

Assessment date 2 November 2015

<i>Scindapsus pictus</i> North Zone		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	1	
2.02	Quality of climate match data (0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high)	1	
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?	n	
3.01	Naturalized beyond native range	n	0
3.02	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	unk	
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	unk	0
4.03	Parasitic	n	0
4.04	Unpalatable to grazing animals	y	1
4.05	Toxic to animals	y	1
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	?	
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	unk	-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	?	
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	n	-1
7.04	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	n	-1
7.05	Propagules water dispersed	n	-1
7.06	Propagules bird dispersed	n	-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	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		?	
<b>Total Score</b>			<b>2</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		8 yes
C		17 yes
total		36 yes

Assessment date 2 November 2015

<i>Scindapsus pictus</i> Central South Zone		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?	n	
3.01	Naturalized beyond native range	n	0
3.02	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	unk	
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	unk	0
4.03	Parasitic	n	0
4.04	Unpalatable to grazing animals	y	1
4.05	Toxic to animals	y	1
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	?	
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	unk	-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	?	
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	n	-1
7.04	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	n	-1
7.05	Propagules water dispersed	n	-1
7.06	Propagules bird dispersed	n	-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	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		?	
<b>Total Score</b>			<b>2</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		8 yes
C		17 yes
total		36 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%20lgnd.tif">http://www.nappfast.org/Plant_hardiness/NAPPFAST%20Global%20zones/10-year%20climate/PLANT_HARDINESS_10YR%20lgnd.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> (0-00-0000).	No computer analysis was performed. 1. Global hardiness zone: 10, 11, 12, 13; equivalent to USDA Hardiness zones: 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 ASIA-TROPICAL Indo-China: Thailand Malesia: Brunei; Indonesia - Celebes, Java, Kalimantan, Sumatra; Malaysia; Philippines. For North zone, hardiness zones do not align 8,9) with those of the USDA zones so we selected Intermediate for 2.01 and 2.02
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> ).	1. Distribution in the native/cultivated range occurs in Aw, Af, Am
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 areas within the precipitation range of all three zones. For native regions see source data for 2.01
2.05		Worldwide distribution in the houseplant trade, however no evidence of environmental introductions
3.01		no evidence
3.02		
3.03		no evidence
3.04		no evidence
3.05		no evidence
4.01	1. Keng H, SC Chin & HTW Tan. (1998) The Concise Flora of Singapore. Volume II: Monocotyledons. Singapore University Press, Singapore. 215 pp.	These features are not evident in the species description
4.02		no evidence
4.03		no evidence
4.04	1. ASPCA <a href="http://www.aspc.org/pet-care/animal-poison-control/toxic-and-non-toxic-plants/satin-pothos">http://www.aspc.org/pet-care/animal-poison-control/toxic-and-non-toxic-plants/satin-pothos</a> (8-24-2015)	1. Poisonous to most mammals
4.05	1. ASPCA <a href="http://www.aspc.org/pet-care/animal-poison-control/toxic-and-non-toxic-plants/satin-pothos">http://www.aspc.org/pet-care/animal-poison-control/toxic-and-non-toxic-plants/satin-pothos</a> (8-24-2015) 2. Sunset <a href="http://www.sunset.com/garden/flowers-plants/plants-poisonous-to-dogs">http://www.sunset.com/garden/flowers-plants/plants-poisonous-to-dogs</a> (8-26-2015) 3. Ameridogs <a href="http://www.ameridogs.com/ToxicPlants.htm">http://www.ameridogs.com/ToxicPlants.htm</a> (8-25-2015)	1. Toxic to Dogs, Toxic to Cats 2. Toxic to dogs 3. Toxic to Dogs
4.06	1. Potho Production Guide CFREC-A Foliage Plant Research Note RH-1991-29 R.T. Poole, A.R. Chase and L.S. Osborne University of Florida, IFAS Central Florida Research and Education Center - Apopkan (8-24-2015)	1. Insects and mites are seldom serious problems on Pothos. The major arthropod pests include caterpillars, mealybugs, mites, scales and thrips. Mealybug, mite and scale infestations are typically the result of bringing infested plant material into the greenhouse.
4.07	1. Dave's Garden <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/54390/#b">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/54390/#b</a> (8-24-2015)	1. All parts of plant are poisonous if ingested, Handling plant may cause skin irritation or allergic reaction
4.08		no evidence
4.09	1. Dave's Garden <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/54390/#b">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/54390/#b</a> (8-24-2015) 2. Plant Lust <a href="http://plantlust.com/plants/scindapsus-pictus/">http://plantlust.com/plants/scindapsus-pictus/</a> (8-24-2015) 3. All Things Plants <a href="http://allthingsplants.com/plants/view/180736/Satin-Pothos-Scindapsus-pictus-Exotica/">http://allthingsplants.com/plants/view/180736/Satin-Pothos-Scindapsus-pictus-Exotica/</a> (8-24-2015)	1. Light Shade 2. Light/Bright Shade, Dappled Shade 3. Partial Shade to Full Shade

4.10		Soil information for this plant was limited, with most information pertaining to the use of the plant as a potted ornamental.
4.11	1. Royal Horticultural Society <a href="https://www.rhs.org.uk/Plants/119870/i-Scindapsus-pictus-Argyraeus/Details?returnurl=%2Fplants%2Fclimbers%3Fcontext%3Db%25253D192%252526hf%25253D12%252526l%25253Den%252526s%25253Ddesc%25252528plant_merged%25252529%252526sl%25253Dplants%252526r%25253Df%2525252Fplant_plant_type%2525252Fclimbers%26s%3Ddesc(plant_merged)%26page%3D18%26aliaspath%3D%252Fplants%252Fclimbers">https://www.rhs.org.uk/Plants/119870/i-Scindapsus-pictus-Argyraeus/Details?returnurl=%2Fplants%2Fclimbers%3Fcontext%3Db%25253D192%252526hf%25253D12%252526l%25253Den%252526s%25253Ddesc%25252528plant_merged%25252529%252526sl%25253Dplants%252526r%25253Df%2525252Fplant_plant_type%2525252Fclimbers%26s%3Ddesc(plant_merged)%26page%3D18%26aliaspath%3D%252Fplants%252Fclimbers</a> (8-24-2015) 2. Plant Lust <a href="http://plantlust.com/plants/scindapsus-pictus/">http://plantlust.com/plants/scindapsus-pictus/</a> (8-24-2015) 3. Urban Forest <a href="http://uforest.org/Species/S/Scindapsus_pictus.html">http://uforest.org/Species/S/Scindapsus_pictus.html</a> (8-24-2015)	1. Scindapsus are evergreen climbers, clinging by roots to the substrate, 2. Scindapsus pictus is a small climbing aroid from tropical Asia. The leaves are dark green with silver markings. If allowed to climb it lays flat to the surface and shingles up the tree or post it is climbing. 3. Climber
4.12		no evidence
5.01		Family: Araceae
5.02		Family: Araceae
5.03		Not a woody plant
5.04		No evidence of these features in the species description
6.01		no evidence
6.02	1. Dave's Garden <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/54390/#b">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/54390/#b</a> (8-24-2015) 2. Keng H, SC Chin & HTW Tan. (1998) The Concise Flora of Singapore. Volume II: Monocotyledons. Singapore University Press, Singapore. 215 pp.	1. plant does not set seed, flowers are sterile, or plants will not come true from seed
6.03		no evidence
6.04		no evidence
6.05		no evidence
6.06	1. Royal Horticultural Society <a href="https://www.rhs.org.uk/Plants/119870/i-Scindapsus-pictus-Argyraeus/Details?returnurl=%2Fplants%2Fclimbers%3Fcontext%3Db%25253D192%252526hf%25253D12%252526l%25253Den%252526s%25253Ddesc%25252528plant_merged%25252529%252526sl%25253Dplants%252526r%25253Df%2525252Fplant_plant_type%2525252Fclimbers%26s%3Ddesc(plant_merged)%26page%3D18%26aliaspath%3D%252Fplants%252Fclimbers">https://www.rhs.org.uk/Plants/119870/i-Scindapsus-pictus-Argyraeus/Details?returnurl=%2Fplants%2Fclimbers%3Fcontext%3Db%25253D192%252526hf%25253D12%252526l%25253Den%252526s%25253Ddesc%25252528plant_merged%25252529%252526sl%25253Dplants%252526r%25253Df%2525252Fplant_plant_type%2525252Fclimbers%26s%3Ddesc(plant_merged)%26page%3D18%26aliaspath%3D%252Fplants%252Fclimbers</a>	1. Propagate by stem cuttings
6.07		no evidence
7.01		no evidence
7.02	1. Glass House Works Nursery <a href="http://www.glasshouseworks.com/scindapsus-pictus-argyraeus">http://www.glasshouseworks.com/scindapsus-pictus-argyraeus</a> (8-26-2015) 2. Perfect Plants Nursery <a href="http://perfectplants.co.uk/plants-bulbs/house-plants/scindapsus-pictus-trebie-devils-ivy-plant-with-trail-of-at-least-100cm.html">http://perfectplants.co.uk/plants-bulbs/house-plants/scindapsus-pictus-trebie-devils-ivy-plant-with-trail-of-at-least-100cm.html</a> (8-26-2015) 3. Blue Pumilio Nursery <a href="http://bluepumilio.com/store/index.php?main_page=product_info&amp;products_id=412">http://bluepumilio.com/store/index.php?main_page=product_info&amp;products_id=412</a> (8-26-2015)	1., 2., 3., Widely available at online nurseries, popular among the global houseplant trade.
7.03		no evidence of regular contact with produce plants.
7.04	1. Keng H, SC Chin & HTW Tan. (1998) The Concise Flora of Singapore. Volume II: Monocotyledons. Singapore University Press, Singapore. 215 pp.	This species does not seed, no evidence wind dispersal of the vegetative fragments.
7.05	1. Keng H, SC Chin & HTW Tan. (1998) The Concise Flora of Singapore. Volume II: Monocotyledons. Singapore University Press, Singapore. 215 pp.	This species does not seed, no evidence of vegetative spread via waterways

7.06	1. Keng H, SC Chin & HTW Tan. (1998) The Concise Flora of Singapore. Volume II: Monocotyledons. Singapore University Press, Singapore. 215 pp.	This species does not seed, no evidence of bird dispersal of vegetative fragments.
7.07	1. Keng H, SC Chin & HTW Tan. (1998) The Concise Flora of Singapore. Volume II: Monocotyledons. Singapore University Press, Singapore. 215 pp.	no evidence
7.08	1. Keng H, SC Chin & HTW Tan. (1998) The Concise Flora of Singapore. Volume II: Monocotyledons. Singapore University Press, Singapore. 215 pp.	This plant is poisonous to most mammals and does not seed.
8.01	1. Keng H, SC Chin & HTW Tan. (1998) The Concise Flora of Singapore. Volume II: Monocotyledons. Singapore University Press, Singapore. 215 pp.	This plant does not seed
8.02	1. Keng H, SC Chin & HTW Tan. (1998) The Concise Flora of Singapore. Volume II: Monocotyledons. Singapore University Press, Singapore. 215 pp.	No evidence
8.03		no evidence of control
8.04		no evidence, however this species is only known to spread via cuttings.
8.05		no evidence