E (1998) A field guide to wild flowers Kwazulu-Natal and the Eastern Region. Natal Flora Publications Trust, Durban.	no evidence
4.08		
4.09	Pooley, E (1998) A field guide to wild flowers Kwazulu-Natal and the Eastern Region. Natal Flora Publications Trust, Durban.	"Blooms continuously in sun or shade"
4.1	USDA, National Resources Conservation Services (NRCS), Soil Survey Division, World Soil Resources (http://soils.usda.gov/use/worldsoils/mapindex/order.html).	Alfisols are present in this region.
4.11	1. Pooley, E (1998) A field guide to wild flowers Kwazulu-Natal and the Eastern Region. Natal Flora Publications Trust, Durban. 2. Obermeyer, AA (1962) A revision of the South African species of <i>Anthericum</i> , <i>Chlorophytum</i> , and <i>Trachyandra</i> . <i>Bothalia</i> 7: 670-711.	1. "Up to 700 mm, in groups". 2. "Plants up to 40 cm high, gregarious".
4.12	1. Pooley, E (1998) A field guide to wild flowers Kwazulu-Natal and the Eastern Region. Natal Flora Publications Trust, Durban. 2. Obermeyer, AA (1962) A revision of the South African species of <i>Anthericum</i> , <i>Chlorophytum</i> , and <i>Trachyandra</i> . <i>Bothalia</i> 7: 670-711.	1. "Up to 700 mm, in groups". 2. "Plants up to 40 cm high, gregarious".
5.01		terrestrial
5.02		Liliaceae
5.03		Liliaceae

5.04	1. Obermeyer, AA (1962) A revision of the South African species of Anthericum, Chlorophytum, and Trachyandra. Bothalia 7: 670-711. 2. Goldblatt, P and Manning, J (2000) Wildflowers of the fairest cape. Red Roof Design in association with National Botanical Institute, Cape Town.	1. "Roots thin, long (no tubers seen)...rhizome creeping, small, knobby, covered with sparse, short fibres from old leaf bases." 2. "Perennials with stiff or swollen roots" [genus description].
6.01		no evidence
6.02		
6.03	Obermeyer, AA (1962) A revision of the South African species of Anthericum, Chlorophytum, and Trachyandra. Bothalia 7: 670-711.	"It is likely that <i>A. cooperi</i> , <i>A. saundersiae</i> [= <i>Chlorophytum saundersiae</i>], <i>A. fasciculatum</i> and <i>A. galpinii</i> hybridize"
6.04		
6.05		
6.06	Obermeyer, AA (1962) A revision of the South African species of Anthericum, Chlorophytum, and Trachyandra. Bothalia 7: 670-711.	Roots thin, long (no tubers seen)...rhizome creeping, small, knobby, covered with sparse, short fibres from old leaf bases.
6.07		
7.01		
7.02	1. Pooley, E (1998) A field guide to wild flowers Kwazulu-Natal and the Eastern Region. Natal Flora Publications Trust, Durban. 2. Jearrard's Herbal (http://www.johnjearrard.co.uk/anthericaceae/chloro/saundersiaeagristripes.html).	1. "Popular garden plant" [in South Africa]. 2. Cultivated in the United Kingdom.
7.03		no evidence
7.04	1. Obermeyer, AA (1962) A revision of the South African species of Anthericum, Chlorophytum, and Trachyandra. Bothalia 7: 670-711. 2. Goldblatt, P and Manning, J (2000) Wildflowers of the fairest cape. Red Roof Design in association with National Botanical Institute, Cape Town.	1. "Capsule globose, 6 mm in diam. with lax, transverse ridges...seeds typical" [species description]; "seeds small, irregularly angled, minutely granular, black" [genus description]. 2. "Fruit a 3-winged capsule" [genus description].
7.05		
7.06		
7.07	1. Obermeyer, AA (1962) A revision of the South African species of Anthericum, Chlorophytum, and Trachyandra. Bothalia 7: 670-711. 2. Goldblatt, P and Manning, J (2000) Wildflowers of the fairest cape. Red Roof Design in association with National Botanical Institute, Cape Town.	1. "Capsule globose, 6 mm in diam. with lax, transverse ridges...seeds typical" [species description]; "seeds small, irregularly angled, minutely granular, black" [genus description]. 2. "Fruit a 3-winged capsule" [genus description].
7.08		

8.01		
8.02		
8.03		
8.04		
8.05		