

Assessment date 2016

<b><i>Mimosa invisa</i> ALL ZONES</b>		<b>Answer</b>	<b>Score</b>
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) North Zone: suited to Zones 8, 9 Central Zone: suited to Zones 9, 10 South Zone: suited to Zone 10	2	
2.02	Quality of climate match data (0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high)	2	
2.03	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)	y	1
2.04	Native or naturalized in habitats with periodic inundation North Zone: mean annual precipitation 50-70 inches Central Zone: mean annual precipitation 40-60 inches South Zone: mean annual precipitation 40-60 inches	y	1
2.05	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	y	
3.01	Naturalized beyond native range	y	2
3.02	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	y	2
3.03	Weed of agriculture	y	4
3.04	Environmental weed	y	4
3.05	Congeneric weed	y	2
4.01	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	y	1
4.02	Allelopathic	unk	0
4.03	Parasitic	n	0
4.04	Unpalatable to grazing animals	y	1
4.05	Toxic to animals	y	1
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	y	1
4.09	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	n	0
4.10	Grows on infertile soils (oligotrophic, limerock, or excessively draining soils). North & Central Zones: infertile soils; South Zone: shallow limerock or Histisols.	unk	0
4.11	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y	1
4.12	Forms dense thickets	y	1
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	n	0
6.02	Produces viable seed	y	1
6.03	Hybridizes naturally	unk	-1
6.04	Self-compatible or apomictic	n	-1
6.05	Requires specialist pollinators	n	0
6.06	Reproduction by vegetative propagation	n	-1
6.07	Minimum generative time (years)	1	1
7.01	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y	1
7.02	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y	1
7.03	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	y	1
7.04	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	n	-1
7.05	Propagules water dispersed	y	1
7.06	Propagules bird dispersed	unk	-1
7.07	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y	1
7.08	Propagules dispersed by other animals (internally)	unk	-1
8.01	Prolific seed production	y	1
8.02	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y	1
8.03	Well controlled by herbicides	y	-1
8.04	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation or cultivation	y	1
8.05	Effective natural enemies present in U.S.	y	-1
<b>Total Score</b>		<b>25</b>	
<b>Implemented Pacific Second Screening</b>		<b>No</b>	
<b>Risk Assessment Results</b>		<b>High</b>	

section	# questions answered	satisfy minimum?
A		11 yes
B		10 yes
C		21 yes
total		42 yes

	Reference	Source data
1.01		Cultivated, but no evidence of selection for reduced weediness.
1.02		Skip to question 2.01.
1.03		Skip to question 2.01.
2.01	1. PERAL NAPPFAST Global Plant Hardiness. <a href="http://www.nappfast.org/Plant_hardiness/2012/PHZ%20update%201230%20yr%20%20300dpi.tif">http://www.nappfast.org/Plant_hardiness/2012/PHZ%20update%201230%20yr%20%20300dpi.tif</a> (Accessed: 28 July 2015) 2. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?313380">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?313380</a> (Accessed: 28 July 2015)	No computer analysis was performed. 1. Florida North Zone: Hardiness zones 8 and 9. Central Zone: Hardiness zones 9 and 10. South Zone: Hardiness zone 10. Mimosa invisa present in the following global plant hardiness zones: 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. 2. Native to Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, French Guiana, Guyana, Venezuela, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Paraguay. Naturalized within Mauritius, Mayotte, Reunion, British Indian Ocean Terr, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Australia, Guam, Micronesia, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, American Samoa, Fiji, New Caledonia, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna Islands.
2.02		
2.03	1. The University of Melbourne. Köppen-Geiger Climate Map of the World. <a href="http://people.eng.unimelb.edu.au/mpeel/koppen.html">http://people.eng.unimelb.edu.au/mpeel/koppen.html</a> (Accessed: 28 July 2015) 2. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?313380">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?313380</a> (Accessed: 28 July 2015)	1. Grows in the following Köppen-Geiger Climate Zones: Af, Am, Aw, BWh, BWk, BSh, BSk, Csa, Csb, Cwb, Cfa, Cfb. 2. Native to Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, French Guiana, Guyana, Venezuela, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Paraguay. Naturalized within Mauritius, Mayotte, Reunion, British Indian Ocean Terr, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Australia, Guam, Micronesia, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, American Samoa, Fiji, New Caledonia, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna Islands.
2.04	1. Climate Charts. World Climate Maps. <a href="http://www.climate-charts.com/World-Climate-Maps.html#rain">http://www.climate-charts.com/World-Climate-Maps.html#rain</a> (Accessed: 28 July 2015) 2. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?313380">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?313380</a> (Accessed: 28 July 2015)	1. Grows in areas with rainfall in this range. 2. Native to Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, French Guiana, Guyana, Venezuela, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Paraguay. Naturalized within Mauritius, Mayotte, Reunion, British Indian Ocean Terr, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Australia, Guam, Micronesia, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, American Samoa, Fiji, New Caledonia, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna Islands.
2.05	1. Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk. <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/mimosa_diplotricha.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/mimosa_diplotricha.htm</a> (Accessed: 28 July 2015) 2. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?313380">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?313380</a> (Accessed: 28 July 2015)	1. Introduced to American Samoas, Northern Mariana Islands, Cook Islands, Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides Islands, Wallis and Futuna, Australia, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam. 2. Naturalized within Mauritius, Mayotte, Reunion, British Indian Ocean Terr, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Australia, Guam, Micronesia, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, American Samoa, Fiji, New Caledonia, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna Islands.
3.01	1. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?313380">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?313380</a> (Accessed: 28 July 2015)	1. Naturalized within Mauritius, Mayotte, Reunion, British Indian Ocean Terr, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Australia, Guam, Micronesia, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, American Samoa, Fiji, New Caledonia, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna Islands.

3.02	1. Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk. <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/mimosa_diplotricha.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/mimosa_diplotricha.htm</a> (Accessed: 28 July 2015) 2. Asia- Pacific Forest Invasive Species Network. <a href="http://www.fao.org/forestry/13377-0977cb34791475aa6a7a360640f09778.pdf">http://www.fao.org/forestry/13377-0977cb34791475aa6a7a360640f09778.pdf</a> (Accessed: 28 July 2015) 3. CABI. <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196</a> (Accessed: 28 July 2015)	1. "A major weed in pastures, plantations and roadsides" 2. "It grows best in tropical regions in habitats such as wastelands, pastures, disturbed forests, plantations, agricultural systems and along roadsides and railway tracks at an altitude of 0 - 2,000 m above sea level" 3. "M. diplotricha commonly grows in crops, plantations and pastures, as well as on disturbed moist wastelands and along roadsides, drains and watercourses in tropical and subtropical regions"
3.03	1. Queensland Government. <a href="https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/weeds/a-z-listing-of-weeds/photo-guide-to-weeds/giant-sensitive-plant">https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/weeds/a-z-listing-of-weeds/photo-guide-to-weeds/giant-sensitive-plant</a> (Accessed: 24 July 2015) 2. CABI. <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196</a> (Accessed: 28 July 2015) 3. Global Compendium of Weeds. <a href="http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/mimosa_diplotricha/">http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/mimosa_diplotricha/</a> (Accessed: 28 July 2015)	1. "Chokes out cane, other crops and grassland, causing loss of crops and pasture production." 2. "It forms impenetrable spiny thickets that invade highly disturbed sites, but agricultural systems in particular." "Negatively impacts agriculture" 3. Classified as an agricultural weed.
3.04	1. Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk. <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/mimosa_diplotricha.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/mimosa_diplotricha.htm</a> (Accessed: 24 July 2015) 2. Global Compendium of Weeds. <a href="http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/mimosa_diplotricha/">http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/mimosa_diplotricha/</a> (Accessed: 28 July 2015)	1. "Forms a dense ground cover and thickets, preventing reproduction of other species." 2. Classified as an environmental weed.
3.05	1. Global Compendium of Weeds. <a href="http://www.hear.org/gcw/scientificnames/scinamem.htm">http://www.hear.org/gcw/scientificnames/scinamem.htm</a> (Accessed: 30 July 2015) 2. A Geographical Atlas of World Weeds. Holm, Pancho, Herberger, and Plucknett. Kreiger Publishing Company. 1991. (Accessed: 30 July 2015)	1. Many plants within the same genus are listed as weeds, including noxious weed classification. 2. Many plants within the same genus are listed as weeds, including serious weed classification.
4.01	1. IUCN. <a href="https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/mimosa_diplotricha_leaflet__2_.pdf">https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/mimosa_diplotricha_leaflet__2_.pdf</a> (Accessed: 27 July 2015) 2. CABI. <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196</a> (Accessed: 28 July 2015)	1. "This plant has long, square-sided stems that scramble or climb on other plants and have many small spines along their length... both the leaf stems and the pods also have small spines." 2. "covered with abundant sharp, recurved, yellowish spines"
4.02		No evidence
4.03		No evidence
4.04	1. Toxicol Int. <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3052593/">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3052593/</a> (Accessed: 25 July 2015) 2. CABI. <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196</a> (Accessed: 24 July 2015)	1&2. Toxic to livestock
4.05	1. Toxicol Int. <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3052593/">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3052593/</a> (Accessed: 25 July 2015) 2. CABI. <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196</a> (Accessed: 24 July 2015)	1. "Mimosa invisa is a shrubby herbaceous plant, which is widespread in central and southern parts of Kerala. Toxicity due to consumption of this plant is very common in Kerala during rainy season." 2. "There is evidence that M. diplotricha is toxic to stock (Waterhouse and Norris, 1987; Gibson and Waring, 1994), although Parsons and Cuthbertson (1992) report that a wether fed 60-90 g/day mixed with lucerne chaff did not suffer any adverse symptoms. In Thailand, 22 swamp buffaloes died 18-36 hours after eating M. diplotricha var. inermis (Tungtrakanpoung and Rhienspanish, 1992), with symptoms of salivation, stiffness, lack of mastication, muscular tremor, dyspnea and recumbency. The toxic elements were found to be cyanide and nitrite. Alex et al. (1991) reported a clinical case of M. diplotricha var. inermis poisoning of a 2-year-old Jersey-cross heifer in India, with the severity of the clinical signs and lesions correlated well with the quantity of the weed consumed. Other animals grazing in the same area did not develop any clinical signs of toxicity, and it appears as if the toxicity is also related to the stage of growth of the plant, and various other animal factors such as the development of tolerance. Tests in Queensland, Australia, show this variety to be toxic to sheep, and a report from Flores, Indonesia, suggests that it is toxic to pigs (Parsons and Cuthbertson, 1992)."
4.06		No evidence that this plant is a recognized primary or secondary host
4.07		No evidence
4.08	1. Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk. <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/mimosa_diplotricha.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/mimosa_diplotricha.htm</a> (Accessed: 28 July 2015)	1. "A wildland fire hazard when dry."
4.09	1. CABI. <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196</a> (Accessed: 24 July 2015)	1. "tolerance for light shade"- but not full shade

4.10	1. CABI. <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196</a> (Accessed: 24 July 2015)	1. "Soil Tolerances: Soil drainage (free, impeded), Soil reaction (acid, neutral), Soil texture (heavy, medium)" "It grows in light or heavy, moist, often poor soils in areas that are sunny or lightly shaded (Kostermans et al., 1987)." --- insufficient evidence
4.11	1. Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk. <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/mimosa_diplotricha.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/mimosa_diplotricha.htm</a> (Accessed: 24 July 2015) 2. Queensland Government. <a href="http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/03030800-0b07-490a-8d04-0605030c0f01/media/Html/Mimosa_diplotricha_var_diplotricha.htm">http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/03030800-0b07-490a-8d04-0605030c0f01/media/Html/Mimosa_diplotricha_var_diplotricha.htm</a> (Accessed: 28 July 2015)	1. "An erect, climbing, ascending or prostrate biennial or perennial shrub" 2. "climbing plant with creeping (i.e. prostrate) or scrambling stems (occasionally reaching up to 6 m long)"
4.12	1. Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk. <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/mimosa_diplotricha.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/mimosa_diplotricha.htm</a> (Accessed: 24 July 2015)	1. "shrub that often forms a dense thicket"
5.01	1. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?313380">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?313380</a> (Accessed: 28 July 2015)	1. "Family: Fabaceae"
5.02	1. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?313380">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?313380</a> (Accessed: 28 July 2015)	1. "Family: Fabaceae"
5.03	1. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?313380">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?313380</a> (Accessed: 28 July 2015) 2. CABI. <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196</a> (Accessed: 24 July 2015)	1. "Family: Fabaceae" 2. "M. diplotricha is a nitrogen-fixing legume species."
5.04		No evidence of specialized structures
6.01		No evidence of substantial reproductive failure
6.02	1. Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk. <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/mimosa_diplotricha.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/mimosa_diplotricha.htm</a> (Accessed: 24 July 2015)	1. "Very young seedlings a few weeks old can produce viable seeds and some will germinate immediately. Some seeds, however, remain in the soil for years before germinating"
6.03		No evidence
6.04	1. Encyclopedia of Life. <a href="http://labs.eol.org/pages/417942/details">http://labs.eol.org/pages/417942/details</a> (Accessed: 28 July 2015)	1. Classified as dioecious.
6.05	1. Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk. <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/mimosa_diplotricha.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/mimosa_diplotricha.htm</a> (Accessed: 24 July 2015)	1. "M. diplotricha is also a major source of pollen grains for Italian honeybees ( <i>Apis mellifera</i> ) in the Philippines (Payawal et al., 1991)"
6.06	1. CABI. <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196</a> (Accessed: 24 July 2015)	1. "Plant type: seed propagated"
6.07	1. Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk. <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/mimosa_diplotricha.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/mimosa_diplotricha.htm</a> (Accessed: 24 July 2015)	1. "Very young seedlings a few weeks old can produce viable seeds and some will germinate immediately. Some seeds, however, remain in the soil for years before germinating"
7.01	1. Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk. <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/mimosa_diplotricha.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/mimosa_diplotricha.htm</a> (Accessed: 28 July 2015)	1. "Pods are also spread when attached to fur, clothing, and mud on vehicles." "A major weed in pastures, plantations and roadsides and can also be serious in crops."
7.02	1. Asia-Pacific Forest Invasive Species Network. <a href="http://www.fao.org/forestry/13377-0977cb34791475aa6a7a360640f09778.pdf">http://www.fao.org/forestry/13377-0977cb34791475aa6a7a360640f09778.pdf</a> (Accessed: 24 July 2015)	1. "It is used as nitrogen fixing cover crop and green manure in several countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The spineless variety is an excellent soil improver and soil binder."
7.03	1. Queensland Government. <a href="http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/03030800-0b07-490a-8d04-0605030c0f01/media/Html/Mimosa_diplotricha_var_diplotricha.htm">http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/03030800-0b07-490a-8d04-0605030c0f01/media/Html/Mimosa_diplotricha_var_diplotricha.htm</a> (Accessed: 24 July 2015) 2. CABI. <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196</a> (Accessed: 28 July 2015)	1. "They may also be spread by machinery or as a contaminant of soil or agricultural produce." 2. Pathway Sectors- Bulk freight/cargo (long distances)
7.04	1. USDA Plants Database. <a href="http://plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=MIDI8">http://plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=MIDI8</a> (Accessed: 24 July 2015)	1. See photo. Seeds have no features exhibiting adaptation to wind dispersal.
7.05	1. Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk. <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/mimosa_diplotricha.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/mimosa_diplotricha.htm</a> (Accessed: 24 July 2015)	1. "Seed pods float and are spread by water"

7.06	1. CABI. <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196</a> (Accessed: 24 July 2015)	1. "Spiny, barbed seeds are adapted to dispersal by being carried by the fur or feathers of animals and birds"; unknown whether the seeds are consumed/survive passage through the digestive track, but it is unlikely considering the seed is housed in a hard pods and is toxic to livestock
7.07	1. Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk. <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/mimosa_diplotricha.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/mimosa_diplotricha.htm</a> (Accessed: 24 July 2015)	1. "Pods are also spread when attached to fur, clothing, and mud on vehicles."
7.08		No evidence. Unlikely considering the plant is toxic to animals)
8.01	1. CABI. <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196</a> (Accessed: 24 July 2015)	1. "Up to 20,000 seeds/m <sup>2</sup> /year can be produced (Kuniata et al., 1993), and it is precocious, as even seedlings a few weeks old can produce viable seed (Holm et al., 1977; Waterhouse and Norris, 1987; Parsons and Cuthbertson, 1992)"
8.02	1. Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk. <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/mimosa_diplotricha.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/mimosa_diplotricha.htm</a> (Accessed: 28 July 2015) 2. CABI. <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196</a> (Accessed: 24 July 2015)	1. "Very young seedlings a few weeks old can produce viable seeds and some will germinate immediately. Some seeds, however, remain in the soil for years before germinating" 2. "The plant is extremely persistent because it produces physically and physiologically hard seeds which can survive in the soil for many years (Chadhokar, 1978; Henty and Pritchard, 1988; Parsons and Cuthbertson, 1992; Kuniata et al., 1993; Muniappan and Viraktamath, 1993). Seeds may remain dormant for up to 50 years (Anon., 2001b)"
8.03	1. Queensland Governmnet. <a href="https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/67121/PA-Giant-Sensitive-Plant-PP27.pdf">https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/67121/PA-Giant-Sensitive-Plant-PP27.pdf</a> (Accessed: 24 July 2015) 2. Asia- Pacific Forest Invasive Spcies Network. <a href="http://www.fao.org/forestry/13377-0977cb34791475aa6a7a360640f09778.pdf">http://www.fao.org/forestry/13377-0977cb34791475aa6a7a360640f09778.pdf</a> (Accessed: 28 July 2015)	1. "Herbicide control- Selective herbicides are available for the control of giant sensitive plant in non-agricultural land, rights-of-way, pastures and sugar cane. Actives registered for the control of giant sensitive plant are listed in Table 1." 2. "Use of glyphosate (0.75 kg), paraquat (0.5 kg), diuron (2 - 4 kg), acetochlor plus atrazine (0.92 + 0.63 kg), starane (1.3-1.5 l), atrazine plus metolachlor (0.82 + 1.68 kg) and atrazine-500 g a.i. (4 - 6 l) per ha would give good control of Mimosa. For best results, the applications are to be done before the onset of flowering and fruiting. However, the efficacy of herbicides is short-lived and applications may have to be done periodically, depending on the re-growth of the weed."
8.04	1. CABI. <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196</a> (Accessed: 24 July 2015)	1. "Tolerates, or benefits from, cultivation, browsing pressure, mutilation, fire etc" "The seeds have a long dormancy period (Kostermans et al., 1987; Swarbrick, 1989), which can be broken by the heat from grass fires (Kuniata et al., 1993)" "Cultivation, cutting or burning are not generally effective methods of control because plants vigorously regrow from the root crown, and seedling development is rapid and prolific (Waterhouse and Norris, 1987; Parsons and Cuthbertson, 1992)"
8.05	1. USDA. <a href="https://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/ea/downloads/heteropsylla_spinulosa.pdf">https://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/ea/downloads/heteropsylla_spinulosa.pdf</a> (Accessed: 30 July 2015) 2. CABI. <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/34196</a> (Accessed: 30 July 2015)	1. <i>Heteropsylla spinulosa</i> is used as a biocontrol agent of <i>Mimosa invisa</i> . "The insect genus <i>Heteropsylla</i> comprises a group of legume-feeding psyllids that has a natural distribution covering the southern United States" "In Queensland, Australia, <i>H. spinulosa</i> is effective in controlling <i>M. diplotricha</i> in pasture and non-productive areas (Ablin, 1990). In Papua New Guinea, large stands of <i>M. diplotricha</i> were reduced significantly in pastures and other situations within 12 months of psyllid releases. In the Cook Islands and Pohnpei and Yap (Federated States of Micronesia), <i>H. spinulosa</i> is established and impacting the weed population (Esguerra et al., 1997; Julien and Griffiths, 1998; Julien et al., 2007)." 2. <i>Heteropsylla spinulosa</i> is a natural enemy which eats stems and leaves and is present in the US.