

Assessment date 15 August 2016

<i>Jasminum fluminense</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	unk	
3.03	Weed of agriculture	n	0
3.04	Environmental weed	y	4
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	unk	0
4.07	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	n	0
4.08	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	unk	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	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	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	unk	-1
6.05	Requires specialist pollinators	unk	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	unk	-1
7.05	Propagules water dispersed	unk	-1
7.06	Propagules bird dispersed	y	1
7.07	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	n	-1
7.08	Propagules dispersed by other animals (internally)	y	1
8.01	Prolific seed production	n	-1
8.02	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)		
8.03	Well controlled by herbicides	y	-1
8.04	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation or cultivation	unk	-1
8.05		?	
<b>Total Score</b>		<b>7</b>	
<b>Implemented Pacific Second Screening</b>		<b>no</b>	
<b>Risk Assessment Results</b>		<b>High</b>	

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		
1.03		
2.01	<p>1. PERAL NAPPFAST Global Plant Hardiness (<a href="http://www.nappfast.org/Plant_hardiness/NAPPFAST%20Global%20zones/10-year%20climate/PLANT_HARDINESS_10YR%20lgnnd.tif">http://www.nappfast.org/Plant_hardiness/NAPPFAST%20Global%20zones/10-year%20climate/PLANT_HARDINESS_10YR%20lgnnd.tif</a>). 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?409896">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?409896</a> (7-5-2016).</p>	<p>No computer analysis was performed. 1. Global hardiness zone: 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 4.4 °C (40 °F) USDA Zone 11b: to 7.2 °C (45 °F) USDA Zone 12a: to 10.0 °C (50 °F) USDA Zone 12b: to 12.8 °C (55 °F); equivalent to USDA Hardiness zones: 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. 2. Native to Africa East Tropical Africa: Kenya; Tanzania; Uganda Northeast Tropical Africa: Eritrea; Ethiopia; Somalia; Sudan Northern Africa: Egypt South Tropical Africa: Angola; Malawi; Mozambique; Zambia; Zimbabwe Southern Africa: Botswana; Namibia; South Africa - KwaZulu-Natal, - Limpopo, - Mpumalanga; Swaziland West Tropical Africa: Nigeria; Sierra Leone West-Central Tropical Africa: Sao Tome and Principe Western Indian Ocean: Mauritius; Seychelles Asia-Temperate Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia; Yemen</p>
2.02		
2.03	<p>1. Köppen-Geiger climate map (<a href="http://www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/11/1633/2007/hess-11-1633-2007.pdf">http://www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/11/1633/2007/hess-11-1633-2007.pdf</a>). 2. GBIF <a href="http://www.gbif.org/species/3172270">http://www.gbif.org/species/3172270</a> (7-7-2016)</p>	<p>1. Distribution in the native/cultivated range occurs in BWh, Bsh, Aw, Am, Af, As, Cfa</p>
2.04	<p>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> (8-19-2015)</p>	<p>1. Native to regions with annual rainfall from 19 inches to 97 inches.</p>
2.05	<p>1. Invasive Species Compendium <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/115014">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/115014</a> (4-5-2016) 2. Flora of Zimbabwe <a href="http://www.zimbabweflora.co.zw/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=144220">http://www.zimbabweflora.co.zw/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=144220</a> (7-5-2016)</p>	<p>1. <i>J. fluminense</i> was introduced from Africa to America by early Portuguese explorers. It was first described in 1829 from material collected in Brazil... For the West Indies, herbarium collections suggest that <i>J. fluminense</i> was introduced in the 1900s or before. The species first appeared in a herbarium collection (the Smithsonian Institute Herbarium) made in 1910 in the Dominican Republic. Later, in 1914, I. Boldingh reported this species as "cultivated" in Aruba, Curaçao, and Bonaire 2. Introduced to South America</p>
3.01	<p>1. PIER <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/jasminum_fluminense.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/jasminum_fluminense.htm</a> (7-5-2016) 2. Invasive Species Compendium <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/115014">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/115014</a> (4-5-2016)</p>	<p>1. The species has naturalized and escaped throughout much of the tropics and subtropics... Naturalizing rapidly in Hawai'i. 2. common and naturalized in Puerto Rico, Vieques and the US Virgin Islands.</p>
3.02	<p>1. PIER <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/jasminum_fluminense.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/jasminum_fluminense.htm</a> (7-5-2016) 2. Francis JK, 2004. Wildland shrubs of the United States and its Territories: thamnisc descriptions: volume 1. General Technical Report - International Institute of Tropical Forestry, USDA Forest Service, No. IITF-GTR-26:vi + 830 pp. 397-398</p>	<p>1. Most plants grow in natural and artificial openings in the forest such as fencerows, river banks, roadsides, brushy pastures, and logged or burnt-over forest 2. Seedlings grow much more slowly. Brazilian jasmine can engulf shrubs, small trees, and fences and can ascend power poles. Control of thickets and mats is often needed.</p>
3.03		no evidence

3.04	1. PIER <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/jasminum_fluminense.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/jasminum_fluminense.htm</a> (7-5-2016) 2. Invasive Species Compendium <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/115014">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/115014</a> (4-5-2016)	1. Gold Coast and Brazilian jasmine are both capable of completely enshrouding native vegetation. They can climb high into the canopy of mature forests, cutting off natural light and reducing the diversity of native species 2. This invasive species has the potential to invaded natural undisturbed forests and modify plant communities by displacing native species, changing community structures and altering ecological functions
3.05	1. PIER <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/jasminum_fluminense.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/jasminum_fluminense.htm</a> (7-5-2016)	1. <i>J. dichotomum</i> (gold coast jasmine) is an invasive species in the US. Other <i>Jasminum</i> species naturalized in the US include star jasmine ( <i>J. multiflorum</i> ), yellow jasmine ( <i>J. mesnyi</i> ), poet's jasmine ( <i>J. officinale</i> ) and shining jasmine ( <i>J. nitidum</i> ) (Randall & Marinelli, 1996; p. 149). <i>J. humile</i> (yellow jasmine) and <i>J. polyanthum</i> are invasive in New Zealand.
4.01	1. Encyclopedia of Life <a href="http://eol.org/pages/579162/details">http://eol.org/pages/579162/details</a> (7-7-2016)	1. No evidence of these features
4.02		no evidence
4.03	1. Encyclopedia of Life <a href="http://eol.org/pages/579162/details">http://eol.org/pages/579162/details</a> (7-7-2016)	1. No evidence of these features
4.04	1. Francis JK, 2004. Wildland shrubs of the United States and its Territories: thamnisc descriptions: volume 1. General Technical Report - International Institute of Tropical Forestry, USDA Forest Service, No.IITF-GTR-26:vi + 830 pp. 397-398	1. Goats browse the foliage.
4.05		no evidence of toxicity, but parts of the plant are readily eaten by foragers and racoons.
4.06		no evidence
4.07		no evidence
4.08		no evidence
4.09	1. PIER <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/jasminum_fluminense.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/jasminum_fluminense.htm</a> (7-5-2016) 2. Royal Horticultural Society <a href="https://www.rhs.org.uk/Plants/23662/Jasminum-azoricum/Details?returnurl=%2Fplants%2Fsearchresults%3Fcontext%3Db%25253D5810%252526hf%25253D10%252526l%25253Den%252526q%25253D%25252523all%252526s%25253Ddesc%25252528plant_merged%25252529%252526sl%25253Dplants%252526r%25253Df%2525252Fplant_soil_type%2525252Floam%26s%3Ddesc(plant_merged)%26form-mode%3Dtrue%26page%3D578%26aliaspath%3D%252fplants%252fsearch-results">https://www.rhs.org.uk/Plants/23662/Jasminum-azoricum/Details?returnurl=%2Fplants%2Fsearchresults%3Fcontext%3Db%25253D5810%252526hf%25253D10%252526l%25253Den%252526q%25253D%25252523all%252526s%25253Ddesc%25252528plant_merged%25252529%252526sl%25253Dplants%252526r%25253Df%2525252Fplant_soil_type%2525252Floam%26s%3Ddesc(plant_merged)%26form-mode%3Dtrue%26page%3D578%26aliaspath%3D%252fplants%252fsearch-results</a> (7-7-2016)	1. Brazilian jasmine will grow in partial shade and climb upward to better light. 2. Full Sun
4.10	1. PIER <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/jasminum_fluminense.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/jasminum_fluminense.htm</a> (7-5-2016) 2. Royal Horticultural Society <a href="https://www.rhs.org.uk/Plants/23662/Jasminum-azoricum/Details?returnurl=%2Fplants%2Fsearchresults%3Fcontext%3Db%25253D5810%252526hf%25253D10%252526l%25253Den%252526q%25253D%25252523all%252526s%25253Ddesc%25252528plant_merged%25252529%252526sl%25253Dplants%252526r%25253Df%2525252Fplant_soil_type%2525252Floam%26s%3Ddesc(plant_merged)%26form-mode%3Dtrue%26page%3D578%26aliaspath%3D%252fplants%252fsearch-results">https://www.rhs.org.uk/Plants/23662/Jasminum-azoricum/Details?returnurl=%2Fplants%2Fsearchresults%3Fcontext%3Db%25253D5810%252526hf%25253D10%252526l%25253Den%252526q%25253D%25252523all%252526s%25253Ddesc%25252528plant_merged%25252529%252526sl%25253Dplants%252526r%25253Df%2525252Fplant_soil_type%2525252Floam%26s%3Ddesc(plant_merged)%26form-mode%3Dtrue%26page%3D578%26aliaspath%3D%252fplants%252fsearch-results</a> (7-7-2016)	1. it does not tolerate poorly drained soils. 2. Grows in sand, loam, and chalk soils
4.11	1. PIER <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/jasminum_fluminense.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/jasminum_fluminense.htm</a> (7-5-2016) 2. Invasive Species Compendium <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/115014">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/115014</a> (4-5-2016) 3. Flora of Zimbabwe <a href="http://www.zimbabweflora.co.zw/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=144220">http://www.zimbabweflora.co.zw/speciesdata/species.php?species_id=144220</a> (7-5-2016)	1. climber 2. Vine / climber 3. Woody climber or scrambler.

4.12	1. Francis JK, 2004. Wildland shrubs of the United States and its Territories: thamnisc descriptions: volume 1. General Technical Report - International Institute of Tropical Forestry, USDA Forest Service, No.IITF-GTR-26:vi + 830 pp. 397-398 2. Invasive Species Compendium <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/115014">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/115014</a> (4-5-2016)	1. Seedlings grow much more slowly. Brazilian jasmine can engulf shrubs, small trees, and fences and can ascend power poles. Control of thickets and mats is often needed. 2. <i>J. fluminense</i> forms dense thickets that engulf native vegetation, climbing high into the canopies and shading-out herbs, shrubs, and trees in the understory of native forests
5.01		Family: Oleaceae
5.02		Family: Oleaceae
5.03		no evidence
5.04	1. Encyclopedia of Life <a href="http://eol.org/pages/579162/details">http://eol.org/pages/579162/details</a> (7-7-2016)	1. No evidence of these features
6.01		no evidence
6.02	1. Invasive Species Compendium <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/115014">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/115014</a> (4-5-2016) 2. Florida Natural Areas Inventory - <a href="http://www.fnai.org">www.fnai.org</a> - June 2014 <a href="http://www.fnai.org/Invasives/Jasminum_fluminense_FNAI.pdf">http://www.fnai.org/Invasives/Jasminum_fluminense_FNAI.pdf</a> (7-7-2016)	1. <i>J. fluminense</i> spreads by seeds and vegetatively by cuttings and lateral extensions of the stems 2. highly germinable seeds.
6.03		no evidence
6.04		no evidence
6.05	1. Dave's Garden <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/126993/#b">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/126993/#b</a> (7-6-2016)	1. This plant is attractive to bees, butterflies and/or birds. Flowers are fragrant
6.06	1. Invasive Species Compendium <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/115014">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/115014</a> (4-5-2016)	1. <i>J. fluminense</i> spreads by seeds and vegetatively by cuttings and lateral extensions of the stems
6.07		no evidence
7.01	1. PIER <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/jasminum_fluminense.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/jasminum_fluminense.htm</a> (7-5-2016) 2. Invasive Species Compendium <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/115014">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/115014</a> (4-5-2016) 3. Encyclopedia of Life <a href="http://eol.org/pages/579162/details">http://eol.org/pages/579162/details</a> (7-7-2016)	1. Most plants grow in natural and artificial openings in the forest such as fencerows, river banks, roadsides, brushy pastures, and logged or burnt-over forest 2. <i>J. fluminense</i> can be found growing along roads, in pastures, riverbanks, agricultural fields, forest gaps, and disturbed areas as well as in moist undisturbed forests in tropical and subtropical regions. It is commonly planted as an ornamental in gardens, yards, fencelines and hedges. 3. Distribution: Along roads, in pastures, or in disturbed areas.
7.02	1. Invasive Species Compendium <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/115014">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/115014</a> (4-5-2016) 2. Encyclopedia of Life <a href="http://eol.org/pages/579162/details">http://eol.org/pages/579162/details</a> (7-7-2016)	1. <i>J. fluminense</i> has been widely commercialized as an ornamental plant. Despite its invasive nature, many cultivars are still for sale in the nursery and landscape trade in tropical and subtropical countries 2. Cultivated as an ornamental and naturalized throughout the tropics.
7.03		no evidence
7.04	1. Francis JK, 2004. Wildland shrubs of the United States and its Territories: thamnisc descriptions: volume 1. General Technical Report - International Institute of Tropical Forestry, USDA Forest Service, No.IITF-GTR-26:vi + 830 pp. 397-398	1. The fruits, which form in groups of two, are globose, 8 mm in diameter, and dark purple or dark blue to almost black when ripe. The fruits have a bitter, disagreeable flavor. Each fruit contains one spherical gray seed. [No evidence of wind dispersal or characteristics adapted to wind dispersal such as winged seeds]
7.05	1. Francis JK, 2004. Wildland shrubs of the United States and its Territories: thamnisc descriptions: volume 1. General Technical Report - International Institute of Tropical Forestry, USDA Forest Service, No.IITF-GTR-26:vi + 830 pp. 397-398	1. The fruits, which form in groups of two, are globose, 8 mm in diameter, and dark purple or dark blue to almost black when ripe. The fruits have a bitter, disagreeable flavor. Each fruit contains one spherical gray seed. [no evidence of water dispersal]
7.06	1. PIER <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/jasminum_fluminense.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/jasminum_fluminense.htm</a> (7-5-2016)	1. Seed, often spread by birds.
7.07	1. Encyclopedia of Life <a href="http://eol.org/pages/579162/details">http://eol.org/pages/579162/details</a> (7-7-2016)	1. No evidence of a mechanism of attachment
7.08	1. Invasive Species Compendium <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/115014">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/115014</a> (4-5-2016) 2. Francis JK, 2004. Wildland shrubs of the United States and its Territories: thamnisc descriptions: volume 1. General Technical Report - International Institute of Tropical Forestry, USDA Forest Service, No.IITF-GTR-26:vi + 830 pp. 397-398	1. It produces large numbers of seeds that can be easily dispersed by birds and mammals 2. The fruits are heavily consumed by raccoons

8.01	1. Francis JK, 2004. Wildland shrubs of the United States and its Territories: thamnoid descriptions: volume 1. General Technical Report - International Institute of Tropical Forestry, USDA Forest Service, No.IITF-GTR-26:vi + 830 pp. 397-398	1. The fruits, which form in groups of two, are globose, 8 mm in diameter, and dark purple or dark blue to almost black when ripe. The fruits have a bitter, disagreeable flavor. Each fruit contains one spherical gray seed.
8.02		no evidence
8.03	1. PIER <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/jasminum_fluminense.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/jasminum_fluminense.htm</a> (7-5-2016)	1. Large, mature, woody vines can be cut at ground level and treated with a triclopyr herbicide mixed with 50 percent water. Follow-up treatments will probably be required. Sensitive to triclopyr, 50% of product, in cut-stump treatment
8.04		no evidence
8.05		no evidence