

Assessment date 21 April 2016

<i>podranea ricasoliana</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	y	2
3.03	Weed of agriculture	n	0
3.04	Environmental weed	n	0
3.05	Congeneric weed	n	0
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	unk	-1
4.05	Toxic to animals	unk	0
4.06	Host for recognised pests and pathogens	unk	0
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	unk	-1
6.05	Requires specialist pollinators	n	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	y	1
7.05	Propagules water dispersed	unk	-1
7.06	Propagules bird dispersed	unk	-1
7.07	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	n	-1
7.08	Propagules dispersed by other animals (internally)	unk	-1
8.01	Prolific seed production	n	-1
8.02	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	unk	-1
8.03	Well controlled by herbicides	unk	1
8.04	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation or cultivation	unk	-1
8.05		?	
<b>Total Score</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>Implemented Pacific Second Screening</b>		<b>yes</b>	
<b>Risk Assessment Results</b>		<b>Low</b>	

section	# questions answered	satisfy minimum?
A		11 yes
B		6 yes
C		14 yes
total		31 yes

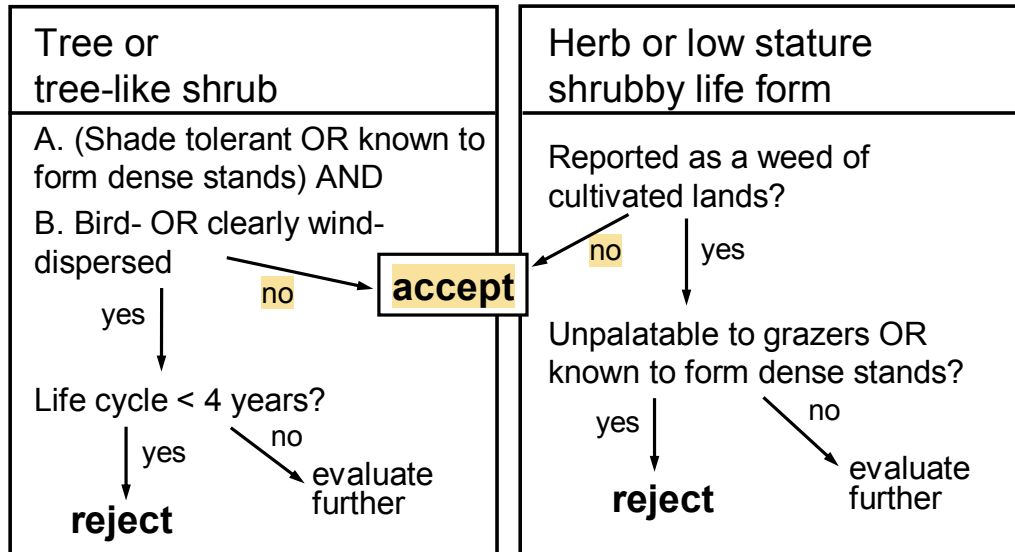
	Reference	Source data
1.01		cultivated, but no evidence of selection for reduced weediness
1.02		
1.03		
2.01	1. PERAL NAPPFAST Global Plant Hardiness ( <a href="http://www.nappfast.org/Plant_hardiness/NAPPFAST%20Global%20zones/10-year%20climate/PLANT_HARDINESS_10YR%20lnd.tif">http://www.nappfast.org/Plant_hardiness/NAPPFAST%20Global%20zones/10-year%20climate/PLANT_HARDINESS_10YR%20lnd.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> (3-06-2016).	No computer analysis was performed. 1. Global hardiness zone: 9, 10, 11 ; 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 . 2. Native to South Tropical Africa: Malawi; Mozambique; Zimbabwe, Southern Africa: South Africa - KwaZulu-Natal, - Eastern Cape
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> ). GBIF <a href="http://www.gbif.org/species/3172592">http://www.gbif.org/species/3172592</a> (3-8-2016)	1. Distribution in the native/cultivated range occurs in Cfa, Cfb, Csa, Csb, Aw, Af
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) 2. GBIF <a href="http://www.gbif.org/species/3172592">http://www.gbif.org/species/3172592</a> (3-8-2016)	1. Global distribution falls within areas receiving this mean annual precipitation
2.05	1. Encyclopedia of Life <a href="http://eol.org/pages/486195/details">http://eol.org/pages/486195/details</a> (3-8-2016) 2. GBIF <a href="http://www.gbif.org/species/3172592">http://www.gbif.org/species/3172592</a> (3-8-2016)	Native to South Africa, but widely cultivated throughout the tropics.
3.01	1. New Zealand Plant Coservation Network <a href="http://m.nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.aspx?ID=3110">http://m.nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.aspx?ID=3110</a> (3-8-2016) 2. PIER <a href="http://www.hear.org/pier/species/podramea_ricasoliana.htm">http://www.hear.org/pier/species/podramea_ricasoliana.htm</a> (3-8-2016)	1. Naturalized in New Zealand in 1981 2. Invasive in Hawaii
3.02	1. South African National Biodiversity Institute's <a href="http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricasol.htm">http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricasol.htm</a> (3-8-2016) 2. Government of Western Australia <a href="https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/weeds/climbers-out-control?page=0%2C1">https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/weeds/climbers-out-control?page=0%2C1</a> (3-8-2016)	Because it is so vigorous and so fast it can get a bit out of control and may grow into gutters and roof overhangs and into trees, particularly in subtropical regions... It is known to sprout where prunings have been thrown, and it is an invasive garden escape in parts of Queensland and New South Wales in Australia and in New Zealand. 2. With its glossy foliage and big flower clusters, pink trumpet vine ( <i>Podramea ricasoliana</i> ) is deservedly popular in many home gardens but, when placing it, you should bear in mind its vigorous habit. It can send suckers under the neighbours' fence. It can send arching stems up and over the fence, and they take root wherever they touch the soil. The shoots are strong enough to force fence panels apart, and the growth at the top of the plant – which can reach 3.5 metres in height – is heavy enough to make fences lean. Being evergreen, this is an ideal a screening plant. As such, it may be better planted on the street frontage rather than on your neighbours' boundary. Pruning in winter and again in early summer is the minimum requirement, but may not be enough to curb excess growth.
3.03		no evidence
3.04		no evidence
3.05		no evidence
4.01	1. Encyclopedia of Life <a href="http://eol.org/pages/486195/details">http://eol.org/pages/486195/details</a> (3-8-2016)	These features are not described
4.02		no evidence
4.03	1. Encyclopedia of Life <a href="http://eol.org/pages/486195/details">http://eol.org/pages/486195/details</a> (3-8-2016)	These features are not described
4.04		no evidence
4.05		no evidence

4.06		no evidence
4.07		no evidence
4.08		no evidence
4.09	1. Daves's Garden <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/1755/#b">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/1755/#b</a> (3-8-2016) 2. Arizona State University <a href="http://www.public.asu.edu/~camartin/plants/Plant%20html%20files/podranearicasoliana.html">http://www.public.asu.edu/~camartin/plants/Plant%20html%20files/podranearicasoliana.html</a> (3-8-2016)	1. Full Sun 2. Full sun to filtered shade, will take some reflected sunlight
4.10		insufficient evidence
4.11	1. South African National Biodiversity Institute's <a href="http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricasol.htm">http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricasol.htm</a> (3-8-2016) 2. T.E.R:R.A.I.N. <a href="http://www.terrain.net.nz/friends-of-te-henui-group/weeds/podraneasoliana-pink-trumpet-vine.html">http://www.terrain.net.nz/friends-of-te-henui-group/weeds/podraneasoliana-pink-trumpet-vine.html</a> (3-8-2016)	1. It is a vigorous, woody, rambling, evergreen climber without tendrils. 2. In several areas of New Zealand this garden escapee is classed by local councils as a weed as its dense masses of foliage and branches tend to smother surrounding vegetation.
4.12		no evidence
5.01		Family: Bignoniaceae
5.02		Family: Bignoniaceae
5.03		no evidence
5.04	1. Encyclopedia of Life <a href="http://eol.org/pages/486195/details">http://eol.org/pages/486195/details</a> (3-8-2016)	These features are not described
6.01		no evidence
6.02	Daves's Garden <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/1755/#b">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/1755/#b</a> (3-8-2016) 2. New Zealand Plant Coservation Network <a href="http://m.nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.aspx?ID=3110">http://m.nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.aspx?ID=3110</a> (3-8-2016)	1. Propagated by seed 2. Rarely seen but appears to be viable
6.03		no evidence
6.04		no evidence
6.05	1. South African National Biodiversity Institute's <a href="http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricasol.htm">http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricasol.htm</a> (3-8-2016) 2. Encyclopedia of Life <a href="http://eol.org/pages/486195/details">http://eol.org/pages/486195/details</a> (3-8-2016)	1. The flowers are often visited by carpenter bees ( <i>Xylocopa</i> species). 2. no evidence of specialized pollinator adaptation
6.06	1. South African National Biodiversity Institute's <a href="http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricasol.htm">http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricasol.htm</a> (3-8-2016) 2. New Zealand Plant Coservation Network <a href="http://m.nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.aspx?ID=3110">http://m.nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.aspx?ID=3110</a> (3-8-2016)	It is known to sprout where prunings have been thrown, and it is an invasive garden escape in parts of Queensland and New South Wales in Australia and in New Zealand. 2. Vegetative spread, usually from carelessly discarded garden waste
6.07		no evidence
7.01	1. New Zealand Plant Coservation Network <a href="http://m.nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.aspx?ID=3110">http://m.nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.aspx?ID=3110</a> (3-8-2016)	1. Vegetative spread, usually from carelessly discarded garden waste
7.02	1. South African National Biodiversity Institute's <a href="http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricasol.htm">http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricasol.htm</a> (3-8-2016)	1. The Port St Johns creeper is well-known to gardeners in southern Africa, Mediterranean countries, California, Florida, Australia and Asia, and has become a popular container plant in Europe, where it is over-wintered in heated greenhouses.
7.03		no evidence
7.04	1. New Zealand Plant Coservation Network <a href="http://m.nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.aspx?ID=3110">http://m.nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.aspx?ID=3110</a> (3-8-2016) 2. 1. Encyclopedia of Life <a href="http://eol.org/pages/486195/details">http://eol.org/pages/486195/details</a> (3-8-2016)	1. seeds are rare 2. Seeds are winged (almost 1 centimeter)
7.05	1. New Zealand Plant Coservation Network <a href="http://m.nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.aspx?ID=3110">http://m.nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.aspx?ID=3110</a> (3-8-2016)	1. seeds are rare
7.06	1. New Zealand Plant Coservation Network <a href="http://m.nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.aspx?ID=3110">http://m.nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.aspx?ID=3110</a> (3-8-2016)	1. seeds are rare
7.07	1. New Zealand Plant Coservation Network <a href="http://m.nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.aspx?ID=3110">http://m.nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.aspx?ID=3110</a> (3-8-2016) 2. Encyclopedia of Life <a href="http://eol.org/pages/486195/details">http://eol.org/pages/486195/details</a> (3-8-2016)	1. seeds are rare 2. 2. no mechanism for attachment
7.08		no evidence
8.01	1. South African National Biodiversity Institute's <a href="http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricasol.htm">http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricasol.htm</a> (3-8-2016)	1. It tends not to produce many fertile seeds.
8.02		no evidence
8.03		no evidence
8.04		no evidence

8.05		no evidence
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# Pacific second screening: decision rules for species with WRA scores between 1 and 6

(from Daehler *et al.* 2004)



Vines must pass both tests