

Assessment date: 11 March 2015

<i>Allamanda schottii</i> Pohl (<i>Allamanda cathartica</i> var. <i>schottii</i>, <i>Allamanda neriifolia</i>)-Bush allamanda		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 FL climates (USDA hardiness 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)	y	1
2.04	Native or naturalized in regions with an average of 11-60 inches of annual precipitation	y	1
2.05	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	y	
3.01	Naturalized beyond native range		
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	2
4.01	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	y	1
4.02	Allelopathic		
4.03	Parasitic	n	0
4.04	Unpalatable to grazing animals		
4.05	Toxic to animals	n	0
4.06	Host for recognised pests and pathogens		
4.07	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	y	1
4.08	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems		
4.09	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle		
4.10	Grows on infertile soils (oligotrophic, limerock, or excessively draining soils). North & Central Zones: infertile soils; South Zone: shallow limerock or Histisols.	y	1
4.11	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y	1
4.12	Forms dense thickets		
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		
6.04	Self-compatible or apomictic	y	1
6.05	Requires specialist pollinators	n	0
6.06	Reproduction by vegetative propagation		
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	n	-1
7.05	Propagules water dispersed		
7.06	Propagules bird dispersed		
7.07	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y	1
7.08	Propagules dispersed by other animals (internally)		
8.01	Prolific seed production		
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		
8.05	Effective natural enemies present in U.S.		
Total Score			10
Implemented Pacific Second Screening			n/a
Risk Assessment Results			High Risk

section	# questions answered	satisfy minimum?
A		10 yes
B		6 yes
C		12 yes
total		28 yes

	Reference	Source data
1.01		No evidence of selection for reduced weediness.
1.02		
1.03		
2.01	1. PERAL NAPPFAST Global Plant Hardiness (http://www.nappfast.org/Plant_hardiness/NAPPFAST%20Global%20zones/10-year%20climate/PLANT_HARDINESS_10YR%20lgnd.tif). 2. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?409896 (11 March 2015).	No computer analysis was performed. 1. Global hardiness zone: 9,10, 11, 12, 13; equivalent to USDA Hardiness zones: USDA Zone 8a: to -12.2 °C (10 °F) USDA Zone 8b: to -9.4 °C (15°F) USDA Zone 9a: to -6.6 °C (20 °F) USDA Zone 9b: to -3.8 °C (25 °F) USDA Zone 10a: to -1.1 °C (30 °F) USDA Zone 10b: to 1.7 °C (35 °F) USDA Zone 11a: to USDA Zone (40 °F) USDA Zone 11b: to (45 °F) USDA Zone 12a: to (50 °F) USDA Zone 12b: to (55 °F). . 2. Native to SOUTHERN AMERICA Northern South America: French Guiana Brazil: Brazil - Espirito Santo, Minas Gerais, Parana, Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina, Sao Paulo
2.02		
2.03	1. Köppen-Geiger climate map (http://www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/11/1633/2007/hess-11-1633-2007.pdf).	1. Distribution in the native/cultivated range occurs in Af, Am, Aw, Cfa, Cfb
2.04	1. ESRI http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/gridded/data.south_america_precip.html http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/gridded/data.south_america_precip.html (11 March 2015) 2. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?409896 (9 March 2015).	1. 30 yr Annual precipitation in Bahia Brazil between 1000 mm (39.4in) and 1600 mm (63 in) 2. Native region: French Guiana; Brazil - Bahia, Rio de Janeiro.
2.05	1. Encyclopedia of Life http://eol.org/pages/580447/data (3-9-2015) 2. ITIS Report http://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=30126 (3-9-2015) 2. USDA Plant Profile http://plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=alsc4 (3-11-2015) 3.	1. Introduced to Puerto Rico 2. Caribbean Territories, Introduced 3. An introduced species in Puerto Rico 3. Listed as naturalized in Chiapas Mexico, Fiji in the Southwestern Pacific, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Panama in South America.
3.01	1. Hurrell, J. A., H. A. Keller & E. R. Krauczuk. 2013. <i>Allamanda schottii</i> (Apocynaceae): a new record for the Argentinean Flora. <i>Bonplandia</i> 22(1): 5-10. 2. Rahayu, S.S.B., 2001. <i>Allamanda schottii</i> Pohl[Internet] Record from Proseabase. van Valkenburg, J.L.C.H. and Bunyaphatsara, N. (Editors). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. http://www.proseanet.org . Accessed from Internet: 11-Mar-2015 3. 2. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?409896 (11 March 2015). 3. Frohlich & Lau (2011) New plant records for the Hawaiian Islands 2010-2011. <i>Bishop Museum Occasional Papers</i> 113: 27-54	1. escaped from cultivation and naturalized: Puerto Rico (USA), Galapagos Islands (Ecuador), Costa Rica 2. <i>Allamanda schottii</i> is now cultivated throughout the tropics and is locally naturalized in South-East Asia. 3. <i>Allamanda schottii</i> , an ornamental species used frequently in landscaping in Hawai'i, was found spreading locally on a roadside survey of Kaua'i.
3.02		no evidence
3.03		no evidence
3.04		no evidence
3.05	1. Space, Waterhouse, Miles, Tiobech, and Rengulbai (2003) Report to the Republic of Palau on Invasive Plant Species of Environmental Concern. USDA Forest Service, Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry, Honolulu.	1. <i>Allamanda cathartica</i> (<i>allamanda</i> , yellow trumpet vine) is widely planted and naturalized. It is becoming invasive in northern Queensland, Australia, and Papua New Guinea. It has invaded forest and savanna in central Babeldaob.

4.01	1. Missouri Botanical Garden (http://www.mobot.org/gardeninghelp/plantfinder/Plant.asp?code=A481) (2-27-2015)	1. prickly, burlike fruits
4.02		no evidence
4.03	1. ITIS Report http://www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=30126	1. Not a member of parasitic family. [Family: Apocynaceae]
4.04		No evidence found
4.05	1. Missouri Botanical Garden (http://www.mobot.org/gardeninghelp/plantfinder/Plant.asp?code=A481) (2-27-2015)	1. sap considered toxic, but no evidence regarding animals
4.06		No evidence found
4.07	1. Allergenica Plant Database http://www.allergenica.com/Details.asp?PLANTID=9 (2-27-2015) 2. Whistler (2000) Tropical Ornamentals: a Guide. Timber Press, Portland. 3. Dave's Garden http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/55239/#b (11 March 2015)	1. This tropical ornamental has caused contact dermatitis in sensitive individuals. 2. the sap is poisonous 3. Handling plant may cause skin irritation or allergic reaction
4.08		no evidence found
4.09	1. Horticipia http://www.horticipia.com/hortpip/Plants/html/007/P00707.shtml (3-11-2015) 2. Missouri Botanical Garden (http://www.mobot.org/gardeninghelp/plantfinder/Plant.asp?code=A481) (2-27-2015)	1. Partial shade or partial sun to full sun 2. Sun: Full sun
4.10	1. Missouri Botanical Garden (http://www.mobot.org/gardeninghelp/plantfinder/Plant.asp?code=A481) (2-27-2015) 2. USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service Soils, Global Soil Regions Map http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_MEDIA/nrcs142p2_050722.jpg (3-11-2015)	1. Grow in organically rich, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun. 2. Species is native to areas with soil types congruent with those found in all regions of Florida.
4.11	1. Whistler (2000) Tropical Ornamentals: a Guide. Timber Press, Portland. 2. Huxley (1992) The New Royal Horticultural Society Dictionary of Gardening. The MacMillan Press, London. 3. Liogier (1995) Descriptive Flora of Puerto Rico and Adjacent Islands. Vol. 4. Editorial de la Universidad de Puerto Rico	1. Vine-like shrub. 2. Erect, glabrous shrub to 1.5 m. Branches sometimes clambering. 3. Glabrous erect shrub to 2 m tall, sometimes with scandent branches
4.12		no evidence
5.01		Family: Apocynaceae
5.02		Family: Apocynaceae
5.03		Family: Apocynaceae
5.04		no evidence
6.01		no evidence
6.02	1. Whistler (2000) Tropical Ornamentals: a Guide. Timber Press, Portland. 2. Gardening in the Coastal Southeast http://www.southeastgarden.com/allamanda.html (11 March 2015).	1. Propagate by cuttings or seeds. 2. This species reproduces by seed and can also be propagated via stems segments.
6.03		
6.04	1. Sakane M., 1990: Observations about the floral biology of <i>allamanda schottii</i> pohl. <i>Hoehnea</i> . 17(2): 27-32	1. Observations on the floral biology of <i>Allamanda schottii</i> Pohl showed that this species may be autogamous or allogamous.
6.05	1. Sakane M., 1990: Observations about the floral biology of <i>allamanda schottii</i> pohl. <i>Hoehnea</i> . 17(2): 27-32	1. The most frequent visitors to the flowers are butterflies, bees and wasps, but fertilizations is carried out by butterflies of the genus <i>Phoebis</i>

6.06	1. Whistler (2000) Tropical Ornamentals: a Guide. Timber Press, Portland. 2. Gardening in the Coastal Southeast http://www.southeastgarden.com/allamanda.html (11 March 2015).	1. Propagate by cuttings or seeds. 2. This species reproduces by seed and can also be propagated via stems segments.
6.07		No evidence found
7.01	1. Whistler (2000) Tropical Ornamentals: a Guide. Timber Press, Portland.	1. fruits are spiny (burrs), globose capsules to 7 cm in diameter. Possible to attach.
7.02	1. Whistler (2000) Tropical Ornamentals: a Guide. Timber Press, Portland.	1. Allamanda schottii, bush allamanda, is native to Brazil but is widely cultivated for its large yellow flowers 2. Available from multiple internet sources
7.03		no evidence
7.04	1. Whistler (2000) Tropical Ornamentals: a Guide. Timber Press, Portland.	1. No evidence of adaptations for wind dispersal, fruits are spiny, globose capsules to 7 cm in diameter
7.05		no evidence
7.06		no evidence
7.07	1. Whistler (2000) Tropical Ornamentals: a Guide. Timber Press, Portland.	1. fruits are spiny (burrs), globose capsules to 7 cm in diameter. Able to attach to animal fur
7.08		no evidence
8.01		No evidence found
8.02		No evidence found
8.03		No evidence found
8.04		No evidence found
8.05		no evidence