

Assessment date 22 March 2017

<i>Agave angustifolia</i> North ZONE		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) 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)	1	
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	n	0
3.04	Environmental weed	unk	
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	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
4.10	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	n	0
4.12	Forms dense thickets	unk	0
5.01	Aquatic	n	0
5.02	Grass	n	0
5.03	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	n	0
5.04	Geophyte	y	1

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	unk	-1
6.05	Requires specialist pollinators	n	0
6.06	Reproduction by vegetative propagation	y	1
6.07	Minimum generative time (years)	unk	-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	n	-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)	n	-1
7.08	Propagules dispersed by other animals (internally)	unk	-1
8.01	Prolific seed production	unk	-1
8.02	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	unk	-1
8.03	Well controlled by herbicides	unk	1
8.04	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation or cultivation	unk	-1
8.05		?	
Total Score			8
Implemented Pacific Second Screening			no
Risk Assessment Results			High

section	# questions answered	satisfy minimum?
A		10 yes
B		9 yes
C		14 yes
total		33 yes

Assessment date 22 March 2017

<i>Agave angustifolia</i> Central and South ZONE		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) 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	n	0
3.04	Environmental weed	unk	
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	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
4.10	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	n	0
4.12	Forms dense thickets	unk	0
5.01	Aquatic	n	0
5.02	Grass	n	0
5.03	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	n	0
5.04	Geophyte	y	1

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	unk	-1
6.05	Requires specialist pollinators	n	0
6.06	Reproduction by vegetative propagation	y	1
6.07	Minimum generative time (years)	unk	-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	n	-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)	n	-1
7.08	Propagules dispersed by other animals (internally)	unk	-1
8.01	Prolific seed production	unk	-1
8.02	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	unk	-1
8.03	Well controlled by herbicides	unk	1
8.04	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation or cultivation	unk	-1
8.05		?	
Total Score			8
Implemented Pacific Second Screening			no
Risk Assessment Results			High

section	# questions answered	satisfy minimum?
A		10 yes
B		9 yes
C		14 yes
total		33 yes

	Reference	Source data
1.01		Cultivated, but no evidence of selection for reduced weediness
1.02		Skip to 2.01
1.03		Skip to 2.01
2.01	<p>1. Global Plant Hardiness Zones for Phytosanitary Risk Analysis. http://naldc.nal.usda.gov/download/36586/PDF (Accessed: 20 August 2016) 2. GRIN US National Plant Germplasm System. https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxonomydetail.aspx?1692 (Accessed: 20 August 2016) 3. Dave's Garden. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/57903/ (Accessed: 20 August 2016) 4. Arazona State University. http://www.public.asu.edu/~camartin/plants/Plant%20html%20files/agaveangustifolia.html (Accessed: 20 August 2016) 5. University of Florida IFAS EDIS. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp021 (Accessed: 20 August 2016) 6. Llifile Encyclopedias of Living Forms. http://www.llifile.com/Encyclopedia/SUCCULENTS/Family/Agavaceae/22762/Agave_angustifolia (Accessed: 23 August 2016)</p>	<p>1. Florida North Zone: Hardiness zones 8 and 9. Central Zone: Hardiness zones 9 and 10. South Zone: Hardiness zone 10. 2. Native to Mexico, Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. Naturalized in South Africa, Mauritius, Reunion, and Australia. 3. USDA Hardiness Zones 9 and 10. 4. USDA Zones 9-11. 5. USDA Zones 10 and 11. 6. "Origin and Habitat: Mexico (widespread from Sonora and Chihuahua to the South), Belize, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua. El Salvador, Panama. Agave angustifolia has escaped from cultivation as a garden ornamental and become an environmental weed in Republic of South Africa, Mauritius and Reunion (Western Indian Ocean:) and in Queensland (Australia). It is cultivated elsewhere."</p>
2.02		Zone 9 only accounts for part of Florida's North Zone
2.03	<p>1. The University of Melbourne. Köppen-Geiger Climate Map of the Wolrd. http://people.eng.unimelb.edu.au/mpeel/koppen.html (Accessed: 20 August 2016) 2. GRIN US National Plant Germplasm System. https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxonomydetail.aspx?1692 (Accessed: 20 August 2016) 3. Llifile Encyclopedias of Living Forms. http://www.llifile.com/Encyclopedia/SUCCULENTS/Family/Agavaceae/22762/Agave_angustifolia (Accessed: 23 August 2016)</p>	<p>1. Native to Köppen-Geiger Climate Zones Af, Am, Aw, BWk, BWk, BSh, BSk, Cwa, Cwb, Cfa, and Cfb. 2. Native to Mexico, Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. Naturalized in South Africa, Mauritius, Reunion, and Australia. 3. "Origin and Habitat: Mexico (widespread from Sonora and Chihuahua to the South), Belize, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua. El Salvador, Panama. Agave angustifolia has escaped from cultivation as a garden ornamental and become an environmental weed in Republic of South Africa, Mauritius and Reunion (Western Indian Ocean:) and in Queensland (Australia). It is cultivated elsewhere."</p>
2.04	<p>1. Climate Charts. World Climate Maps. http://www.climate-charts.com/World-Climate-Maps.html#rain (Accessed: 20 August 2016) 2. GRIN US National Plant Germplasm System. https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxonomydetail.aspx?1692 (Accessed: 20 August 2016) 3. Llifile Encyclopedias of Living Forms. http://www.llifile.com/Encyclopedia/SUCCULENTS/Family/Agavaceae/22762/Agave_angustifolia (Accessed: 23 August 2016)</p>	<p>1. Native and naturalized in areas with rainfall within these ranges. 2. Native to Mexico, Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. Naturalized in South Africa, Mauritius, Reunion, and Australia. 3. "Origin and Habitat: Mexico (widespread from Sonora and Chihuahua to the South), Belize, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua. El Salvador, Panama. Agave angustifolia has escaped from cultivation as a garden ornamental and become an environmental weed in Republic of South Africa, Mauritius and Reunion (Western Indian Ocean:) and in Queensland (Australia). It is cultivated elsewhere."</p>

2.05	<p>1. GRIN US National Plant Germplasm System. https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxonomydetail.aspx?1692 (Accessed: 20 August 2016) 2. San Marcos Growers. http://www.smgrowers.com/products/plants/plantdisplay.asp?plant_id=3788 (22 August 2016) 3. Queensland Government. http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/agave_angustifolia.htm (Accessed: 22 August 2016) 4. Llife Encyclopedias of Living Forms. http://www.llife.com/Encyclopedia/SUCCULENTS/Family/Agavaceae/22762/Agave_angustifolia (Accessed: 23 August 2016)</p>	<p>1. Naturalized in South Africa, Mauritius, Reunion, and Australia. 2. "This species is one of the most wide ranging of the agave with a natural distribution from Costa Rica in the south to Tamaulipas in the Mexican state of Sonora in the north and it occurs in tropical savannah, thorn forest and drought deciduous tropical forests from sea level to about 5,000 feet in elevation. This form or one quite similar was reported to have arisen in the botanical garden of the College of Science at Poona, India, about 1895. It has been widely distributed around the world, particularly in subtropical areas and is sometimes called the Caribbean Agave." 3. "Naturalised in the coastal districts of south-eastern Queensland (i.e. in the Moreton and Wide Bay districts), though its actual distribution may be underestimated by herbarium records. Also naturalised in the coastal districts of central and northern Queensland, as well as in north-eastern New South Wales. The cultivar known as variegated Caribbean agave (<i>Agave angustifolia</i> 'Marginata') is also sparingly naturalised in south-eastern Queensland." 4. "Origin and Habitat: Mexico (widespread from Sonora and Chihuahua to the South), Belize, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Panama. <i>Agave angustifolia</i> has escaped from cultivation as a garden ornamental and become an environmental weed in Republic of South Africa, Mauritius and Reunion (Western Indian Ocean:) and in Queensland (Australia). It is cultivated elsewhere."</p>
3.01	<p>1. GRIN US National Plant Germplasm System. https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxonomydetail.aspx?1692 (Accessed: 20 August 2016) 2. Queensland Government. http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/agave_angustifolia.htm (Accessed: 22 August 2016)</p>	<p>1. Naturalized in South Africa, Mauritius, Reunion, and Australia. 2. "Naturalised in the coastal districts of south-eastern Queensland (i.e. in the Moreton and Wide Bay districts), though its actual distribution may be underestimated by herbarium records. Also naturalised in the coastal districts of central and northern Queensland, as well as in north-eastern New South Wales. The cultivar known as variegated Caribbean agave (<i>Agave angustifolia</i> 'Marginata') is also sparingly naturalised in south-eastern Queensland."</p>
3.02	<p>1. Queensland Government. http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/agave_angustifolia.htm (Accessed: 22 August 2016) 2. HEAR Global Compendium of Weeds. http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/agave_angustifolia/ (Accessed: 23 August 2016)</p>	<p>1. "A weed of roadsides, railway lines, embankments, cliffsides, disturbed sites and waste areas." 2. Classified as a weed</p>
3.03		No evidence
3.04	<p>1. Queensland Government. http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/agave_angustifolia.htm (Accessed: 22 August 2016)</p>	<p>1. "it is an environmental weed and should be controlled in sensitive bushland and conservation areas"; "Caribbean agave (<i>Agave angustifolia</i>) is regarded as an environmental weed in south-eastern Queensland, and is ranked among the 200 most invasive plant species in this region."; insufficient evidence</p>

3.05	<p>1. HEAR Global Compendium of Weeds. http://www.hear.org/gcw/scientificnames/scinamea.htm (Accessed: 23 August 2016) 2. Queensland Government. http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/agave_america.htm (Accessed: 23 August 2016)</p>	<p>1. <i>Agave americana</i> is classified as an agricultural weed and environmental weed. <i>Agave attenuata</i> is classified as an agricultural weed. <i>Agave sisalana</i> is classified as an agricultural weed, environmental weed, and noxious weed. <i>Agave vivipara</i> is classified as an agricultural weed and environmental weed. 2. "Century plant (<i>Agave americana</i>) is regarded as an environmental weed in Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia and Queensland, and as a potential environmental weed or "sleeper weed" in the Northern Territory."</p>
4.01	<p>1. Backyard Nature. http://www.backyardnature.net/yucatan/agave.htm (Accessed: 22 August 2016) 2. University of Florida IFAS EDIS. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp021 (Accessed: 20 August 2016) 3. Top Tropicals. http://toptropicals.com/catalog/uid/AGAVE_ANGUSTIFOLIA.htm (Accessed: 23 August 2016)</p>	<p>1. See photos. Sharp spines. 2. "The sharp spine at the tip of its toothed leaves is often removed to protect people and pets. Locate it at least 6 feet away from walks and other areas where people could contact the spiny foliage." 3. "thorny or spiny"</p>
4.02		No evidence
4.03		No evidence
4.04	<p>1. Dave's Garden. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/57903/ (Accessed: 20 August 2016) 2. National Gardening Association. http://garden.org/plants/view/544566/Agave-Agave-angustifolia/ (Accessed: 27 August 2016)</p>	<p>1. "This plant is resistant to deer" 2. "Deer Resistant"</p>
4.05	<p>1. SF Gate. http://homeguides.sfgate.com/agave-toxic-dogs-86590.html (Accessed: 29 August 2016)</p>	<p>1. "The succulent will likely not kill your dog, but it does contain tiny, sharp oxalate crystals that will burn and injure your dog's mouth and throat, including all soft tissues. Swelling is not uncommon."</p>
4.06	<p>1. University of Florida IFAS EDIS. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp021 (Accessed: 20 August 2016) 2. Arizona State University. http://www.public.asu.edu/~camartin/plants/Plant%20html%20files/agaveangustifolia.html (Accessed: 29 August 2016)</p>	<p>1. "Pest resistance: no serious pests are normally seen on the plant" 2. "Disease and pests: <i>Agave weevil</i> (<i>Scyphophorus acupunctatus</i>) can attack variously most agave species in the low desert."; No evidence that this species is a significant primary or alternate host</p>
4.07	<p>1. Dave's Garden. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/57903/ (Accessed: 20 August 2016) 2. National Gardening Association. http://garden.org/plants/view/544566/Agave-Agave-angustifolia/ (Accessed: 27 August 2016)</p>	<p>1. "Use caution when trimming or removing as the sap can cause considerable pain, itching and blistering when it gets on your skin as I learned two days ago."; "I had no problem moving piling up the leaves but when I got the hose to rinse out the pole saw that debris splashed over my hands and arms. Talk about instant pain! My arms and hands were itching and burning!"; "I didn't know anything about this plant before I tried to prune it with a chainsaw. What a mistake. My legs and stomach were covered with an instant burn and soon after red and blisters."; "My mother recently cut some down with a chain saw, only to find that that she is very allergic to its juice. Some splattered on her legs and very quickly it began to burn, and eventually blistered."; "It has spread and I tried to chop it and the sap gave me a severe allergic skin reaction and difficulty breathing." 2. "The juice from many species of agave can cause acute contact dermatitis that produces reddening and blistering lasting approximately one to two weeks. Itching may recur up to a year later without a visible rash."</p>
4.08	<p>1. B & T World Seeds. http://b-and-t-world-seeds.com/cartall.asp?species=Agave%20angustifolia&sref=2582 (Accessed: 29 August 2016) 2. Sunset. http://www.sunset.com/garden/landscaping-design/fire-smart-garden/agave (Accessed: 29 August 2016)</p>	<p>1. "Fire Resistant Plants." 2. "Agaves are great fire-smart plants"</p>

4.09	1. Dave's Garden. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/57903/ (Accessed: 20 August 2016) 2. Arizona State University. http://www.public.asu.edu/~camartin/plants/Plant%20html%20files/agaveangustifolia.html (Accessed: 20 August 2016) 3. University of Florida IFAS EDIS. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp021 (Accessed: 20 August 2016)	1. "Sun Exposure: Full Sun" 2. "Light: Filtered sun to full sun is best, some protection of intense western sun is advisable." 3. "It grows best in full sun but can adapt to some shade."
4.10	1. University of Florida IFAS EDIS. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp021 (Accessed: 20 August 2016)	1. "Soil tolerances: alkaline; clay; sand; acidic; loam"; insufficient evidence
4.11	1. University of Florida IFAS EDIS. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp021 (Accessed: 20 August 2016) 2. Top Tropicals. http://topropicals.com/catalog/uid/AGAVE_ANGUSTIFOLIA.htm (Accessed: 23 August 2016)	1. "Plant type: shrub" 2. "small shrub 2-5 ft"
4.12		No evidence
5.01	1. University of Florida IFAS EDIS. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp021 (Accessed: 20 August 2016) 2. eFloras.org. http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1200&taxon_id=10019 (Accessed: 23 August 2016)	1. "Family: Agavaceae" 2. Agavaceae are terrestrial
5.02	1. University of Florida IFAS EDIS. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp021 (Accessed: 20 August 2016) 2. Top Tropicals. http://topropicals.com/catalog/uid/AGAVE_ANGUSTIFOLIA.htm (Accessed: 23 August 2016)	1. "Plant type: shrub" 2. "small shrub 2-5 ft"
5.03	1. University of Florida IFAS EDIS. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp021 (Accessed: 20 August 2016) 2. Q Scaping. http://qscaping.com/20000020/Plant/20180/Variiegated_Caribbean_Agave (Accessed: 29 August 2016) 3. Backyard Nature. http://www.backyardnature.net/mexnat/mex-herb.htm (Accessed: 29 August 2016)	1. "Family: Agavaceae" 2. "Variegated Caribbean Agave is an herbaceous evergreen perennial" 3. Listed under Herbaceous Plants of Mexico
5.04	1. Dave's Garden. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/57903/ (Accessed: 20 August 2016) 2. Queensland Government. http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/agave_angustifolia.htm (Accessed: 22 August 2016)	1. "Propagation Methods: By dividing rhizomes, tubers, corms or bulbs (including offsets)" 2. "Plants also produce numerous suckers and eventually form a large clump or colony."
6.01		No evidence
6.02	1. Dave's Garden. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/57903/ (Accessed: 20 August 2016) 2. Queensland Government. http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/agave_angustifolia.htm (Accessed: 22 August 2016) 3. B & T World Seeds. http://b-and-t-world-seeds.com/cartall.asp?species=Agave%20angustifolia%20Marginata&sref=25823 (Accessed: 29 August 2016) 4. Journal of Arid Environments. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140196309000299 (Accessed: 29 August 2016)	1. "Seed Collecting: Allow pods to dry on plant; break open to collect seeds" 2. "The large seeds (9-12 mm long and 7-8 mm wide) are dull black in colour and somewhat flattened."; "This species reproduces by seed, but the majority of reproduction is probably vegetative." 3. Seeds can be purchased online. 4. "Although some agaves can set seed no young seedlings are normally observed in the wild."
6.03		No evidence
6.04		No evidence

6.05	<p>1. American Journal of Botany. http://www.amjbot.org/content/90/7/1016.long (Accessed: 29 August 2016)</p> <p>2. Backyard Nature. http://www.backyardnature.net/yucatan/agave.htm (Accessed: 29 August 2016)</p> <p>3. Florida Bat Conservancy. http://www.floridabats.org/floridabats.htm (Accessed: 29 August 2016)</p>	<p>1. "Flower visitors included a wide variety of animals, with bats having greater visitation rates in <i>A. angustifolia</i>. A pollinator-exclusion experiment revealed that bats were responsible for most of the control fruit set in <i>A. angustifolia</i>, whereas for <i>A. subsimplex</i>, diurnal and nocturnal visitors were equally effective. Overall, our data indicate that in central Sonora, <i>A. angustifolia</i> depends on nectar-feeding bats for its sexual reproductive success, while <i>A. subsimplex</i> relies on both diurnal and nocturnal pollinators." 2. "It's generally said that agaves with panicle-type flower clusters growing in tropical arid zones depend on nectar-feeding bats for pollination, while species in the temperate zone are pollinated by diurnal and nocturnal insects and birds, so our bat-pollinated species agrees with that notion." 3. "Florida is home to thirteen (13) species of bats"</p>
6.06	<p>1. University of Florida IFAS EDIS. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp021 (Accessed: 20 August 2016)</p> <p>2. Queensland Government. http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/agave_angustifolia.htm (Accessed: 22 August 2016)</p>	<p>1. "Propagation is by detaching the well-rooted suckers appearing at the base." 2. "This species reproduces by seed, but the majority of reproduction is probably vegetative. It produces numerous suckers and often also develops plantlets (i.e. bulbils) on the branches of its flower clusters."</p>
6.07	<p>1. University of Florida IFAS EDIS. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp021 (Accessed: 20 August 2016)</p> <p>2. San Marcos Growers. http://www.smgrowers.com/products/plants/plantdisplay.asp?plant_id=3788 (Accessed: 22 August 2016)</p>	<p>1. "Growth rate: slow"; "After 10 years or more (though not a century), a lofty flower spike is produced, with terminal panicles of pale yellow to white blooms." 2. "When in flower, which does not occur until this plant is at least 10 years old and often much later"; only know time to flower</p>
7.01	<p>1. Queensland Government. http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/agave_angustifolia.htm (Accessed: 22 August 2016)</p>	<p>1. "Plants and bulbils are also commonly spread into bushland areas in dumped garden waste."</p>
7.02	<p>1. University of Florida IFAS EDIS. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp021 (Accessed: 20 August 2016)</p> <p>2. B & T World Seeds. http://b-and-t-world-seeds.com/cartall.asp?species=Agave%20angustifolia%20Marginata&sref=25823 (Accessed: 29 August 2016)</p>	<p>1. "Uses: border; accent; mass planting"; "makes a dramatic statement in the landscape and s much favored for use in rock gardens" 2. Seeds can be purchased online.</p>
7.03		No evidence
7.04	<p>1. USDA Plants Database. http://plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=AGAN4 (Accessed: 29 August 2016)</p>	<p>1. See photo. No traits indicating wind dispersal.</p>
7.05	<p>1. Queensland Government. http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/agave_angustifolia.htm (Accessed: 22 August 2016)</p>	<p>1. "The plantlets (i.e. bulbils), which usually fall from a significant height, are dispersed by gravity and may also be spread downstream during floods."</p>
7.06	<p>1. Journal of Arid Environments. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140196309000299 (Accessed: 29 August 2016)</p>	<p>1. "Although some agaves can set seed no young seedlings are normally observed in the wild."</p>
7.07	<p>1. USDA Plants Database. http://plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=AGAN4 (Accessed: 29 August 2016)</p>	<p>1. See photo. No evidence of a mechanism of attachment.</p>
7.08	<p>1. Journal of Arid Environments. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140196309000299 (Accessed: 29 August 2016)</p>	<p>1. "Although some agaves can set seed no young seedlings are normally observed in the wild."</p>
8.01	<p>1. Journal of Arid Environments. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140196309000299 (Accessed: 29 August 2016)</p>	<p>1. "Although some agaves can set seed no young seedlings are normally observed in the wild."</p>
8.02	<p>1. Journal of Arid Environments. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140196309000299 (Accessed: 29 August 2016)</p>	<p>1. "Although some agaves can set seed no young seedlings are normally observed in the wild."</p>
8.03		No evidence
8.04		No evidence
8.05		No evidence