

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>Siparuna pauciflora</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) | 1 | |
| 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 | n | 0 |
| 2.05 | Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? | ? | |
| 3.01 | Naturalized beyond native range | n | -1 |
| 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 | | |
| 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 |

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| 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 | | |
| 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 | n | -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) | ? | |
| 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 | | | -2 |

| | |
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| Outcome | Accept |
|----------------|---------------|

| section | # questions answered | satisfy minimum? |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A | 9 | Yes |
| B | 6 | Yes |
| C | 7 | Yes |
| total | 22 | 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%20I_gnd.tif). 2. Standley, PC (1937) Flora of Costa Rica. Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History. Botanical Series, Volume XVIII, Parts I and II. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. | 1. Global hardiness zones (8?-)9-13. 2. "Forests of the Atlantic coast, ascending to Pejivalle, at 900 meters or less; San Ramón, at 1,200 meters. Panama to Peru." |
| 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. Standley, PC (1937) Flora of Costa Rica. Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History. Botanical Series, Volume XVIII, Parts I and II. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. | 1. Only one climatic region. 2. "Forests of the Atlantic coast, ascending to Pejivalle, at 900 meters or less; San Ramón, at 1,200 meters. Panama to Peru." |
| 2.04 | Atlapedia Online (http://www.atlapedia.com/online/countries/costa.htm). | For Costa Rica: average annual precipitation is 3,300 mm (130 inches) and rainfall patterns vary from region to region. |
| 2.05 | | no evidence |
| 3.01 | | no evidence |
| 3.02 | | no evidence |
| 3.03 | | no evidence |
| 3.04 | | no evidence |
| 3.05 | | |
| 4.01 | 1. Standley, PC (1927) The Flora of Barro Colorado Island, Panama. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. v. 78, no. 8, Publication 2914. The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 2. Standley, PC (1937) Flora of Costa Rica. Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History. Botanical Series, Volume XVIII, Parts I and II. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. | no description of these traits |
| 4.02 | | |

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| 4.03 | 1. Standley, PC (1927) The Flora of Barro Colorado Island, Panama. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. v. 78, no. 8, Publication 2914. The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 2. Standley, PC (1937) Flora of Costa Rica. Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History. Botanical Series, Volume XVIII, Parts I and II. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. | no description of parasitism |
| 4.04 | | |
| 4.05 | 1. Standley, PC (1927) The Flora of Barro Colorado Island, Panama. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. v. 78, no. 8, Publication 2914. The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 2. Standley, PC (1937) Flora of Costa Rica. Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History. Botanical Series, Volume XVIII, Parts I and II. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. | no evidence |
| 4.06 | | |
| 4.07 | 1. Standley, PC (1927) The Flora of Barro Colorado Island, Panama. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. v. 78, no. 8, Publication 2914. The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 2. Standley, PC (1937) Flora of Costa Rica. Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History. Botanical Series, Volume XVIII, Parts I and II. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. | no evidence |
| 4.08 | | |
| 4.09 | | |
| 4.1 | USDA, National Resources Conservation Services (NRCS), Soil Survey Division, World Soil Resources (http://soils.usda.gov/use/worldsoils/mapindex/order.html). | Costa Rica: mostly ultisols with a small amount of inceptisols (also with a small amount andisols); Panama: almost all ultisols with a very small amount of inceptisols (and also a very small amount of andisols); Colombia: mostly alfisols, entisols, and ultisols (also with oxisols and andisols present in the south and along the Pacific Coast); Ecuador: primarily andisols and oxisols, but there are also small amounts of entisols, inceptisols, mollisols and ultisols, mostly along the west coast; ultisols (mostly in central Peru), inceptisols (some), mollisols (some), entisols all along the Pacific Coast, (also oxisols in the north, a very small amount of |

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| | | andisols, and some rocky land along the border of the Pacific Coast entisols). |
| 4.11 | 1. Standley, PC (1927) The Flora of Barro Colorado Island, Panama. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. v. 78, no. 8, Publication 2914. The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 2. Standley, PC (1937) Flora of Costa Rica. Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History. Botanical Series, Volume XVIII, Parts I and II. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. | 1. "Large shrub". 2. "A shrub of 2-5 meters". |
| 4.12 | | |
| 5.01 | | terrestrial |
| 5.02 | | Monimiaceae |
| 5.03 | | Monimiaceae |
| 5.04 | 1. Standley, PC (1927) The Flora of Barro Colorado Island, Panama. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. v. 78, no. 8, Publication 2914. The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 2. Standley, PC (1937) Flora of Costa Rica. Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History. Botanical Series, Volume XVIII, Parts I and II. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. | 1. "Large shrub". 2. "A shrub of 2-5 meters". |
| 6.01 | 1. Standley, PC (1927) The Flora of Barro Colorado Island, Panama. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. v. 78, no. 8, Publication 2914. The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 2. Standley, PC (1937) Flora of Costa Rica. Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History. Botanical Series, Volume XVIII, Parts I and II. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. | no evidence |
| 6.02 | | |
| 6.03 | | |
| 6.04 | | |
| 6.05 | | |
| 6.06 | | |
| 6.07 | | |
| 7.01 | | |
| 7.02 | | no evidence |
| 7.03 | | no evidence |
| 7.04 | Standley, PC (1937) Flora of Costa Rica. Publications of the Field Museum of Natural | "Carpels 4-20, the drupes globose" [genus description]. [no evidence of |

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| | History. Botanical Series, Volume XVIII, Parts I and II. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. | adaptations to wind dispersal]. |
| 7.05 | | |
| 7.06 | | |
| 7.07 | Standley, PC (1937) Flora of Costa Rica. Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History. Botanical Series, Volume XVIII, Parts I and II. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. | "Carpels 4-20, the drupes globose" [genus description]. [no evidence of adaptations to external dispersal]. |
| 7.08 | | |
| 8.01 | | |
| 8.02 | | |
| 8.03 | | |
| 8.04 | | |
| 8.05 | | |