

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>Wisteria brachybotrys (silky wisteria)</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)	n	0
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	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	?	
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	n	0
4.1	Grows on infertile soils (oligotrophic, limerock, or excessively draining soils)	n	0
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	y	1
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	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		
8.02	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	n	-1
8.03	Well controlled by herbicides		
8.04	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation or cultivation	y	1
8.05	Effective natural enemies present in Florida, or east of the continental divide		
Total Score			2

Outcome	Accept*
----------------	----------------

*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	16	yes
total	33	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	Missouri Botanical Garden, Kemper Center for Home Gardening (http://www.mobot.org/gardeninghelp/plantfinder/Plant.asp?code=U730).	hardiness zones: 5-8
2.02		
2.03	Huxley (1992) The New Royal Horticultural Society Dictionary of Gardening. The MacMillan Press, London.	native to Japan [not naturalized elsewhere]
2.04		
2.05	1. Valder (1995) Wisterias: a Comprehensive Guide. Timber Press, Portland, Oregon. 2. Huxley (1992) The New Royal Horticultural Society Dictionary of Gardening. The MacMillan Press, London.	used horticulturally (1, 2)
3.01		no evidence
3.02		no evidence
3.03		no evidence
3.04		no evidence
3.05	Global Invasive Species Database (http://www.issg.org/database/species/ecology.asp?si=287&fr=1&sts=sss).	" <i>Wisteria sinensis</i> invades forest edges and disturbed areas, including riparian zones."
4.01	Valder (1995) Wisterias: a Comprehensive Guide. Timber Press, Portland, Oregon.	no description of these traits
4.02		no evidence
4.03	Valder (1995) Wisterias: a Comprehensive Guide. Timber Press, Portland, Oregon.	no description of this
4.04		
4.05		No evidence, but seeds are toxic to humans.
4.06	Valder (1995) Wisterias: a Comprehensive Guide. Timber Press, Portland, Oregon.	"Wisterias are remarkably free from troublesome diseases and pests, thus preventative treatments and control measures are rarely necessary."
4.07	Huxley (1992) The New Royal Horticultural	The seeds are poisonous.

	Society Dictionary of Gardening. The MacMillan Press, London.	
4.08		no evidence
4.09	1. Missouri Botanical Garden, Kemper Center for Home Gardening (http://www.mobot.org/gardeninghelp/plantfinder/Plant.asp?code=U730). 2. Royal Horticultural Society Online (http://www.rhs.org.uk/WhatsOn/gardens/rosemoor/archive/rosemoorpommay.asp). 3. Plants for a Future (http://www.pfaf.org/database/plants.php?Wisteria+venusta).	1, 2. full sun 3. "It cannot grow in the shade."
4.1	1. Huxley (1992) The New Royal Horticultural Society Dictionary of Gardening. The MacMillan Press, London. 2. Royal Horticultural Society Online (http://www.rhs.org.uk/WhatsOn/gardens/rosemoor/archive/rosemoorpommay.asp).	1. "Grow in a deep, fertile, well-drained but moisture-retentive soil; improve very light or chalky soils by incorporating additional loam." 2. "Fertile, moist, well-drained soil"
4.11	Valder (1995) <i>Wisterias: a Comprehensive Guide</i> . Timber Press, Portland, Oregon.	"vigorous deciduous climber"
4.12		no evidence
5.01		terrestrial
5.02	Missouri Botanical Garden, Kemper Center for Home Gardening (http://www.mobot.org/gardeninghelp/plantfinder/Plant.asp?code=U730).	Fabaceae
5.03	Valder (1995) <i>Wisterias: a Comprehensive Guide</i> . Timber Press, Portland, Oregon.	Wisterias develop root nodules for nitrogen fixation.
5.04	Valder (1995) <i>Wisterias: a Comprehensive Guide</i> . Timber Press, Portland, Oregon.	no bulbs, corms, or tubers depicted in photo of roots
6.01		
6.02	Valder (1995) <i>Wisterias: a Comprehensive Guide</i> . Timber Press, Portland, Oregon.	"Wisterias may be raised from seed".
6.03	Valder (1995) <i>Wisterias: a Comprehensive Guide</i> . Timber Press, Portland, Oregon.	There may be a hybrid between <i>W. brachybotrys</i> and <i>W. floribunda</i> . [but likely an artificial hybrid - unknown whether it hybridizes naturally]
6.04		
6.05	Valder (1995) <i>Wisterias: a Comprehensive Guide</i> . Timber Press, Portland, Oregon.	"Pollination is usually performed by bees, which are attracted by the colour and scent of the flowers." [for the genus]
6.06	Valder (1995) <i>Wisterias: a Comprehensive Guide</i> . Timber Press, Portland, Oregon.	produces suckers
6.07	Huxley (1992) The New Royal Horticultural Society Dictionary of Gardening. The MacMillan Press, London.	Plants raised from seed may take up to 20 years to flower. [but time to vegetative reproduction unknown]
7.01		
7.02	1. Valder (1995) <i>Wisterias: a Comprehensive Guide</i> . Timber Press, Portland, Oregon. 2. Huxley (1992) The New Royal Horticultural Society Dictionary of Gardening. The MacMillan Press, London.	used horticulturally (1, 2)
7.03		no evidence

7.04	Valder (1995) <i>Wisterias: a Comprehensive Guide</i> . Timber Press, Portland, Oregon.	"the seed pods burst open violently, flinging the seeds away"
7.05		no evidence
7.06		wind dispersed
7.07	Huxley (1992) <i>The New Royal Horticultural Society Dictionary of Gardening</i> . The MacMillan Press, London.	fruit a loment, leathery, 15-20 cm [no evidence of any means of attachment]
7.08		wind dispersed
8.01		
8.02	Plants for a Future (http://www.pfaf.org/database/plants.php?Wisteria+venusta).	"The seed does not exhibit any dormancy habits."
8.03		
8.04	Valder (1995) <i>Wisterias: a Comprehensive Guide</i> . Timber Press, Portland, Oregon.	"Old plants, or plants which have grown in an unwanted manner, may be rejuvenated by cutting them back drastically, almost to ground level if desired. Wisterias are almost impossible to kill."
8.05		