

Assessment date 22 March 2017

<i>Ajuga reptans</i> ALL ZONES		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	y	4
3.04	Environmental weed	unk	
3.05	Congeneric weed	y	2
4.01	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	n	0
4.02	Allelopathic	unk	0
4.03	Parasitic	n	0
4.04	Unpalatable to grazing animals	n	-1
4.05	Toxic to animals	n	0
4.06	Host for recognised pests and pathogens	y	1
4.07	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	?	
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
4.10	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	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	y	1
6.05	Requires specialist pollinators	n	0
6.06	Reproduction by vegetative propagation	y	1
6.07	Minimum generative time (years)	1	1
7.01	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	unk	-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	unk	-1
7.05	Propagules water dispersed	unk	-1
7.06	Propagules bird dispersed	unk	-1
7.07	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	unk	-1
7.08	Propagules dispersed by other animals (internally)	unk	-1
8.01	Prolific seed production	n	-1
8.02	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	n	-1
8.03	Well controlled by herbicides	unk	1
8.04	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation or cultivation	y	1
8.05		?	
Total Score			10
Implemented Pacific Second Screening			no
Risk Assessment Results			High

section	# questions answered	satisfy minimum?
A		10 yes
B		8 yes
C		15 yes
total		33 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	<p>1. Global Plant Hardiness Zones for Phytosanitary Risk Analysis. http://naldc.nal.usda.gov/download/36586/PDF (Accessed: 3 November 2016) 2. US National Plant Germplasm System. https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxonomydetail.aspx?id=314389 (Accessed: 3 November 2016) 3. Queensland Government. https://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/ajuga_reptans.htm (Accessed: 3 November 2016) 4. Missouri Botanical Garden. http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b200 (Accessed: 3 November 2016) 5. The Ohio State University. http://hvp.osu.edu/pocketgardener/source/description/aj_ptans.html (Accessed: 9 November 2016) 6. Cornell University. http://www.gardening.cornell.edu/homegardening/scened732.html (Accessed: 9 November 2016) 7. Dave's Garden. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/673/#b (Accessed: 9 November 2016)</p>	<p>1. Figure 3. Florida North Zone: Hardiness zones 8 and 9. Central Zone: Hardiness zones 9 and 10. South Zone: Hardiness zone 10. 2. Native to: Africa: Algeria, Tunisia, Asia: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russian Federation, Iran, Turkey, Europe: Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, Denmark, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, Albania, Bulgaria, Former Yugoslavia, Greece, Italy, Romania, Portugal, Spain 3. "Native to north-western Africa (i.e. northern Algeria and Tunisia), Europe and western Asia (i.e. northern Iran, northern Turkey, Azerbaijan, Georgia and southern Russia." 4. "Zone: 3 to 10" 5. "zones 4 to 8" 6. "Hardiness zones: 3 to 9" 7. USDA Zones 3 to 9.</p>
2.02		Native range well know.
2.03	<p>1. The University of Melbourne. Köppen-Geiger Climate Map of the World. http://people.eng.unimelb.edu.au/mpeel/koppen.html (Accessed: 3 November 2016) 2. US National Plant Germplasm System. https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxonomydetail.aspx?id=314389 (Accessed: 3 November 2016) 3. Queensland Government. https://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/ajuga_reptans.htm (Accessed: 3 November 2016)</p>	<p>1. Native or naturalized to Köppen-Geiger Climate Zones: BWh, BWk, BSh, BSk, Csa, Csb, Cfa, Cfb, Dfa, Dfb, and Dfc. 2. Native to: Africa: Algeria, Tunisia, Asia: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russian Federation, Iran, Turkey, Europe: Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, Denmark, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, Albania, Bulgaria, Former Yugoslavia, Greece, Italy, Romania, Portugal, Spain 3. "Native to north-western Africa (i.e. northern Algeria and Tunisia), Europe and western Asia (i.e. northern Iran, northern Turkey, Azerbaijan, Georgia and southern Russia."</p>
2.04	<p>1. Climate Charts. World Climate Maps. http://www.climate-charts.com/World-Climate-Maps.html#rain (Accessed: 3 November 2016) 2. US National Plant Germplasm System. https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/taxonomydetail.aspx?id=314389 (Accessed: 3 November 2016) 3. Queensland Government. https://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/ajuga_reptans.htm (Accessed: 3 November 2016)</p>	<p>1. Native and naturalized in areas with rainfall within these ranges. 2. Native to: Africa: Algeria, Tunisia, Asia: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russian Federation, Iran, Turkey, Europe: Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, Denmark, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, Albania, Bulgaria, Former Yugoslavia, Greece, Italy, Romania, Portugal, Spain 3. "Native to north-western Africa (i.e. northern Algeria and Tunisia), Europe and western Asia (i.e. northern Iran, northern Turkey, Azerbaijan, Georgia and southern Russia."</p>

2.05	<p>1. Go Botany. https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/ajuga/reptans/ (Accessed: 13 November 2016) 2. USDA Plants Database. http://plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=AJRE (Accessed: 13 November 2016) 3. Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk. http://www.hear.org/pier/species/ajuga_reptans.htm (Accessed: 13 November 2016) 4. ITIS Report. https://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=32454#null (Accessed: 13 November 2016)</p>	<p>1. "Connecticut: present, Maine: present, Massachusetts: present, New Hampshire: present, Rhode Island: present, Vermont: present" 2. See map. Introduced to the US and Canada. 3. Introduced to Juan Fernandez Islands, China, New Zealand, and Singapore 4. "Jurisdiction/Origin: Continental US, Introduced; Canada, Introduced"</p>
3.01	<p>1. Herbs 2000. http://www.herbs2000.com/herbs/herbs_bugle.htm (Accessed: 15 November 2016) 2. Illinois Wildflowers. http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/carpet_bugle.htm (Accessed: 15 November 2016) 3. The Friends of the Wild Flower Garden, Inc. http://www.friendsofthewildflowergarden.org/pages/plants/commonbugle.html (Accessed: 15 November 2016) 4. Floridata. http://floridata.com/Plants/Lamiaceae/Ajuga%20reptans/867 (Accessed: 15 November 2016) 5. The Research Institute for Bioresources. Okayama University. Laboratory of Wild Plant Science. "Naturalized plants from foreign country into Japan" (Accessed: 15 November 2016) 6. Queensland Government. https://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/ajuga_reptans.htm (Accessed: 15 November 2016)</p>	<p>1. "In North America the bugle has become naturalized since it was brought over from Europe in the colonial period." 2. Naturalized in Illinois. 3. "It has sometimes escaped and is known to have naturalized in most of the eastern half of North America." 4. "It has escaped cultivation and become naturalized in some parts of the northeastern and northcentral U.S." 5. Naturalized in Japan 6. "Naturalised in some parts of south-eastern Australia (i.e. in Tasmania, in the Central Tablelands region in sub-coastal New South Wales, and sparingly naturalised in Victoria). Also naturalised in the USA, Canada and New Zealand."</p>
3.02	<p>1. Global Compendium of Weeds. http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/ajuga_reptans/ (Accessed: 3 November 2016) 2. The Ohio State University. http://hvp.osu.edu/pocketgardener/source/description/aj_ptans.html (Accessed: 9 November 2016) 3. Cornell University. http://www.gardening.cornell.edu/homegardening/scened732.html (Accessed: 9 November 2016) 4. Floridata. http://floridata.com/Plants/Lamiaceae/Ajuga%20reptans/867 (Accessed: 13 November 2016)</p>	<p>1. Classified as a weed and garden thug 2. "planting will slowly invade beyond its originally intended boundaries by rooting runners, including adjacent lawn areas and perennial beds" 3. "This low-growing, creeping evergreen groundcover is one of the few that tolerates dry shade. With adequate moisture, bugleweed rapidly carpets the ground with showy green or multicolor foliage. But be careful where you plant it because it can invade lawns." 4. "Another drawback is that bugleweed may spread onto adjacent lawns. Don't use it next to places you don't want it to spread into. Some gardeners enclose the planting bed with edging to keep bugleweed in bounds."; "Carpet bugleweed can be invasive and become a persistent weed in lawns that are watered regularly."</p>
3.03	<p>1. Global Compendium of Weeds. http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/ajuga_reptans/ (Accessed: 3 November 2016) 2. Darbyshire, S.J. (2003). Inventory of Canadian Agricultural Weeds. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. Ottawa, Ontario. (Accessed: 3 November 2016) 3. Mennan, ve ark (1999). Weed species in Hazelnut orchards in Blacksea region of Turkey. Karadeniz Bölgesi findik bahçelerinde görülen yabancı ot türleri. (Accessed: 3 November 2016) 4. The invading weeds of the culture of the maize and their control. Jose Luis Villarias Moradillo. Engineer Dr agronomist. Titular Professor of University. Director of the Institute of Investigation of Natural Resources of the University of Leon. (Accessed: 3 November 2016)</p>	<p>1. Classified as an agricultural weed 2. Agricultural weed 3. Weed of hazlenut production 4. Weed of maize</p>
3.04	<p>1. Global Compendium of Weeds. http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/ajuga_reptans/ (Accessed: 3 November 2016) 2. Queensland Government. https://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/ajuga_reptans.htm (Accessed: 3 November 2016)</p>	<p>1. Classified as an environmental weed 2. "This species is regarded as an environmental weed in Tasmania."; "It is also regarded as a potential environmental weed in Gosford City, on the New South Wales central coast, and at Falls Creek in north-eastern Victoria."</p>

3.05	1. Global Compendium of Weeds. http://www.hear.org/gcw/scientificnames/scinamea.htm (Accessed: 15 November 2016)	1. <i>Ajuga bracteosa</i> classified as an agricultural weed, <i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i> classified as an agricultural weed, <i>Ajuga genevensis</i> classified as an environmental weed, and <i>Ajuga multiflora</i> classified as an agricultural weed
4.01	1. Missouri Botanical Garden. http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b200 (Accessed: 3 November 2016) 2. The Ohio State University. http://hvp.osu.edu/pocketgardener/source/description/aj_ptans.html (Accessed: 9 November 2016) 3. UF Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences EDIS. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp026 (Accessed: 13 November 2016) 4. Cornell University. http://www.gardening.cornell.edu/homegardening/scened732.html (Accessed: 9 November 2016)	No evidence of these characteristics
4.02		No evidence
4.03		No evidence
4.04	1. Missouri Botanical Garden. http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b200 (Accessed: 3 November 2016)	1. "Tolerate: Rabbit, Deer, Black Walnut"
4.05	1. SF Gate. http://homeguides.sfgate.com/creeper-plants-safe-dogs-83378.html (Accessed: 15 November 2016) 2. USDA Plants Database. https://plants.usda.gov/java/charProfile?symbol=AJRE (Accessed: 15 November 2016)	1. dog-safe creeping evergreen plant 2. "Toxicity: None"
4.06	1. Missouri Botanical Garden. http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b200 (Accessed: 3 November 2016) 2. The Ohio State University. http://hvp.osu.edu/pocketgardener/source/description/aj_ptans.html (Accessed: 9 November 2016) 3. UF Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences EDIS. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp026 (Accessed: 13 November 2016)	1. "Crown rot, sometimes called southern blight or southern stem rot, is caused by several soil-borne fungi. It affects herbaceous plants and some woody plants but is most commonly found on <i>ajuga</i> , <i>anemone</i> , <i>campanula</i> , <i>chrysanthemum</i> , <i>delphinium</i> , <i>hosta</i> , <i>hydrangea</i> , <i>iris</i> , <i>narcissus</i> , <i>phlox</i> , <i>rudbeckia</i> , <i>scabiosa</i> , <i>sedum</i> , and <i>tulip</i> . The problem generally requires removal of the diseased plant."; "Crown rot can be a problem, particularly in the humid conditions of the deep South and in heavy soils." 2. "mass planting may die out (due to crown rot) under prolonged wet conditions in poorly drained soils" 3. "Pest resistance: very sensitive to one or more pests or diseases which can affect plant health or aesthetics"; "Pests and Diseases: Crown rot can occur on soggy soils."
4.07	1. Daves Garden. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/673/#b (Accessed: 15 November 2016) 2. Knees. S. The New Plantsman. Volume 4. Royal Horticultural Society, London 1997 ISBN 1352-4186 (Accessed: 15 November 2016) 3. USDA Plants Database. https://plants.usda.gov/java/charProfile?symbol=AJRE (Accessed: 15 November 2016)	Conflicting evidence 1. "Danger: All parts of plant are poisonous if ingested" 2. Narcotic hallucinogen, has caused fatalities 3. "Toxicity: None"
4.08	1. USDA Plants Database. https://plants.usda.gov/java/charProfile?symbol=AJRE (Accessed: 15 November 2016)	1. "Fire Tolerance: High" 2. "Fire Resistant: Yes"
4.09	1. Missouri Botanical Garden. http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b200 (Accessed: 3 November 2016) 2. Cornell University. http://www.gardening.cornell.edu/homegardening/scened732.html (Accessed: 9 November 2016) 3. UF Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences EDIS. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp026 (Accessed: 13 November 2016) 4. Herbs 2000. http://www.herbs2000.com/herbs/herbs_bugle.htm (Accessed: 15 November 2016) 5. Floridata. http://floridata.com/Plants/Lamiaceae/Ajuga%20reptans/867 (Accessed: 15 November 2016)	1. "Sun: Full sun to part shade"; "Will grow in full shade, but best foliage color usually occurs in part-sun locations (at least 3-4 hours of sun per day)." 2. "This low-growing, creeping evergreen groundcover is one of the few that tolerates dry shade." 3. "Light requirement: plant grows in part shade/part sun; plant grows in the shade" 4. "grows well in dry shade" 5. "Light: Grow bugleweed in partial shade to full shade. Bugleweed can tolerate morning or late afternoon sun, but the leaves will surely scorch if they are exposed to full midday sun."

4.10	<p>1. Missouri Botanical Garden. http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b200 (Accessed: 3 November 2016) 2. The Ohio State University. http://hvp.osu.edu/pocketgardener/source/description/aj_ptans.html (Accessed: 9 November 2016) 3. Cornell University. http://www.gardening.cornell.edu/homegardening/scened732.html (Accessed: 9 November 2016) 4. UF Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences EDIS. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp026 (Accessed: 13 November 2016)</p>	<p>1. "Easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Prefers moist, humusy soils with good drainage, but tolerates moderately dry ones." 2. "mass planting may die out (due to crown rot) under prolonged wet conditions in poorly drained soils" 3. "Soil conditions: requires well-drained soil, tolerates low fertility. Will grow in poor soils." 4. "Soil tolerances: slightly alkaline; acidic; clay; sand; loam"</p>
4.11	<p>1. Cornell University. http://www.gardening.cornell.edu/homegardening/scened732.html (Accessed: 9 November 2016)</p>	<p>No evidence of climbing or smothering 1. "creeping"</p>
4.12	<p>1. Missouri Botanical Garden. http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b200 (Accessed: 3 November 2016) 2. NC State University A&T University Cooperative Extension. https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/ajuga-reptans/ (Accessed: 13 November 2016) 3. The Ohio State University. http://hvp.osu.edu/pocketgardener/source/description/aj_ptans.html (Accessed: 15 November 2016)</p>	<p>No evidence that this plant obstructs passage or excludes other taxa 1. "Dense foliage will choke out weeds." 2. "Form: Compact, dense mat" 2. "assumes a 2" to 4" tall groundcover effect in Summer, Autumn, and Winter, but rises to 10" tall when in flower in mid-Spring"</p>
5.01	<p>1. USDA Plants Database. http://plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=AJRE (Accessed: 13 November 2016) 2. Go Botany. https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/ajuga/reptans/ (Accessed: 13 November 2016)</p>	<p>1. "Family: Lamiaceae" 2. "Habitat: terrestrial"</p>
5.02	<p>1. USDA Plants Database. http://plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=AJRE (Accessed: 13 November 2016)</p>	<p>1. "Growth habit: Forb/herb"</p>
5.03	<p>1. Go Botany. https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/ajuga/reptans/ (Accessed: 15 November 2016) 2. The Ohio State University. http://hvp.osu.edu/pocketgardener/source/description/aj_ptans.html (Accessed: 15 November 2016) 3. USDA Plants Database. https://plants.usda.gov/java/charProfile?symbol=AJRE (Accessed: 15 November 2016)</p>	<p>1&2. Herbaceous 3. "Nitrogen Fixation: None"</p>
5.04	<p>1. Missouri Botanical Garden. http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b200 (Accessed: 3 November 2016) 2. The Ohio State University. http://hvp.osu.edu/pocketgardener/source/description/aj_ptans.html (Accessed: 9 November 2016) 3. UF Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences EDIS. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp026 (Accessed: 13 November 2016) 4. Cornell University. http://www.gardening.cornell.edu/homegardening/scened732.html (Accessed: 9 November 2016)</p>	<p>No evidence of these specialized structures. Stolons only.</p>
6.01		<p>No evidence</p>
6.02	<p>1. NC State University A&T University Cooperative Extension. https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/ajuga-reptans/ (Accessed: 13 November 2016) 2. The National Gardening Association Plants Database. http://garden.org/plants/view/75169/Bugleweed-Ajuga-reptans/ (Accessed: 13 November 2016) 3. Herbs 2000. http://www.herbs2000.com/herbs/herbs_bugle.htm (Accessed: 15 November 2016)</p>	<p>1. "Propagation: Seed, cuttings, or division in spring or fall" 2. "Propagation: Seeds: Self fertile" 3. "Following pollination and fertilization of the flower, many small almost black seeds are formed in the ovules; however, many of these fertilized ovules will not mature into fruits."; "The bugle can be propagated using the seeds. The seeds must be sown in the spring or in the fall on a cold frame if germination is to be assured. Bugle seeds normally take three or four weeks at 10°C to germinate, though the rate of germination can be erratic at most times."</p>
6.03		<p>No evidence</p>

6.04	1. The National Gardening Association Plants Database. http://garden.org/plants/view/75169/Bugleweed-Ajuga-reptans/ (Accessed: 13 November 2016)	1. "Propogation: Seeds: self fertile"; "Pollinators: Self"
6.05	1. The Ohio State University. http://hvp.osu.edu/pocketgardener/source/description/aj_ptans.html (Accessed: 9 November 2016) 2. NC State University A&T University Cooperative Extension. https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/ajuga-reptans/ (Accessed: 13 November 2016) 3. The National Gardening Association Plants Database. http://garden.org/plants/view/75169/Bugleweed-Ajuga-reptans/ (Accessed: 13 November 2016)	1. "flowers attract many bees in May and June" 2. "attracts bumblebees" 3. "Wildlife Attractant: Bees"; "Pollinators: Self, Moths and Butterflies, Bees"
6.06	1. Missouri Botanical Garden. http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b200 (Accessed: 3 November 2016) 2. Cornell University. http://www.gardening.cornell.edu/homegardening/scened732.html (Accessed: 9 November 2016) 3. NC State University A&T University Cooperative Extension. https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/ajuga-reptans/ (Accessed: 13 November 2016) 4. UF Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences EDIS. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp026 (Accessed: 13 November 2016) 5. The National Gardening Association Plants Database. http://garden.org/plants/view/75169/Bugleweed-Ajuga-reptans/ (Accessed: 13 November 2016) 6. Herbs 2000. http://www.herbs2000.com/herbs/herbs_bugle.htm (Accessed: 15 November 2016)	1. "This low-growing bugleweed will spread in the garden by stolons (reptans means creeping) to form an attractive, mat-like ground cover." 2. "Can continue spreading by underground stolons, even invading lawn." 3. "Propagation: Seed, cuttings, or division in spring or fall" 4. "Propagation is by division, rarely by seed." 5. "Propogation: Other methods: Stolons and runners" 6. "When winter comes, all the runners on the ground die, however, on all the places where the leaf pairs and the rootlets were seen lies a dormant plant which will develop into a full plant when spring arrives. Therefore, each individual bugle plant serves as an epicenter for a colony of new plants, this form of propagation occurs independently of the setting off of seeds."
6.07	1. American University of Beirut. http://landscapeplants.aub.edu.lb/Plants/GetPDF/44368760-98b3-44b5-a239-c252cb717aa1 (Accessed: 15 November 2016)	1. "Time to Ultimate Height: 1 Year"
7.01	1. UF Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences EDIS. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp026 (Accessed: 13 November 2016)	1. "Propagation is by division, rarely by seed."
7.02	1. The Ohio State University. http://hvp.osu.edu/pocketgardener/source/description/aj_ptans.html (Accessed: 9 November 2016) 2. Phillips. R. & Rix. M. Perennials Volumes 1 and 2. Pan Books 1991 ISBN 0-330-30936-9 (Accessed: 13 November 2016) 3. Perennial Resource. http://www.perennialresource.com/encyclopedia/view/?plant=23 (Accessed: 13 November 2016) 4. American Meadows. http://www.americanmeadows.com/perennials/ajuga/ajuga-burgundy-glow (Accessed: 15 November 2016)	1. "foundation, bed, planter, edging, or entranceway groundcover for shady conditions" 2. Ornamental 3. "A. reptans is an evergreen groundcover that can grow in the shade of large trees where grass is hard to establish. Unlike many perennials that are grown only for their flowers, ajuga is prized for its attractive, colorful foliage that looks nice all year." 4. Available for purchase online in the US
7.03		No evidence
7.04	1. UF Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences EDIS. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp026 (Accessed: 13 November 2016)	1. "Propagation is by division, rarely by seed."
7.05	1. UF Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences EDIS. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp026 (Accessed: 13 November 2016)	1. "Propagation is by division, rarely by seed."
7.06	1. UF Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences EDIS. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp026 (Accessed: 13 November 2016) 2. The National Gardening Association Plants Database. http://garden.org/plants/view/75169/Bugleweed-Ajuga-reptans/ (Accessed: 13 November 2016)	1. "Propagation is by division, rarely by seed." 2. "Wildlife Attractant: Birds"
7.07	1. UF Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences EDIS. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp026 (Accessed: 13 November 2016)	1. "Propagation is by division, rarely by seed."
7.08	1. UF Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences EDIS. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp026 (Accessed: 13 November 2016)	1. "Propagation is by division, rarely by seed."
8.01	1. UF Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences EDIS. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp026 (Accessed: 13 November 2016) 2. Herbs 2000. http://www.herbs2000.com/herbs/herbs_bugle.htm (Accessed: 15 November 2016)	1. "Propagation is by division, rarely by seed." 2. "Following pollination and fertilization of the flower, many small almost black seeds are formed in the ovules; however, many of these fertilized ovules will not mature into fruits."

8.02	1. Herbs 2000. http://www.herbs2000.com/herbs/herbs_bugle.htm (Accessed: 15 November 2016)	1. "Following pollination and fertilization of the flower, many small almost black seeds are formed in the ovules; however, many of these fertilized ovules will not mature into fruits."; "The bugle can be propagated using the seeds. The seeds must be sown in the spring or in the fall on a cold frame if germination is to be assured. Bugle seeds normally take three or four weeks at 10°C to germinate, though the rate of germination can be erratic at most times."
8.03		No evidence
8.04	1. Missouri Botanical Garden. http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b200 (Accessed: 3 November 2016) 2. The National Gardening Association Plants Database. http://garden.org/plants/view/75169/Bugleweed-Ajuga-reptans/ (Accessed: 13 November 2016)	1. "Plants may be cut back to the ground after flowering, if necessary, to rejuvenate the foliage. Large plantings may be mowed on a high mower setting to remove spent flower spikes and to tidy the appearance of the planting."; "Not particularly tolerant of foot traffic." 2. "Tolerates foot traffic"
8.05	1. UF Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences EDIS. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp026 (Accessed: 13 November 2016)	1. "Susceptible to nematodes on sandy soils."