

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>Trachelospermum jasminoides (confederate jasmine)</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?	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	n	0
4.03	Parasitic	n	0
4.04	Unpalatable to grazing animals		
4.05	Toxic to animals	?	
4.06	Host for recognised pests and pathogens	n	0
4.07	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	y	1
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	y	1
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	n	0
6.01	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat		
6.02	Produces viable seed	?	
6.03	Hybridizes naturally		
6.04	Self-compatible or apomictic		
6.05	Requires specialist pollinators	n	0
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	y	1
7.05	Propagules water dispersed	n	-1
7.06	Propagules bird dispersed	n	-1
7.07	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	n	-1
7.08	Propagules dispersed by other animals (internally)	n	-1
8.01	Prolific seed production	n	-1
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	n	-1
8.05	Effective natural enemies present in Florida, or east of the continental divide		
Total Score			-2

Outcome	Accept*
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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	10	yes
C	15	yes
total	31	yes

Data collected 2006-2007

Question number	Reference	Source data
1.01		used horticulturally, but no evidence of selection for reduced weediness
1.02		
1.03		
2.01		
2.02		
2.03		
2.04		
2.05	1. Dehgan, B. (1998) Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates. University Press of Florida. 2. Horticipia 4.0	used horticulturally (1, 2)
3.01		no evidence
3.02		no evidence
3.03		no evidence
3.04		no evidence
3.05		no evidence
4.01	Dehgan, B. (1998) Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates. University Press of Florida.	no description of these traits
4.02	USDA, NRCS. 2005. The PLANTS Database, Version 3.5 (http://plants.usda.gov). Data compiled from various sources by Mark W. Skinner. National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA.	not allelopathic
4.03	Dehgan, B. (1998) Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates. University Press of Florida.	no description of this
4.04		
4.05	1. Flora of China, vol. 16 (http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&taxon_id=200018484). 2. USDA, NRCS. 2005. The PLANTS Database, Version 3.5 (http://plants.usda.gov). Data compiled from various sources by Mark W. Skinner. National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA.	1. "The whole plant is poisonous." [unclear whether just for humans or not] BUT 2. no toxicity
4.06	Dehgan, B. (1998) Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates. University Press of Florida.	no serious pests
4.07	1. Flora of China, vol. 16 (http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2	1. "The whole plant is poisonous." BUT 2. no toxicity

	&taxon_id=200018484). 2. USDA, NRCS. 2005. The PLANTS Database, Version 3.5 (http://plants.usda.gov). Data compiled from various sources by Mark W. Skinner. National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA.	
4.08		no evidence
4.09	Dehgan, B. (1998) Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates. University Press of Florida.	"Best in partial to full shade"
4.1	Hortocopia 4.0	"thriving on a variety of soils"
4.11	Dehgan, B. (1998) Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates. University Press of Florida.	"evergreen vine or ground cover,...climbing"
4.12		no evidence
5.01		terrestrial
5.02	USDA, NRCS. 2005. The PLANTS Database, Version 3.5 (http://plants.usda.gov). Data compiled from various sources by Mark W. Skinner. National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA.	Apocynaceae
5.03	USDA, NRCS. 2005. The PLANTS Database, Version 3.5 (http://plants.usda.gov). Data compiled from various sources by Mark W. Skinner. National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA.	does not fix nitrogen (and is Apocynaceae)
5.04	1. Dehgan, B. (1998) Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates. University Press of Florida. 2. USDA, NRCS. 2005. The PLANTS Database, Version 3.5 (http://plants.usda.gov). Data compiled from various sources by Mark W. Skinner. National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA.	1. "stems develop aerial roots when climbing and root when in contact with moist soil" 2. not propagated by bulbs, corms, or tubers
6.01		
6.02	1. USDA, NRCS. 2005. The PLANTS Database, Version 3.5 (http://plants.usda.gov). Data compiled from various sources by Mark W. Skinner. National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA. 2. Dehgan, B. (1998) Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates. University Press of Florida. 3. Hortocopia 4.0	1. not propagated by seed 2. seeds usually inviable 3. "Seedlings can occasionally be found germinating nearby."
6.03		
6.04		
6.05	Hortocopia 4.0	"Plants serve as butterfly nectar sources."
6.06	Dehgan, B. (1998) Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates. University Press of Florida.	"stems develop aerial roots when climbing and root when in contact with moist soil"
6.07		
7.01		
7.02	1. Dehgan, B. (1998) Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates. University Press of Florida. 2. Hortocopia 4.0	used horticulturally (1, 2)
7.03		no evidence
7.04	Dehgan, B. (1998) Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates. University Press of Florida.	"small seeds with a tuft of hairs"

7.05		no evidence
7.06		wind dispersed
7.07		no evidence of any means of attachment
7.08		wind dispersed
8.01	1. Dehgan, B. (1998) Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates. University Press of Florida. 2. Horticultura 4.0	1. seeds usually inviable 2. "This plant rarely fruits."
8.02		
8.03		
8.04	Dehgan, B. (1998) Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates. University Press of Florida.	"Tolerates only a small amount of foot traffic."
8.05		