

<i>Mimosa pudica</i>--Shame plant, Sensitive plant		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	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	?	
4.06	Host for recognised pests and pathogens		
4.07	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	n	0
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.	?	
4.11	Climbing or smothering growth habit	?	
4.12	Forms dense thickets		
5.01	Aquatic	n	0
5.02	Grass	n	0
5.03	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y	1
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		
6.05	Requires specialist pollinators		
6.06	Reproduction by vegetative propagation	n	-1
6.07	Minimum generative time (years)	1	1
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	?	
7.05	Propagules water dispersed	y	1
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	y	1
8.02	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y	1
8.03	Well controlled by herbicides	y	-1
8.04	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation or cultivation		
8.05	Effective natural enemies present in U.S.		
Total Score		20	
Implemented Pacific Second Screening		No	
Risk Assessment Results		High Risk	

section	# questions answered	satisfy minimum?
A	11	yes
B	5	yes
C	15	yes
total	31	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. Hortocopia 4.0. 3. 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?24405). 4. Parsons, WT and Cuthbertson, EG (2001) Noxious Weeds of Australia. CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia.	1. Global plant hardiness zones 8-13 (this is an estimate and difficult to determine since distribution range is so broad). 2. "Hardy range - 9B to 11". 3. "Distributional range: now pantropical, but probable origin in neotropics". 4. "Native of tropical America which has become widespread throughout the tropics of the world. It is now considered to be a serious weed in South America, the Caribbean, parts of West Africa, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, India, and Southeast Asia, including Indonesia and the Philippines, as well as in Papua New Guinea, Hawaii and some islands of the south west Pacific."
2.02		
2.03	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 (http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?24405). 3. Parsons, WT and Cuthbertson, EG (2001) Noxious Weeds of Australia. CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia.	1. Distribution in the native and cultivated ranges is very widespread, so there are most likely at least 3 climatic groups. 2. "Distributional range: now pantropical, but probable origin in neotropics". 3. "Native of tropical America which has become widespread throughout the tropics of the world. It is now considered to be a serious weed in South America, the Caribbean, parts of West Africa, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, India, and Southeast Asia, including Indonesia and the Philippines, as well as in Papua New Guinea, Hawaii and some islands of the south west Pacific."
2.04	1. Atlapedia Online (http://www.atlapedia.com/online/countries/mauriti.htm). 2. Atlapedia Online (http://www.atlapedia.com/online/countries/srilanka.htm). 3. Microsoft Encarta World Precipitation and Average Rainfall (http://uk.encyclopedia.msn.com/encnet/RefPages/RefMedia.aspx?refid=461530746&artrefid=761554737&pn=3&sec=-1). 4. Microsoft Encarta World Precipitation and Average Rainfall (http://uk.encyclopedia.msn.com/encnet/RefPages/RefMedia.aspx?refid=461530746&artrefid=761554737&pn=3&sec=-1). 5. Microsoft Encarta World Precipitation and Average Rainfall (http://uk.encyclopedia.msn.com/encnet/RefPages/RefMedia.aspx?refid=461530746&artrefid=761554737&pn=3&sec=-1). 6. Atlapedia Online (http://www.atlapedia.com/online/countries/papuanew.htm).	1. For Mauritius: average annual precipitation varies from 850 mm (33 inches) in the northwest to 5,000 mm (196 inches) on the central plateau. 2. For Sri Lanka: average annual precipitation varies between 1,270 mm and 1,900 mm (50 and 75 inches) on the southeast plains to between 2,540 mm and 5,080 mm (100 and 200 inches) on the southwest plains. 3. For India: Average annual precipitation for the entire country ranges from less than 10 to greater than 80 inches, however most of the country falls into the 20-60 inch range. 4. For Indonesia, average annual precipitation is over 80 inches/year. 5. For the Philippines, average annual precipitation is over 80 inches/year. 6. For Papua New Guinea: average annual precipitation varying between 2,000 and 5,000 mm (79 to 197 inches).
2.05	1. Holm, Plucknett, Pancho, and Herberger (1977) The World's Worst Weeds: Distribution and Biology. The University Press of Hawaii, Honolulu. 2. Parsons, WT and Cuthbertson, EG (2001) Noxious Weeds of Australia. CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia.	1. "It has been widely introduced and is now pan-tropical." 2. "It was probably introduced to Australia as an ornamental".
3.01	Parsons, WT and Cuthbertson, EG (2001) Noxious Weeds of Australia. CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia.	"A native of tropical America...It is now considered to be a serious weed in South America, the Caribbean, parts of West Africa, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, India, and Southeast Asia, including Indonesia and the Philippines, as well as in Papua New Guinea, Hawaii, and some islands of the south west Pacific."
3.02	Parsons, WT and Cuthbertson, EG (2001) Noxious Weeds of Australia. CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia.	"A weed of...roadsides, home gardens, and waste places close to urban areas".

3.03	Holm, Plucknett, Pancho, and Herberger (1977) <i>The World's Worst Weeds: Distribution and Biology</i> . The University Press of Hawaii, Honolulu.	"It has been reported to be a weed in 22 crops in 38 countries...It can also become a pest in tropical pastures where its high plant populations and thorny stems make grazing difficult and often deny available forage to the grazing animals."
3.04		no evidence
3.05	Parsons, WT and Cuthbertson, EG (2001) <i>Noxious Weeds of Australia</i> . CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia.	<i>M. invisa</i> and <i>M. pigra</i> are both considered noxious weeds in Australia.
4.01	Parsons, WT and Cuthbertson, EG (2001) <i>Noxious Weeds of Australia</i> . CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia.	"Scattered prickles along the internodes"; fruit "edged with prickles".
4.02		
4.03	Parsons, WT and Cuthbertson, EG (2001) <i>Noxious Weeds of Australia</i> . CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia.	no description of parasitism
4.04		
4.05	1. Burrows and Tyrl (2001) <i>Toxic Plants of North America</i> . Iowa State University Press, Ames. 2. Parsons, WT and Cuthbertson, EG (2001) <i>Noxious Weeds of Australia</i> . CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia.	1. "Although specific reports of intoxication problems caused by species of <i>Mimosa</i> are lacking, the plants have been found to contain several potential toxicants." 2. "Suspected of poisoning cattle in Papua New Guinea".
4.06		
4.07	Burrows and Tyrl (2001) <i>Toxic Plants of North America</i> . Iowa State University Press, Ames.	"Although specific reports of intoxication problems caused by species of <i>Mimosa</i> are lacking, the plants have been found to contain several potential toxicants." [no evidence of toxicity]
4.08	Holm, Plucknett, Pancho, and Herberger (1977) <i>The World's Worst Weeds: Distribution and Biology</i> . The University Press of Hawaii, Honolulu.	"The dried foliage sometimes is a fire hazard".
4.09	1. Parsons, WT and Cuthbertson, EG (2001) <i>Noxious Weeds of Australia</i> . CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia. 2. Holm, Plucknett, Pancho, and Herberger (1977) <i>The World's Worst Weeds: Distribution and Biology</i> . The University Press of Hawaii, Honolulu.	1. "It tolerates a considerable degree of shade". 2. "It can stand considerable shading".
4.10	1. USDA, National Resources Conservation Services (NRCS), Soil Survey Division, World Soil Resources (http://soils.usda.gov/use/worldsoils/mapindex/order.html). 2. Parsons, WT and Cuthbertson, EG (2001) <i>Noxious Weeds of Australia</i> . CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia.	1. Histisols occur in the region of origin, but distribution information is not specific enough to determine if they occur concurrently with this species. 2. "It grows on a wide range of soils".
4.11	Parsons, WT and Cuthbertson, EG (2001) <i>Noxious Weeds of Australia</i> . CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia.	A low sprawling shrub 15 to 50 cm high.
4.12		
5.01		terrestrial
5.02	Parsons, WT and Cuthbertson, EG (2001) <i>Noxious Weeds of Australia</i> . CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia.	Fabaceae
5.03	Parsons, WT and Cuthbertson, EG (2001) <i>Noxious Weeds of Australia</i> . CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia.	"With thin feeding roots bearing rhizobial nodules on the root hairs".
5.04	Parsons, WT and Cuthbertson, EG (2001) <i>Noxious Weeds of Australia</i> . CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia.	Root "a slightly woody branched taproot to 1 m, with thin feeding roots".
6.01		no evidence
6.02	Parsons, WT and Cuthbertson, EG (2001) <i>Noxious Weeds of Australia</i> . CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia.	"Reproducing by seed".
6.03		
6.04		
6.05		
6.06	Parsons, WT and Cuthbertson, EG (2001) <i>Noxious Weeds of Australia</i> . CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia.	"Common sensitive plant reproduces only by seed".
6.07	Parsons, WT and Cuthbertson, EG (2001) <i>Noxious Weeds of Australia</i> . CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia.	"Flowering commences about 3 months after germination".

7.01		
7.02	Parsons, WT and Cuthbertson, EG (2001) Noxious Weeds of Australia. CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia.	"It was probably introduced to Australia as an ornamental".
7.03		no evidence
7.04		
7.05	Parsons, WT and Cuthbertson, EG (2001) Noxious Weeds of Australia. CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia.	"The one-seeded segments...move easily in flowing water, particularly flood waters."
7.06		
7.07	Parsons, WT and Cuthbertson, EG (2001) Noxious Weeds of Australia. CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia.	"The relatively small pod with its stiff marginal bristles adheres to wool, fur and clothing and may be transported considerable distances by these agents."
7.08		
8.01	Parsons, WT and Cuthbertson, EG (2001) Noxious Weeds of Australia. CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia.	"Common sensitive plant seeds prolifically, a single plant producing from 600 to 700 seeds in a season." [small shrub]
8.02	Holm, Plucknett, Pancho, and Herberger (1977) The World's Worst Weeds: Distribution and Biology. The University Press of Hawaii, Honolulu.	"Seeds stored in a laboratory for 19 years gave a germination of 2 percent." [not in soil, but it has a hard seed coat]
8.03	Parsons, WT and Cuthbertson, EG (2001) Noxious Weeds of Australia. CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Victoria, Australia.	"It is susceptible to several herbicides, including dicamba, glyphosate, picloram and triclopyr."
8.04		
8.05		No evidence found.