

Assessment date 2016

<b><i>Passiflora edulis</i> South ZONES</b>		<b>Answer</b>	<b>Score</b>
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	n	0
3.04	Environmental weed	n	0
3.05	Congeneric weed	y	2
4.01	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	n	0
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	y	1
4.07	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	unk	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	n	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	n	-1
6.07	Minimum generative time (years)	0	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	y	1
7.04	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	n	-1
7.05	Propagules water dispersed	n	-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)	n	-1
8.03	Well controlled by herbicides	?	
8.04	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation or cultivation	unk	-1
8.05	Effective natural enemies present in U.S.	?	
<b>Total Score</b>			<b>9</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

Assessment date 2016

<b><i>Passiflora edulis</i> North and Central ZONES</b>		<b>Answer</b>	<b>Score</b>
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	n	0
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	unk	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	n	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	unk	-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	?	
7.04	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	n	-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)	n	-1
8.03	Well controlled by herbicides	unk	1
8.04	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation or cultivation	unk	-1
8.05	Effective natural enemies present in U.S.	?	
<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	1. PERAL NAPPFAST Global Plant Hardiness ( <a href="http://www.nappfast.org/Plant_hardiness/NAPPFAST%20Global%20zones/10-year%20climate/PLANT_HARDINESS_10YR%20lgn.tif">http://www.nappfast.org/Plant_hardiness/NAPPFAST%20Global%20zones/10-year%20climate/PLANT_HARDINESS_10YR%20lgn.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> (3-23-2016).	No computer analysis was performed. 1. Global hardiness zone: 9, 10, 11, 12, 13; equivalent to USDA Hardiness zones: 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 Brazil: Brazil - Alagoas, - Amazonas, - Bahia, - Ceara, - Espirito Santo, - Goias, - Maranhao, - Mato Grosso, - Mato Grosso do Sul, - Minas Gerais, - Para, - Paraiba, - Parana, - Pernambuco, - Piaui, - Rio de Janeiro, - Rio Grande do Norte, - Rio Grande do Sul, - Santa Catarina, - Sao Paulo, - Sergipe, - Federal District, - Tocantins Southern South America: Argentina - Corrientes, - Misiones; Paraguay
2.02		
2.03	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/2874190">http://www.gbif.org/species/2874190</a> (2-25-2016)	1. Distribution in the native/cultivated range occurs in Af, Am, Aw, Cfa
2.04	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)	Native to regions with rainfall from 29 inches to 196 inches
2.05	1. Morton, J. 1987. Passionfruit. p. 320–328. In: Fruits of warm climates. Julia F. Morton, Purdue University 2. 1. PIER <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/passiflora_edulis.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/passiflora_edulis.htm</a> (3-23-2016)	1. Introduced to Hawaii, New Zealand, Australia, and Kenya 2. Introduced to China, New Zealand, and Ecuador
3.01	1. Invasive Species Compendium <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/38799">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/38799</a> (3-25-2016)	1. It is naturalized and invasive in New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Puerto Rico
3.02	1. BioNET-EAFRINET UVIMA Project <a href="http://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/eafrinet/weeds/key/weeds/Media/Html/Passiflora_edulis_(Passion_Fruit).htm">http://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/eafrinet/weeds/key/weeds/Media/Html/Passiflora_edulis_(Passion_Fruit).htm</a> (3-25-2016)	1. Wild plants can smother trees and shrubs and can naturalise in disturbed forests, along river banks, fencerows, abandoned farms, and urban open spaces.
3.03		no evidence
3.04	1. BioNET-EAFRINET UVIMA Project <a href="http://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/eafrinet/weeds/key/weeds/Media/Html/Passiflora_edulis_(Passion_Fruit).htm">http://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/eafrinet/weeds/key/weeds/Media/Html/Passiflora_edulis_(Passion_Fruit).htm</a> (3-25-2016)	1. Wild plants can smother trees and shrubs and can naturalise in disturbed forests, along river banks, fencerows, abandoned farms, and urban open spaces. [Lack of evidence to identify this species as an environmental weed]
3.05	1. Holm, LeRoy G. A Geographical Atlas of World Weeds. Malabar, FL: Krieger Pub., 1991. Print.	1. <i>Passiflora foetida</i> is a serious weed in Borneo, Malaysia, and New Guinea
4.01	1. PIER <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/passiflora_edulis.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/passiflora_edulis.htm</a> (3-23-2016)	1. No evidence of these features
4.02	1. Khanh TD, Chung IM, Tawata S, Xuan TD, 2006. Weed suppression by <i>Passiflora edulis</i> and its potential allelochemicals. <i>Weed Research</i> (Oxford), 46(4):296-303.	1. Our study revealed that the plant contains a strong allelopathic potential. In a bioassay, aqueous extracts of <i>P. edulis</i> strongly suppressed germination and growth of lettuce, radish and two major paddy rice weeds, <i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i> and <i>Monochoria vaginalis</i> . In glasshouse and field experiments, <i>P. edulis</i> also strongly inhibited the growth of paddy rice weeds. Application of 2 t ha <sup>-1</sup> dry plant material of <i>P. edulis</i> reduced weed biomass by 70% and increased rice yield by 35% compared with the unweeded control. Ten newly identified substances in <i>P. edulis</i> extracts, including coumarin, long-chain fatty acids and lactones, may be responsible for the inhibitory activity of <i>P. edulis</i> . Coumarin and the lactones showed greater inhibition of germination and growth of <i>E. crusgalli</i> than the fatty acids. The authors suggest that <i>P. edulis</i> may be used as a natural herbicide to reduce the dependency on synthetic herbicides.
4.03		no evidence

4.04	1. BioNET-EAFRINET UVIMA Project <a href="http://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/eafrinet/weeds/key/weeds/Media/Html/Passiflora_edulis_(Passion_Fruit).htm">http://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/eafrinet/weeds/key/weeds/Media/Html/Passiflora_edulis_(Passion_Fruit).htm</a> (3-25-2016) 2. Francis JK, 2000. <i>Passiflora edulis</i> . New Orleans, Louisiana, USA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Southern Forest Experiment Station, 4 pp. [SO-ITF-SM-48.] <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/iitf_gtr026.pdf">http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/iitf_gtr026.pdf</a> (3-29-2016)	Young plants are eaten by livestock, so <i>Passiflora edulis</i> is almost never found in areas that are moderately to heavily grazed 2. Young plants are eaten by livestock, so passionfruit is almost never found in moderate to heavily grazed areas.
4.05	1. Morton, J. 1987. Passionfruit. p. 320–328. In: <i>Fruits of warm climates</i> . Julia F. Morton, Purdue University <a href="https://hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton/passionfruit.html">https://hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton/passionfruit.html</a> (3-29-2016)	1. A cyanogenic glycoside is found in the pulp of passionfruits at all stages of development, but is highest in very young, unripe fruits and lowest in fallen, wrinkled fruits, the level in the latter being so low that it is of no toxicological significance.
4.06	1. University of Florida IFAS <a href="https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp456">https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp456</a> (3-23-2016) 2. Invasive Species Compendium <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/38799">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/38799</a> (3-25-2016)	1. Nematodes can be a serious problem. 2. The most important disease worldwide is brown spot ( <i>Alternaria passiflorae</i> ) on leaves, vines and fruits. <i>Phytophthora blight</i> ( <i>Phytophthora nicotianae</i> ) causes the wilting of shoot tips and crown rot, particularly where water stagnates occasionally. <i>Septoria spot</i> , caused by the fungus <i>Septoria passiflorae</i> , causes extensive spotting of leaf and fruit, and occasionally of the stem (Inch, 1978). <i>Fusarium wilt</i> is caused by the soilborne fungus <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f.sp. <i>passiflorae</i> ; the shoots wilt, followed by a complete collapse of the plant. A number of viruses have been reported where <i>P. edulis</i> is grown as a crop, notably passion-fruit woodiness potyvirus (PWV) and <i>passiflora latent carlavirus</i> (PLV). They are spread by aphids ( <i>Aphis gossypii</i> , <i>Myzus persicae</i> ) and pruning knives. Other virus diseases are ring-spot from Côte d'Ivoire, which is similar to PWV.
4.07		no evidence
4.08		no evidence
4.09	1. Dave's Garden <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/1193/#b">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/1193/#b</a> (3-25-2016) 2. Invasive Species Compendium <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/38799">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/38799</a> (3-25-2016) 3. Francis JK, 2000. <i>Passiflora edulis</i> . New Orleans, Louisiana, USA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Southern Forest Experiment Station, 4 pp. [SO-ITF-SM-48.] <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/iitf_gtr026.pdf">http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/iitf_gtr026.pdf</a> (3-29-2016)	1. Full sun 2. fruit are unlikely to be produced in full shade. 3. Passionfruit is moderately intolerant of shade
4.10	1. University of California Extension <a href="http://ceventura.ucanr.edu/Com_Ag/Subtropical/Minor_Subtropicals/Passion_Fruit/">http://ceventura.ucanr.edu/Com_Ag/Subtropical/Minor_Subtropicals/Passion_Fruit/</a> (3-29-2016)	1. Passion fruit grow best in fast draining soils (sandy loam) with a pH 6.5 to 7. Drainage is particularly important for the purple subspecies since it is susceptible to soil diseases.
4.11	1. Plants for a Future <a href="http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Passiflora+edulis">http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Passiflora+edulis</a> (3-23-2015) 2. Invasive Species Compendium <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/38799">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/38799</a> (3-25-2016)	1. A climbing plant, attaching itself to other plants by means of tendrils that are produced at the leaf axils. 2. The weediness and impacts of <i>P. edulis</i> are features of its fast growth and climbing and smothering habit
4.12	1. Francis JK, 2000. <i>Passiflora edulis</i> . New Orleans, Louisiana, USA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Southern Forest Experiment Station, 4 pp. [SO-ITF-SM-48.] <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/iitf_gtr026.pdf">http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/iitf_gtr026.pdf</a> (3-29-2016)	1. Wild plants are usually scattered and attempts at management have not been reported.
5.01		Family: Passifloraceae
5.02		Family: Passifloraceae
5.03		Family: Passifloraceae
5.04	1. PIER <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/passiflora_edulis.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/passiflora_edulis.htm</a> (3-23-2016)	1. no evidence of these features
6.01		no evidence
6.02	1. PIER <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/passiflora_edulis.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/passiflora_edulis.htm</a> (3-23-2016) 2. Morton, J. 1987. Passionfruit. p. 320–328. In: <i>Fruits of warm climates</i> . Julia F. Morton, Purdue University 3. Dave's Garden <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/1193/#b">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/1193/#b</a> (3-25-2016)	1. Propagated by seed 2. Passionfruit vines are usually grown from seeds. 3. Propagated by seed
6.03		Lack of evidence
6.04	1. Invasive Species Compendium <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/38799">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/38799</a> (3-25-2016) 2. Francis JK, 2000. <i>Passiflora edulis</i> . New Orleans, Louisiana, USA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Southern Forest Experiment Station, 4 pp. [SO-ITF-SM-48.] <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/iitf_gtr026.pdf">http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/iitf_gtr026.pdf</a> (3-29-2016)	1. The purple passion-fruit is self-compatible, setting well if selfed, but the yellow passion-fruit often requires cross-pollination 2. The flowers of purple passionfruit can self-pollinate

6.05	1. Invasive Species Compendium <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/38799">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/38799</a> (3-25-2016) 2. Francis JK, 2000. <i>Passiflora edulis</i> . New Orleans, Louisiana, USA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Southern Forest Experiment Station, 4 pp. [SO-ITF-SM-48.] <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/iitf_gtr026.pdf">http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/iitf_gtr026.pdf</a> (3-29-2016)	1. Bees are the main pollinators 2. They rely mainly on carpenter bees ( <i>Xylocopa</i> spp.) for pollination. Other insects and hummingbirds also visit the flowers.
6.06		no evidence
6.07	1. Invasive Species Compendium <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/38799">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/38799</a> (3-25-2016)	Germination takes 2-4 weeks; the seedlings grow slowly and require 3-4 months to reach the transplanting height of 20-25 cm. Within 5-7 weeks after transplanting, each plant will have up to four healthy laterals. From then on the vine grows very rapidly; the first flowers are produced 5-7 months after transplanting when the vine can be 10-15 m long.
7.01	1. Invasive Species Compendium <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/38799">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/38799</a> (3-25-2016)	within areas where it is grown, dumping of garden waste could lead to accidental introduction to new sites.
7.02	1. PIER <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/passiflora_edulis.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/passiflora_edulis.htm</a> (3-23-2016) 2. BioNET-EAFRINET UVIMA Project <a href="http://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/eafrinet/weeds/key/weeds/Media/Html/Passiflora_edulis_(Passion_Fruit).htm">http://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/eafrinet/weeds/key/weeds/Media/Html/Passiflora_edulis_(Passion_Fruit).htm</a> (3-25-2016) 3. Francis JK, 2000. <i>Passiflora edulis</i> . New Orleans, Louisiana, USA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Southern Forest Experiment Station, 4 pp. [SO-ITF-SM-48.] <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/iitf_gtr026.pdf">http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/iitf_gtr026.pdf</a> (3-29-2016)	1. often planted by humans. 2. <i>Passiflora edulis</i> is widely cultivated for its fruit 3. Seeds are disbursed in the wild by humans, animals especially pigs, and birds, and by vine extension.
7.03	1. Invasive Species Compendium <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/38799">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/38799</a> (3-25-2016)	1. The fruit will be transported for consumption (this could create an opportunity for accidental spread) and the seeds for planting.
7.04	1. PIER <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/passiflora_edulis.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/passiflora_edulis.htm</a> (3-23-2016)	1. Seeds enclosed in a large fleshy fruit
7.05		no evidence
7.06	1. PIER <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/passiflora_edulis.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/passiflora_edulis.htm</a> (3-23-2016) 2. Invasive Species Compendium <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/38799">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/38799</a> (3-25-2016) 3. Francis JK, 2000. <i>Passiflora edulis</i> . New Orleans, Louisiana, USA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Southern Forest Experiment Station, 4 pp. [SO-ITF-SM-48.] <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/iitf_gtr026.pdf">http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/iitf_gtr026.pdf</a> (3-29-2016) 4. Buddenhagen, 2006. INVASIVE PLANT SEED VIABILITY AFTER PROCESSING BY SOME ENDEMIC GALAPAGOS BIRDS. ORNITOLOGIA NEOTROPICAL 17: 73-80	1. Seeds spread by animals; in Hawai'i, especially by feral pigs. Birds may also spread the seeds. 2. The seeds are dispersed by people (intentionally and as garden or cooking waste), other primates and monkeys, cattle, tortoises, and birds 3. Seeds are disbursed in the wild by humans, animals especially pigs, and birds, and by vine extension. 4. Viable seeds observed to be spread by Mockingbirds
7.07	1. PIER <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/passiflora_edulis.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/passiflora_edulis.htm</a> (3-23-2016)	1. Seeds enclosed in a large fleshy fruit
7.08	1. PIER <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/passiflora_edulis.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/passiflora_edulis.htm</a> (3-23-2016) 2. Buddenhagen, 2006. INVASIVE PLANT SEED VIABILITY AFTER PROCESSING BY SOME ENDEMIC GALAPAGOS BIRDS. ORNITOLOGIA NEOTROPICAL 17: 73-80 <a href="https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Chris_Buddenhagen/publication/235722248_Invasive_plant_seed_viability_after_processing_by_some_endemic_Galapagos_birds/links/02bfe512e1cf5cad1e000000.pdf">https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Chris_Buddenhagen/publication/235722248_Invasive_plant_seed_viability_after_processing_by_some_endemic_Galapagos_birds/links/02bfe512e1cf5cad1e000000.pdf</a> 3. Invasive Species Compendium <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/38799">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/38799</a> (3-25-2016)	1. Seeds spread by animals; in Hawai'i, especially by feral pigs. Birds may also spread the seeds. 2. Viable seeds survive passage through the gut 3. The seeds are dispersed by people (intentionally and as garden or cooking waste), other primates and monkeys, cattle, tortoises, and birds
8.01	1. Francis JK, 2000. <i>Passiflora edulis</i> . New Orleans, Louisiana, USA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Southern Forest Experiment Station, 4 pp. [SO-ITF-SM-48.] <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/iitf_gtr026.pdf">http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs_other/iitf_gtr026.pdf</a> (3-29-2016)	1. Fruits of the naturalized yellow-fruited form range from about 45 to 120 g in Puerto Rico. There is a large variation between plants in size and shape of fruits. Small fruits are sometimes completely devoid of seeds, and large fruits may have over 200 seeds. A collection of seeds from naturalized plants in Puerto Rico averaged 0.0251 + 0.0004 g/seed or 40,000 seeds/kg.
8.02	1. Invasive Species Compendium <a href="http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/38799">http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/38799</a> (3-25-2016)	Seeds lose their viability within a few weeks.
8.03	1. BioNET-EAFRINET UVIMA Project <a href="http://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/eafrinet/weeds/key/weeds/Media/Html/Passiflora_edulis_(Passion_Fruit).htm">http://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/eafrinet/weeds/key/weeds/Media/Html/Passiflora_edulis_(Passion_Fruit).htm</a> (3-25-2016) 2. Buddenhagen, 2006. INVASIVE PLANT SEED VIABILITY AFTER PROCESSING BY SOME ENDEMIC GALAPAGOS BIRDS. ORNITOLOGIA NEOTROPICAL 17: 73-80	1. Larger plants can be treated chemically by cutting the stem close to ground level and treating the stump. Spraying whole plants is problematic as it can affect the host plants. 2. <i>P. edulis</i> is regarded as a minor weed, or locally serious problem and a common garden escape with local impacts. In the Galapagos islands, 3% Roundup (glyphosate) and 3% Combo (picloram and triclopyr combined) have been used to control the plant
8.04		no evidence

8.05

no evidence