

Assessment date 18 April 2016

<i>Pseudogynoxys chenopodioides</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		
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	n	0
4.07	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	y	1
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	unk	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)	unk	-1
7.02	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y	1
7.03	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	unk	-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)	n	-1
8.01	Prolific seed production	unk	-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		?	
Total Score		0	
Implemented Pacific Second Screening		no	
Risk Assessment Results		LOW	

section	# questions answered	satisfy minimum?
A		11 yes
B		6 yes
C		12 yes
total		29 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 (http://www.nappfast.org/Plant_hardiness/NAPPFAST%20Global%20zones/10-year%20climate/PLANT_HARDINESS_10YR%20lgnd.tif). 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?409896 (2-17-2016).	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 Northern America Northern Mexico: Mexico - Tamaulipas Southern Mexico: Mexico - Veracruz Southern America Mesoamerica: Belize; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama Northern South America: Guyana; Suriname; Venezuela Western South America: Colombia
2.02		native range well known
2.03	1. Köppen-Geiger climate map (http://www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/11/1633/2007/hess-11-1633-2007.pdf). 2. GBIF http://www.gbif.org/species/3150256 (2-17-2016)	1. Distribution in the native/cultivated range occurs in As, Am, Aw, Af, Cfa, BSh
2.04	1. Climate Charts. World Climate Maps. http://www.climate-charts.com/World-Climate-Maps.html#rain (8-19-2015)	1. 39 to 195 inches of rain annually in its native region.
2.05	1. PIER http://www.hear.org/pier/species/pseudogynoxys_chenopodioides.htm (2-17-2016) 2. JSTOR Global Plants http://plants.jstor.org/compilation/Pseudogynoxys.chenopodioides (2-24-2016)	1. Introduced to Marshall Islands, Hawaii, and Ecuador 2. Introduced to North America
3.01	1. Encyclopedia of Life http://eol.org/pages/485685/details (2-17-2015) 2. Missouri Botanical Garden http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277491&isprofile=0& (2-17-2016)	1. naturalized in more or less moist areas in Puerto Rico. Native to Central America, cultivated and naturalized in the tropics and subtemperate climates. 2. Naturalized in North America
3.02	1. Big Island Invasive Species Committee http://www.biisc.org/mexican-flame-vine/ (3-5-2016) 2. PIER http://www.hear.org/pier/species/pseudogynoxys_chenopodioides.htm (3-8-2016)	1. Inhibits germination, growth, and smothers native plants. 2. Invasive in Hawaii (Yes for this question because there is evidence it is invasive but no clear evidence whether this is agriculture, environmental, or disturbance)
3.03		no evidence
3.04		no evidence
3.05		no evidence
4.01	1. Floridata http://floridata.com/Plants/Asteraceae/Pseudogynoxys%20chenopodioides/526 (3-8-2016)	No evidence of these features
4.02		no evidence
4.03		no evidence
4.04		no evidence
4.05		no evidence
4.06	1. University of Florida IFAS https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp545 (3-4-2016)	1. long-term health usually not affected by pests
4.07	1. Dave's Garden http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/1329/#b (2-17-2016) 2. Allergenica http://www.allergenica.com/Details.asp?PLANTID=134 (3-8-2016)	1. Handling plant may cause skin irritation or allergic reaction 2. All parts of the plant have an allergenic component. An itching rash has been reported after handling this ornamental vine
4.08		no evidence

4.09	1. Dave's Garden http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/1329/#b (2-17-2016) 2. Encyclopedia of Life http://eol.org/pages/485685/details (2-17-2015) 2. Missouri Botanical Garden http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277491&isprofile=0& (2-17-2016)	1. Sun: Full sun 2. It requires full sun 3. Easily grown in full sun or partial shade
4.10		Insufficient evidence
4.11	1. Floridata http://floridata.com/Plants/Asteraceae/Pseudogynoxys%20chenopodioides/526 (3-8-2016) 2. Dave's Garden http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/1329/#b (2-17-2016)	1. clambering up palm or pine tree trunks 2. climbing plant
4.12		no evidence
5.01		Family: Asteraceae
5.02		Family: Asteraceae
5.03		no evidence
5.04	1. Encyclopedia of Life http://eol.org/pages/485685/details (2-17-2015)	No evidence of these features
6.01		no evidence
6.02	1. Dave's Garden http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/1329/#b (2-17-2016) 2. Missouri Botanical Garden http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277491&isprofile=0& (2-17-2016) 3. PIER http://www.hear.org/pier/species/pseudogynoxys_chenopodioides.htm (2-17-2016)	1. Propagated from seed 2. May be grown from seed. 3. Propagated by seed
6.03		no evidence
6.04		no evidence
6.05	1. Dave's Garden http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/1329/#b (2-17-2016)	This plant is attractive to bees, butterflies and/or birds
6.06	1. University of Florida IFAS https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp545 (3-4-2016) 2. Dave's Garden http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/1329/#b (2-17-2016)	1. The green, fleshy stems will root at the nodes when in contact with soil. 2. propagated from direct sow after last frost
6.07		no evidence
7.01		no evidence
7.02	1. Encyclopedia of Life http://eol.org/pages/485685/details (2-17-2015) 2. JSTOR Global Plants http://plants.jstor.org/compilation/Pseudogynoxys.chenopodioides (2-24-2016)	1. The Mexican Flame Vine Plant is prized as an ornamental because of its showy flowers. It is widely grown in gardens in parts of the United States. 2. Pseudogynoxys chenopodioides is widely cultivated as an ornamental.
7.03		no evidence
7.04	1. Acevedo-Rodriguez, P. (2005). Vines and climbing plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Smithsonian Institution Contributions from the United States National Herbarium. Washington DC, National Museum of Natural History. 51: 1-483. http://botany.si.edu/pubs/CUSNH/vol51web.pdf (2-17-2016) 2. Big Island Invasive Species Committee http://www.biisc.org/mexican-flame-vine/ (3-5-2016)	1. Achenes turbinate, hispidulous, ca. 4 mm long; pappus of numerous white bristles, 5-7 mm long. 2. Resembles dandelion's puffy seed head with many seeds that are carried away by the wind.
7.05	1. Acevedo-Rodriguez, P. (2005). Vines and climbing plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Smithsonian Institution Contributions from the United States National Herbarium. Washington DC, National Museum of Natural History. 51: 1-483. http://botany.si.edu/pubs/CUSNH/vol51web.pdf (2-17-2016)	1. Achenes turbinate, hispidulous, ca. 4 mm long; pappus of numerous white bristles, 5-7 mm long.
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7.07	1. Acevedo-Rodriguez, P. (2005). Vines and climbing plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Smithsonian Institution Contributions from the United States National Herbarium. Washington DC, National Museum of Natural History. 51: 1-483. http://botany.si.edu/pubs/CUSNH/vol51web.pdf (2-17-2016)	1. Achenes turbinate, hispidulous, ca. 4 mm long; pappus of numerous white bristles, 5-7 mm long. No evidence of mechanism of attachment

7.08	1. Acevedo-Rodriquez, P. (2005). Vines and climbing plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Smithsonian Institution Contributions from the United States National Herbarium. Washington DC, National Museum of Natural History. 51: 1-483. http://botany.si.edu/pubs/CUSNH/vol51web.pdf (2-17-2016)	1. no evidence of consumption
8.01	1. Acevedo-Rodriquez, P. (2005). Vines and climbing plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Smithsonian Institution Contributions from the United States National Herbarium. Washington DC, National Museum of Natural History. 51: 1-483. http://botany.si.edu/pubs/CUSNH/vol51web.pdf (2-17-2016)	1. Achenes turbinate, hispidulous, ca. 4 mm long; pappus of numerous white bristles, 5-7 mm long.
8.02		no evidence
8.03		no evidence
8.04		no evidence
8.05		no evidence