

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>Passiflora coriacea (bat-leafed passion flower)</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	n	0
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	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	n	0
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)	y	1
4.11	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y	1
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		
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		
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	n	-1
7.05	Propagules water dispersed	n	-1
7.06	Propagules bird dispersed	y	1
7.07	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	n	-1
7.08	Propagules dispersed by other animals (internally)	y	1
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		
Total Score			2

Outcome	Evaluate*
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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	7	yes
B	10	yes
C	12	yes
total	29	yes

Data collected 2006-2007

Question number	Reference	Source data
1.01		cultivated, but no evidence of selection for reduced weediness
1.02		
1.03		
2.01	Desert-Tropicals.com (http://www.desert-tropicals.com/Plants/Passifloraceae/Passiflora_coriacea.html).	hardiness zones 10-12
2.02		
2.03	Vanderplank (2000) Passion Flowers. MIT Press, Cambridge.	"widely distributed throughout South America from Peru to Mexico"
2.04	Vanderplank (2000) Passion Flowers. MIT Press, Cambridge.	passion flowers require soil with good drainage
2.05	1. Huxley (1992) The New Royal Horticultural Society Dictionary of Gardening. The MacMillan Press, London. 2. Ulmer and MacDougal (2004) Passiflora: Passionflowers of the World. Timber Press, Portland, Cambridge.	1. used horticulturally 2. cultivated for many decades
3.01		no evidence
3.02		no evidence
3.03		no evidence
3.04		no evidence
3.05	Holm, Doll, Holm, Pancho, and Herberger (1997) World Weeds: Natural Histories and Distribution. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York.	<i>Passiflora foetida</i> is considered a major weed of crops throughout the tropics and subtropics.
4.01	Vanderplank (2000) Passion Flowers. MIT Press, Cambridge.	no description of these traits
4.02		no evidence
4.03	Vanderplank (2000) Passion Flowers. MIT Press, Cambridge.	no description of this
4.04		
4.05		no evidence
4.06	Vanderplank (2000) Passion Flowers. MIT Press, Cambridge.	"the whole vine seems remarkably untroubled by pest attack"
4.07		no evidence
4.08		no evidence
4.09	1. Logee's Greenhouses, Ltd.	1. full or partial sun; "tolerant to

	(http://www.logees.com/prodinfo.asp?number=R1476-2). 2. Desert-Tropicals.com (http://www.desert-tropicals.com/Plants/Passifloraceae/Passiflora_coriacea.html). 3. Huxley (1992) The New Royal Horticultural Society Dictionary of Gardening. The MacMillan Press, London.	lower light levels" 2. sun exposure: light shade 3. "Provide full sun with shade from the hottest sun in summer". [for genus <i>Passiflora</i>]
4.1	Vanderplank (2000) Passion Flowers. MIT Press, Cambridge.	"With only one or two exceptions, passion flowers are found growing wild on sandy, very well drained, often very poor soils."
4.11	Vanderplank (2000) Passion Flowers. MIT Press, Cambridge.	vine, 4-6 m high
4.12		no evidence
5.01		terrestrial
5.02	Ulmer and MacDougal (2004) <i>Passiflora: Passionflowers of the World</i> . Timber Press, Portland, Cambridge.	Passifloraceae
5.03	Ulmer and MacDougal (2004) <i>Passiflora: Passionflowers of the World</i> . Timber Press, Portland, Cambridge.	Passifloraceae
5.04		
6.01		
6.02	Vanderplank (2000) Passion Flowers. MIT Press, Cambridge.	propagated by seeds
6.03		
6.04		
6.05	Ulmer and MacDougal (2004) <i>Passiflora: Passionflowers of the World</i> . Timber Press, Portland, Cambridge.	"the vast majority of decalobas [the subgenus that includes <i>P. sexocellata/coriacea</i>] are pollinated by bees and wasps"
6.06		
6.07		
7.01		
7.02	1. Huxley (1992) The New Royal Horticultural Society Dictionary of Gardening. The MacMillan Press, London. 2. Ulmer and MacDougal (2004) <i>Passiflora: Passionflowers of the World</i> . Timber Press, Portland, Cambridge.	1. used horticulturally 2. cultivated for many decades
7.03		no evidence
7.04	Vanderplank (2000) Passion Flowers. MIT Press, Cambridge.	fruit a globose berry, 1-2 cm in diameter [no evidence of adaptations for wind dispersal]
7.05		no evidence
7.06	1. Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (http://striweb.si.edu/esp/tesp/details.php?id=1046). 2. Ulmer and MacDougal (2004) <i>Passiflora: Passionflowers of the World</i> . Timber Press, Portland, Cambridge.	1. dispersal mode: bird 2. "Fruits of most species [of subgenus <i>Decaloba</i> , which includes <i>P. sexocellata/coriacea</i>] are small purple-black berries, eaten by birds"
7.07	Vanderplank (2000) Passion Flowers. MIT Press, Cambridge.	fruit a globose berry, 1-2 cm in diameter [no evidence of any means of attachment]

7.08		fleshy fruited
8.01		
8.02		
8.03		
8.04		
8.05		