

<i>Cortaderia selloana</i> (Pampas grass, Silver pampas grass, Uruguayan pampas grass)		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	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	n	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	n	0
4.07	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	y	1
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	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.	n	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	y	1
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	n	-1
6.05	Requires specialist pollinators	n	0
6.06	Reproduction by vegetative propagation	y	1
6.07	Minimum generative time (years)	2	0
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	y	1
7.05	Propagules water dispersed	y	1
7.06	Propagules bird dispersed	n	-1
7.07	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y	1
7.08	Propagules dispersed by other animals (internally)	n	-1
8.01	Prolific seed production	y	1
8.02	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	n	-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.		
Total Score		27	
Implemented Pacific Second Screening		No	
Risk Assessment Results		Reject	

	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. PERAL NAPPFAST Global Plant Hardiness (http://www.nappfast.org/plant_hardiness/NAPPFAST%20Global%20zones/10-year%20climate/PLANT_HARDINESS_10YR%20lgnd.tif). (25 November 2008) 2. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. URL: http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxgenform.pl?language=en. (25 November 2008). 3. Pacific Island Ecosystem at Risk (PIER) URL: http://www.hear.org/pier/species/cortaderia_selloana.htm. (25 November 2008). 4. Henderson, L (2001) Alien Weeds and Invasive Plants; p.12 5. Weber, E (2003) Invasive Plant Species of the World; p.120. 6. Dehgan, B (1998) Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates; p. 189.</p>	<p>1. Global plant hardiness zones 9-11. 2. Distributional range: Native: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay. 3. Native range: South America. 4. Origin: S America (Brazil, Argentina & Chile). 5. Geographic Distribution: Southern America: Tropical Caribbean, Chile, Argentina. 6. Native habitat - South America.</p>
2.02		Native range is well known; refer to source data from 2.01.

2.03	<p>1. Köppen-Geiger climate map (http://www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/11/1633/2007/hess-11-1633-2007.pdf). 2. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. URL: http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxgenform.pl?language=en. (25 November 2008). 3. Pacific Island Ecosystem at Risk (PIER) URL: http://www.hear.org/pier/species/cortaderia_selloana.htm. (25 November 2008). 4. Henderson, L (2001) Alien Weeds and Invasive Plants; p.12 5. Weber, E (2003) Invasive Plant Species of the World; p.120. 6. Dehgan, B (1998) Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates; p. 189. 7. California Invasive Plant Council (Accessed 12/04/08) http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/ipcw/pages/detailreport.cfm?usernumber=35&surveynumber=182.php. 8. Huxley, A. & Griffiths, M. (1992) The New Royal Horticultural Society Dictionary of Gardening.</p>	<p>1. Distribution in the native and cultivated ranges is widespread and occurs in more than 3 climatic groups. 2. Distributional range: Native: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay. 3. Native range: South America. 4. Origin: S America (Brazil, Argentina & Chile). 5. Geographic Distribution: Southern America: Tropical Caribbean, Chile, Argentina. 6. Hardiness zone - Zone 5, grows in all regions of Florida. 7. Can tolerate winter frost; it also tolerates warmer summer temperatures, more intense sunlight, and moderate drought. 8. Most <i>Cortaderia</i> spp. tolerate short-lived frosts -7°C/20°F, <i>C. selloana</i> occasional lows to -15°C/5°F, where winters are not excessively wet.</p>
2.04	<p>1. Csurhes, S. & Edwards, R. (1998) Potential environmental weeds in Australia: Candidate species for preventative control. Canberra, Australia. Biodiversity Group, Environment Australia; Swarbrick, J.R. and D.B. Skarratt (1994) The Bushweed 2 Data Base of Environmental Weeds in Australia. The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia 2. Csurhes, S. & Edwards, R. (1998) Potential environmental weeds in Australia: Candidate species for preventative control. Canberra, Australia. Biodiversity Group, Environment Australia; Harradine, A (1991) The impact of pampas grass as weeds in southern Australia. Plant Protection Quarterly. 6: 111-115. 3. Henderson, L. (2001) Alien Weeds and Invasive Plants: a complete guide to declared weeds and invaders in South Africa, including another 36 species invasive in that region.</p>	<p>1. Has naturalized in several vegetation communities including riparian areas, wetlands... 2. It prefers moist areas. 3. Invades: riverbanks, seasonally wet habitats.</p>

2.05	<p>1. May, M et al (2003) Practical Guidebook for the Identification and Control of Invasive Aquatic and Wetland Plants in the San Francisco Bay-Delta Region, p.42-45; Danielsen et al. (2003) Vegetation Management Almanac for the East Bay Hills. 2. Dehgan, B. (1998) Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates. 3. California Invasive Plant Council (Accessed 12/04/08) http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/inventory/PAF/Cortaderia%20selloana.pdf. 4. Stopping the Silent Invasion (Accessed 12/04/08) http://www.hawaiiinvasivespecies.org/pests/pampasgrass.html. 5. ISSG Database (Accesses 11/12/2008) http://www.issg.org/database/welcome/.</p>	<p>1. Has been used to control erosion in serpentine soils. 2. Flowers used in dry arrangements; pampas grass plumes are grown commercially for this purpose in California, where it has become a weed. 3. Much of the coastal habitat appears to be saturated with infestations, but the total acreage in the state (CA) is probably still increasing. Also colonizing naturally occurring landslides. Also invading Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. 4. Considerer very invasive and is on the Hawaii State Noxious Weed List. Designated as one of Hawaii's Most Invasive Horticultural Plants. Serious pests in California and New Zealand. 5. Ideal for barrier and windbreak plantings.</p>
3.01	<p>1. Weber, E (2003) Invasive Plant Species of the World. 2. Howell, C and NZ Plant Conservation Network (2005) NZ adventive vascular plant list. 3. May, M et al (2003) Practical Guidebook for the Identification and Control of Invasive Aquatic and Wetland Plants in the San Francisco Bay-Delta Region; p.42-45.</p>	<p>1. Geographic distribution: Invasive in natural areas and not native in Australia, New Zealand, western USA, and southern Europe; Introduced (e.g. not native to the area but not invasive in natural areas, soley a weed of agrosystems, status as beign invasive, or unknown) in British Isles, southern Africa, and the Atlantic Islands of Canary and Madeira. 2. Fully naturalized. 3. ...now found all over Bay and Delta region in disturbed sites and broad variety of habitats.</p>
3.02	<p>1. California Invasive Plant Council (Accessed 12/04/08) http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/inventory/PAF/Cortaderia%20selloana.pdf. 2. ISSG Database (Accesses 11/12/2008) http://www.issg.org/database/welcome/.</p>	<p>1. Often found in disturbed areas, including roadsides, logged forests, and railroad tracks. 2. ...in particular, disturbed areas associated with roads, pipeline cuts and walking trails in forest areas and waste places.</p>
3.03	<p>1. Domenech, R. et al. (2006) Neighbourhood association of Cortaderia selloana invasion, soil properties and plant community structure in Mediterranean coastal grasslands. ACTA Oecologica-International Journal of Ecology, 29(2); 171-177.</p>	<p>1. <i>Cortaderia selloana</i> is invading abandoned agricultural lands close to coastal human settlements in Catalonia (NE Spain).</p>

3.04	<p>1. May, M et al (2003) Practical Guidebook for the Identification and Control of Invasive Aquatic and Wetland Plants in the San Francisco Bay-Delta Region; p.42-45. 2. Weber, E (2003) Invasive Plant Species of the World, p.120. 3. Csurhes, S. & Edwards, R. (1998) Potential environmental weeds in Australia: Candidate species for preventative control. Canberra, Australia. Biodiversity Group, Environment Australia. 4. Csurhes, S. & Edwards, R. (1998) Potential environmental weeds in Australia: Candidate species for preventative control. Canberra, Australia. Biodiversity Group, Environment Australia; Bodkin (1992). 5. Henderson, L. (2001) Alien Weeds and Invasive Plants: a complete guide to declared weeds and invaders in South Africa, including another 36 species invasive in that region. 6. California Invasive Plant Council (Accessed 12/04/08) http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/inventory/PAF/Cortaderia%20selloana.pdf. 7. California Invasive Plant Council (Accessed 12/04/08) http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/ipcw/pages/detailreport.cfm@usernumber=35&surveynumber=182.php.</p>	<p>1. Can form dense stands that exclude other plants. Dense colonies can be fire hazards. 2.a. The vigorous growth and the large tussocks make it a strong competitor to indigenous species. 2.b. ...may also cause fire hazards in fire prone regions. 3. All species can compete with native plant species, alter fire regime, and reduce an area's conservation value. 4. ...has become a significant environmental weed in New Zealand. 5. Invasive status: potential transformer. Declared weed excluding sterile cultivars. 6. The large size significantly reduces light availability, especially in mono-specific stands. Develops mono-specific stands with >75% cover, eliminates lower layers, displaces native species and creates a new layer in maritime chaparral and other scrub ecosystems. Total alteration of native plant communities decreases forage and nesting sites for native animals, although rats, some snakes, and rabbits have been observed in dense infestations. 7. In conservation areas it competes with native vegetation, reduces the aesthetic and recreational value, and also increase the fire potential.</p>
3.05	<p>1. Csurhes, S. & Edwards, R. (1998) Potential environmental weeds in Australia: Candidate species for preventative control. Canberra, Australia. Biodiversity Group, Environment Australia; Harradine, A (1991) The impact of pampas grass as weeds in southern Australia. Plant Protection Quarterly. 6: 111-115.</p>	<p>1. Three species, <i>C. jubata</i>, <i>C. richardii</i>, and <i>C. selloana</i> have naturalised in Australia and are considered to have significant weed potential.</p>
4.01	<p>1.a-b. May, M et al (2003) Practical Guidebook for the Identification and Control of Invasive Aquatic and Wetland Plants in the San Francisco Bay-Delta Region; p.42-45. 2. Bruneton, J. (1999) Toxic Plants: Dangerous to Humans and Animals.</p>	<p>1.a. Bunched mass of thin leaves, 1/2 inch wide and up to several feet long, with finely serrated edges 1.b. Sharp leaves cut skin and can limit recreational use. 2. ...beware of the sharp leaves of pampas grass or "<i>Gynerium</i>" = <i>Cortaderia selloana</i>.</p>
4.02		No known description of allelopathy.
4.03		No known description of parasitism.

4.04	<p>1. May, M et al (2003) Practical Guidebook for the Identification and Control of Invasive Aquatic and Wetland Plants in the San Francisco Bay-Delta Region; p.42-45; Harradine, A (1991) The impact of pampas grass as weeds in southern Australia. Plant Protection Quarterly. 6: 111-115; Gadgil et al (1984) Pampas: a new forest weed problem. Proceedings of New Zealand Weed and Pest Control Conference. 37: 187-90. 2. Auckland Regional Council (Accessed 12/04/08) http://www.arc.govt.nz/plants/plantdetails.cfm?plantcode=Corsel. 3.a-b. ISSG Database (Accesses 11/12/2008) http://www.issg.org/database/welcome/.</p>	<p>1. Grazing by cattle successful in New Zealand. 2. Large infestations can be grazed by cattle. 3.a. Selected strains were produced and used from the 1930s in NZ as a supplementary fodder for cattle. 3.b. 2,426,360 plants distributed for fodder throughout NZ.</p>
4.05	<p>1. May, M et al (2003) Practical Guidebook for the Identification and Control of Invasive Aquatic and Wetland Plants in the San Francisco Bay-Delta Region; p.42-45; Harradine, A (1991) The impact of pampas grass as weeds in southern Australia. Plant Protection Quarterly. 6: 111-115; Gadgil et al (1984) Pampas: a new forest weed problem. Proceedings of New Zealand Weed and Pest Control Conference. 37: 187-90. 2. Auckland Regional Council (Accessed 12/04/08) http://www.arc.govt.nz/plants/plantdetails.cfm?plantcode=Corsel. 3.a-b. ISSG Database (Accesses 11/12/2008) http://www.issg.org/database/welcome/.</p>	<p>1. Grazing by cattle successful in New Zealand. 2. Large infestations can be grazed by cattle. 3.a. Selected strains were produced and used from the 1930s in NZ as a supplementary fodder for cattle. 3.b. 2,426,360 plants distributed for fodder throughout NZ.</p>
4.06	<p>1. Dehgan, B. (1998) Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates. 2. http://www.biologie.uni-hamburg.de/b-online/delta/grass/www/cortader.htm (Accessed 12/5/08); Watson, L., and Dallwitz, M. J. (1992 onwards). 'Grass Genera of the World: Descriptions, Illustrations, Identification, and Information Retrieval; including Synonyms, Morphology, Anatomy, Physiology, Phytochemistry, Cytology, Classification, Pathogens, World and Local Distribution, and References.' http://biodiversity.uno.edu/delta/. Version: 18th August 1999. Dallwitz (1980), Dallwitz, Paine and Zurcher (1993 onwards, 1998), and Watson and Dallwitz (1994), and Watson, Dallwitz, and Johnston (1986).</p>	<p>1. Relatively pest-free. 2. Smuts from <i>Ustilaginaceae</i>. <i>Ustilaginaceae</i> — <i>Ustilago</i> .</p>

4.07	1. Henderson, L. (2001) Alien Weeds and Invasive Plants: a complete guide to declared weeds and invaders in South Africa, including another 36 species invasive in that region. 2.a.-b. May, M et al (2003) Practical Guidebook for the Identification and Control of Invasive Aquatic and Wetland Plants in the San Francisco Bay-Delta Region; p.42-45. 3. Bruneton, J. (1999) Toxic Plants: Dangerous to Humans and Animals.	1. Irritant: respiratory tract (flowers); skin (abrasive leaves). 2.a. Bunched mass of thin leaves, 1/2 inch wide and up to several feet long, with finely serrated edges. 2.b. Sharp leaves cut skin and can limit recreational use. 3. ...beware of the sharp leaves of pampas grass or " <i>Gynerium</i> " = <i>Cortaderia selloana</i> ."
4.08	1. May, M et al (2003) Practical Guidebook for the Identification and Control of Invasive Aquatic and Wetland Plants in the San Francisco Bay-Delta Region; p.42-45. 2. Weber, E (2003) Invasive Plant Species of the World, p.120. 3. Csurhes, S. & Edwards, R. (1998) Potential environmental weeds in Australia: Candidate species for preventative control. Canberra, Australia. Biodiversity Group, Environment Australia. 4. California Invasive Plant Council (Accessed 12/04/08) http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/ipcw/pages/detailreport.cfm?usernumber=35&surveynumber=182.php .	1. Dense colonies can be fire hazards. 2. ...may also cause fire hazards in fire prone regions. 3. ...alter fire regimes... 4. Creates a fire hazard with excessive build-up of dry leaves, leaf bases, and flowering stalks.
4.09	1. Domenech, R. & Vila, M (2008) Cortaderia selloana seed germination under different ecological conditions. 2. Dehgan, B. (1998) Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates.	1. Shade significantly increased percentage germination. 2. ...tolerates partial shade.
4.10	1. Huxley, A. & Griffiths, M. (1992) The New Royal Horticultural Society Dictionary of Gardening.	1. Undemanding in cultivation, requiring a sunny position in any fertile well-drained soil.
4.11	1. Weber, E (2003) Invasive Plant Species of the World. 2. Auckland Regional Council (Accessed 12/04/08) http://www.arc.govt.nz/plants/plantdetails.cfm?plantcode=Corsel .	1. The vigorous growth and the large tussocks make it a strong competitor to indigenous species. 2. Competes with and smothers other vegetation.
4.12	1. May, M et al (2003) Practical Guidebook for the Identification and Control of Invasive Aquatic and Wetland Plants in the San Francisco Bay-Delta Region; p.42-45. 2. Dehgan, B. (1998) Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates.	1. Can form dense stands that exclude other plants. 2. Dense, clumping, grass-like stem near ground.
5.01	1. Huxley, A. & Griffiths, M. (1992) The New Royal Horticultural Society Dictionary of Gardening.	1. Grown in the border and by lake and streamside, where the roots are well above level.
5.02	1. Weber, E (2003) Invasive Plant Species of the World. 2. Dehgan, B. (1998) Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates.	1. Poaceae (Perennial herb). 2. ...perennial grass...
5.03	1. Weber, E (2003) Invasive Plant Species of the World. 2. Dehgan, B. (1998) Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates.	1. Poaceae (Perennial herb). 2. ...perennial grass...

5.04	1. California Invasive Plant Council (Accessed 12/04/08) http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/ipcw/pages/detailreport.cfm@usernumber=35&surveynumber=182.php .	1. Roots of a single plant can occupy a soil volume of about 1,100 square feet (103m ²). Lateral roots can spread to thirteen feet (4 m) in diameter and eleven and one-half feet (3.5 m) in depth.
6.01		No evidence.
6.02	1. May, M et al (2003) Practical Guidebook for the Identification and Control of Invasive Aquatic and Wetland Plants in the San Francisco Bay-Delta Region; p.42-45 2. Dehgan, B. (1998) Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates. 3. California Invasive Plant Council (Accessed 12/04/08) http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/plant_profiles/Cortaderia_selloana.php . 4. California Invasive Plant Council (Accessed 12/04/08) http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/inventory/PAF/Cortaderia%20selloana.pdf . 5. California Invasive Plant Council (Accessed 12/04/08) http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/ipcw/pages/detailreport.cfm@usernumber=35&surveynumber=182.php .	1. Viable seeds, genetically identical to the parent, are produced without pollination. 2. Fruit - Caryopsis, small, usually non-viable in Florida. 3. Each plume produces up to 100,000 seeds that are widely dispersed by wind and develop without fertilization. 4. Dense infestations produce >1,000 viable seed per square meter. 5. Only when male and female plants are present.
6.03	1. Barker, N. et al (2003) The Paraphyly of Cortaderia (Danthonioideae; Poaceae): Evidence from Morphology and Chloroplast and Nuclear DNA Sequence Data. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden; 90(1): 1-24	1. <i>Cortaderia</i> is placed in the subfamily <i>Danthonioideae</i> and <i>Danthonia</i> may be the result of a past hybridization event, and may comprise a maternal lineage (cpDNA) and nuclear lineage with different histories. At least four South American species may not be distinct, and one is considered to be of hybrid origin (<i>C. sericantha</i> X <i>nitida</i> [Lyle, unpublished]).
6.04	1. Holloran et al. (2004) The Weed Workers Handbook: A Guide to Techniques for Removing Bay Area Invasive Plants.	1. Pampas grass produces seeds only sexually, not apomictically.
6.05	1. May, M et al (2003) Practical Guidebook for the Identification and Control of Invasive Aquatic and Wetland Plants in the San Francisco Bay-Delta Region; p.42-45.	1. Viable seeds, genetically identical to the parent, are produced without pollination.
6.06	1. May, M et al (2003) Practical Guidebook for the Identification and Control of Invasive Aquatic and Wetland Plants in the San Francisco Bay-Delta Region; p.42-45; Bossard, C et al (2000) Invasive Plants of California Wildlands. 2. California Invasive Plant Council (Accessed 12/04/08) http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/ipcw/pages/detailreport.cfm@usernumber=35&surveynumber=182.php .	1. Tiller fragments can sprout when soil is moist. 2. Has escaped cultivation in many coastal areas of CA, presumably by fragmentation of the parent plant. Vegetative fragmentation can occur when fragmented tillers receive adequate moisture and develop adventitious roots at the base of the shoot.
6.07	1. California Invasive Plant Council (Accessed 12/04/08) http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/inventory/PAF/Cortaderia%20selloana.pdf .	1. Reaches reproductive maturity in 2 years or less.

7.01	1. California Invasive Plant Council (Accessed 12/04/08) http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/inventory/PAF/Cortaderia%20selloana.pdf . 2. Auckland Regional Council (Accessed 12/04/08) http://www.arc.govt.nz/plants/plantdetails.cfm?plantcode=Corsel .	1. Often found in disturbed areas, including roadsides, logged forests, and railroad tracks. Humans cut and carry around the plumes including placing plumes on cars and trucks. 2. Dispersed by contaminated soil, roading material, vehicles, clothing, etc.
7.02	1. May, M et al (2003) Practical Guidebook for the Identification and Control of Invasive Aquatic and Wetland Plants in the San Francisco Bay-Delta Region, p.42-45; Danielsen et al. (2003) Vegetation Management Almanac for the East Bay Hills. 2.a-c. Dehgan, B. (1998) Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates. 3. Huxley, A. & Griffiths, M. (1992) The New Royal Horticultural Society Dictionary of Gardening. 4. California Invasive Plant Council (Accessed 12/04/08) http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/inventory/PAF/Cortaderia%20selloana.pdf .	1. Has been used to control erosion in serpentine soils. 2.a. Landscape uses - makes an attractive, showy specimen, looks especially good in seaside landscapes. 2.b. Propagation - seed, if available, or clump division. 2.c. Often used in dried arrangements; pampas grass plumes are grown commercially for this purpose in California, where it has become a weed. 3. Propagate by division. 4. Widely sold in the nursery trade.
7.03	1. ISSG Database (Accessed 11/12/2008) http://www.issg.org/database/welcome/ .	1. The great quantity of fluffy seed has caused problems for kiwifruit growers in New Zealand since it clings to the fruit and causes it to be reject for export.
7.04	1. May, M et al (2003) Practical Guidebook for the Identification and Control of Invasive Aquatic and Wetland Plants in the San Francisco Bay-Delta Region; p.42-45. 2. Weber, E (2003) Invasive Plant Species of the World, p.120. 3. Csurhes, S. & Edwards, R. (1998) Potential environmental weeds in Australia: Candidate species for preventative control. Canberra, Australia. Biodiversity Group, Environment Australia; Swarbrick, J.R. and D.B. Skarratt (1994) The Bushweed 2 Data Base of Environmental Weeds in Australia. The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia. 4. California Invasive Plant Council (Accessed 12/04/08) http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/plant_profiles/Cortaderia_selloana.php . 5. California Invasive Plant Council (Accessed 12/04/08) http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/inventory/PAF/Cortaderia%20selloana.pdf .	1. Spreads from wind-blown seeds. 2. Caryopses are dispersed by wind. 3. Reproduction occurs from wind-blown seeds. 4. Seeds are widely dispersed by wind. 5. Seed can blow up to 20 miles in the wind.
7.05	1. Auckland Regional Council (Accessed 12/04/08) http://www.arc.govt.nz/plants/plantdetails.cfm?plantcode=Corsel .	1. Dispersed by water.
7.06		No evidence.

7.07	1. California Invasive Plant Council (Accessed 12/04/08) http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/inventory/PAF/Cortaderia%20selloana.pdf .	1. Seed stick to animal fur.
7.08		No evidence.
8.01	1. California Invasive Plant Council (Accessed 12/04/08) http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/plant_profiles/Cortaderia_selloana.php .	1. Each plume produces up to 100,000 seeds.
8.02	1. Holloran et al. (2004) The Weed Workers Handbook: A Guide to Techniques for Removing Bay Area Invasive Plants.	1. Seeds remain viable approximately 9-12 months.
8.03	1. May, M et al (2003) Practical Guidebook for the Identification and Control of Invasive Aquatic and Wetland Plants in the San Francisco Bay-Delta Region, p.42-45; DiTomaso (2000) Cortaderia selloana. In Invasive Plants of California Wildlands. 2. 1. May, M et al (2003) Practical Guidebook for the Identification and Control of Invasive Aquatic and Wetland Plants in the San Francisco Bay-Delta Region, p.42-45; Gibbons et al. (1999) Guide for Developing Integrated Aquatic Vegetation Management in Oregon. 3. 1. May, M et al (2003) Practical Guidebook for the Identification and Control of Invasive Aquatic and Wetland Plants in the San Francisco Bay-Delta Region; p.42-45; Harradine, A (1991) The impact of pampas grass as weeds in southern Australia. Plant Protection Quarterly. 6: 111-115. 4. Weber, E (2003) Invasive Plant Species of the World, p.120. 5. California Invasive Plant Council (Accessed 12/04/08) http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/ipcw/pages/detailreport.cfm@usernumber=35&surveynumber=182.php .	1. Application of herbicides - spot treatment with post-emergence application of glyphosate; most effective when leaves sprayed to wet but not dripping. 2. It is recommended to contract a licensed professional for herbicide applications. 3. Remove top foliage by cutting or burning; treat regrowth with post-emergence herbicide. 4. Effective herbicides are glyphosate, hexazinone, and impazapyr. Glyphosate has been widely used to control seedlings and mature plants of this grass. 5. Control of pampas grass can be achieved by spot treatment with a post-emergence application of glyphosate at about 2 percent solution or eight qts/100 gal. The addition of a non-ionic or silicone-based surfactant may enhance foliar penetration of the herbicide.
8.04	1. May, M et al (2003) Practical Guidebook for the Identification and Control of Invasive Aquatic and Wetland Plants in the San Francisco Bay-Delta Region; p.42-45. 2. California Invasive Plant Council (Accessed 12/04/08) http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/inventory/PAF/Cortaderia%20selloana.pdf .	1. Hand removal of seedlings and established clumps--pickax or shoval effective tools; must remove entire crown and top-section of roots to prevent resprouting. Prescribed burning--not effective long-term control method due to resprouting. 2. Resprouts readily when cut, grazed, or burned.
8.05		No evidence.