Taxon: Chlorophytum comosum (Thunb.) Jacques **Family:** Asparagaceae

Common Name(s): ribbonplant
spider ivy
spider plant

Synonym(s): Chlorophytum capense auct.
Chlorophytum sparsiflorum Baker

Assessor: Chuck Chimera **Status:** Assessor Approved **End Date:** 21 Dec 2016

WRA Score: 10.0 **Designation:** H(HPWRA) **Rating:** High Risk

Keywords: Naturalized, Succulent, Environmental Weed (Australia), Geophyte, Spreads Vegetatively

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
101	Is the species highly domesticated?	y=-3, n=0	n
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?		
103	Does the species have weedy races?		
201	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"	(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
202	Quality of climate match data	(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)	y=1, n=0	n
204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates	y=1, n=0	y
205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	y=-2, ?=-1, n=0	y
301	Naturalized beyond native range	y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205	y
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed	n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
304	Environmental weed	n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	y
305	Congeneric weed	n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	y=1, n=0	n
402	Allelopathic		
403	Parasitic	y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals		
405	Toxic to animals	y=1, n=0	n
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens		
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	y=1, n=0	n
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	y=1, n=0	n
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	y=1, n=0	y

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y=1, n=0	y
411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	n
412	Forms dense thickets		
501	Aquatic	y=5, n=0	n
502	Grass	y=1, n=0	n
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y=1, n=0	n
504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	y=1, n=0	y
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	y=1, n=0	n
602	Produces viable seed	y=1, n=-1	y
603	Hybridizes naturally		
604	Self-compatible or apomictic		
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	y
607	Minimum generative time (years)	1 year = 1, 2 or 3 years = 0, 4+ years = -1	1
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y=1, n=-1	y
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y=1, n=-1	y
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	y=1, n=-1	n
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y=1, n=-1	n
705	Propagules water dispersed		
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	n
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y=1, n=-1	n
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y=1, n=-1	n
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	y=1, n=-1	n
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)		
803	Well controlled by herbicides		
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y=1, n=-1	y
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)		

Supporting Data:

Qsn #	Question	Answer
101	**Is the species highly domesticated?**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Eggli, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	[No evidence of domestication] "A very variable complex of plants. For a longer discussion and synonymy, see Nordal & a1. (1997: 57-58)."

102	**Has the species become naturalized where grown?**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. 2016. Personal Communication	NA

103	**Does the species have weedy races?**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. 2016. Personal Communication	NA

201	**Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"**	**High**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	USDA NRCS. 2016. World Soil Resources / Global Soil Regions Map. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	"Native: Africa East Tropical Africa: Kenya; Tanzania; Uganda Northeast Tropical Africa: Ethiopia South Tropical Africa: Malawi; Mozambique; Zambia; Zimbabwe Southern Africa: South Africa - Eastern Cape, - KwaZulu-Natal, - Limpopo, - Mpumalanga, - Western Cape; Swaziland West Tropical Africa: Cote D'Ivoire; Liberia; Nigeria; Sierra Leone West-Central Tropical Africa: Cameroon; Equatorial Guinea; Zaire"

202	**Quality of climate match data**	**High**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	USDA NRCS. 2016. World Soil Resources / Global Soil Regions Map. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	

Qsn #	Question	Answer
203	**Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Gilman, E. F. (1999). Chlorophytum comosum. Fact Sheet FPS-126. University of Florida IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	"USDA hardiness zones: 9B through 11"
	Missouri Botanical Garden. (2016). Chlorophytum comosum. http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b547. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	"Zone: 9 to 11" ... "In warmer areas where outdoor cultivation is possible, grow in light shade in well-drained soil. Indoor plants need bright indirect sunlight and watering well when in full growth. Keep moderately moist and temperatures above 45°F. Ideal temperatures are between 55° and 70°. Do not over fertilize as heavily fertilized plants may not form as many new plantlets. "

204	**Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates**	**y**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	USDA NRCS. 2016. World Soil Resources / Global Soil Regions Map. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	"Native: Africa East Tropical Africa: Kenya; Tanzania; Uganda Northeast Tropical Africa: Ethiopia South Tropical Africa: Malawi; Mozambique; Zambia; Zimbabwe Southern Africa: South Africa - Eastern Cape, - KwaZulu-Natal, - Limpopo, - Mpumalanga, - Western Cape; Swaziland West Tropical Africa: Cote D'Ivoire; Liberia; Nigeria; Sierra Leone West-Central Tropical Africa: Cameroon; Equatorial Guinea; Zaire"

205	**Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?**	**y**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Staples, G.W. & Herbst, D.R. 2005. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	"now ubiquitous in cultivation the world over."
	Whistler, W.A. 2000. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR	"widely cultivated in subtropical and tropical areas"

301	**Naturalized beyond native range**	**y**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	USDA NRCS. 2016. World Soil Resources / Global Soil Regions Map. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	". natzd. elsewhere"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Diamond, A. R. (2014). New and noteworthy vascular plant records from Alabama. Phytoneuron 2014-103: 1-10	"Alabama. Conecuh Co.: Evergreen, along a small creek in wooded area S of US Hwy 31, west of Bowles Street, and E of Park Street, W of old Evergreen Cemetery, 31.434910° -86.950095°, 22 Jun 2013, Diamond 24273." ... "This species has previously been reported from Hillsborough and Indian River counties in Florida (Wunderlin & Hansen 2008) and Lowndes County in Georgia (BONAP 2013). The plants were growing in a disturbed woodland adjacent to a small stream. Plants were observed to persist over several winters, dying back to ground level with freezing temperatures. Flowering was observed but no fruit were seen. Reproduction appears to be by plantlets produced on the inflorescence."
	Seliya, A., & Patel, N. (2014). New Species Record of Liliaceae Family. Life Sciences Leaflets, 49: 25-27	"Chlorophytum comosum (Thunb.) Jacques is reported as a new record for Gujarat state in India."
	Howell, C. J., & Sawyer, J. W. (2006). New Zealand naturalised vascular plant checklist. New Zealand Plant Conservation Network, Wellington, NZ	"Chlorophytum comosum ... Casual"
	Queensland Government. (2016). Weeds of Australia. Chlorophytum comosum. http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	"Naturalised in south-eastern Queensland, in the coastal districts of central New South Wales, in central Victoria and in south-western Western Australia. Also naturalised on Lord Howe Island and in south-eastern USA (i.e. Alabama and Florida)."
	Benitez, D.M., R. Loh, T. Tunison, N.G. Zimmer, J. Makaike, R. Mattos and M. Casali. (2012). The distribution of invasive plant species of concern in the Kīlauea and Mauna Loa strip areas of Hawai'I Volcanoes National Park, 2000-2010. Tech. Report No. 179. HCSU & PCSU, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI	"Spider plant (Chlorophytum comosum) is an ornamental lily native to South Africa. Spider plant is commonly cultivated in Hawai'i (Staples and Herbst 2005) but is not known to be naturalized (Wagner et al. 1999). Within HAVO, spider plant was not documented on previous flora checklists published in 1966 (Fosberg) nor 1988 (Higashino et al.). In 2003, two spider plants were encountered in the administrative area of the park. The plants were found on the south side of the Concessions Dorm, adjacent to the Volcano House, rooted above landscaped grasses and surrounded by native rain forest. The plants were vigorous, although no reproductive structures were observed. No other spider plants were observed in a perimeter search of the area or in detailed surveys of the park residential and administrative areas. The proximity of the plants to buildings suggests that these may have persisted from past cultivation. Though spider plant is not considered invasive, removal of these plants is recommended because this species is an exotic addition to HAVO's flora and numbers are small."
	Wagner, W.L., Herbst, D.R.& Lorence, D.H. 2016. Flora of the Hawaiian Islands. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. http://botany.si.edu/. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	No evidence to date

302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Randall, R.P. 2012. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	No evidence

303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed	n

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Randall, R.P. 2012. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	No evidence

304	Environmental weed	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Gilman, E. F. (1999). Chlorophytum comosum. Fact Sheet FPS-126. University of Florida IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	"Invasive potential: aggressive, spreading plant"
	Queensland Government. (2016). Weeds of Australia. Chlorophytum comosum. http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	"Spider plant (Chlorophytum comosum) is regarded as a minor environmental weed in New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria. Plants become established in native habitats when they are introduced to the area in discarded garden refuse. Once established they spread by plantlets and individual clumps can spread quite extensively, excluding native plants in the ground layer of natural vegetation. This species is mainly a problem in urban bushland and coastal sites near Brisbane and Sydney. In the Sydney area, spider plant (Chlorophytum comosum) is also found in grassy woodlands and sandstone vegetation. In Western Australia, it has been recordec spreading into burnt and disturbed karri-marri forest and along highly disturbed creeklines."
	Randall, R.P. 2012. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Cited as naturalized and/or an environmental weed] "Chlorophytum comosum (Thunb.) J.Jacq. Asparagaceae See: Chlorophytum capense auct. Cultivated Aquatic - Refs: 32 1278-N, 1262-E, 1259-E, 1157-CN, 1122-C, 1049-N, 1030-N, 1024-N, 1007- N, 945-N, 919-U, 869-W, 853 -W, 819- N, 794-N, 742-N, 505-E, 401-C, 354-N, 314-C, 310-AEN, 296-E, 290-E, 251-U, 198-N, 189-E, 168-CEI, 121-W, 101-N, 85-N, 73-E, 15 -N"

305	Congeneric weed	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Randall, R.P. 2012. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	Chlorophytum borivilianum & Chlorophytum capense included in compendium, but no evidence of detrimental impacts found

401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Eggli, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	"Perennial evergreen herbs to 80 cm tall" [No evidence]

402	Allelopathic	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. 2016. Personal Communication	Unknown

Qsn #	Question	Answer
403	**Parasitic**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Eggli, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	"Perennial evergreen herbs to 80 cm tall" [Asparagaceae. No evidence]

404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. 2016. Personal Communication	Unknown

405	Toxic to animals	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	California Poison Control System. 2009. Know Your Plants. http://www.calpoison.org/hcp/KNOW%20YOUR%20PLANTS-plant%20list%20for%20CPCS%2009B.pdf. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	"Table 1. – Nontoxic Plants by Common Name" [Includes Chlorophytum comosum]
	Quattrocchi, U. 2012. CRC World Dictionary of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants: Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	No evidence

406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Misra, R. L., & Mishra, S. D. (1994). Spider plant, Chlorophytum comosum Baker-a new host for root knot nematode, Meloidogyne incognita Chitwood. Progressive Horticulture, 26(1/2), 104-105	"Meloidogyne incognita was found damaging Chlorophytum comosum."
	Missouri Botanical Garden. (2016). Chlorophytum comosum. http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b547. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	"Problems - Plants are susceptible to root rot if waterlogged, whiteflies, spider mites, scales and aphids. Leaf tips turn brown from too little water, too low humidity, too much salts and excess of fluorides in the water. The foliage will also scald if placed in direct sun."
	Gilman, E. F. (1999). Chlorophytum comosum. Fact Sheet FPS-126. University of Florida IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	"Problems include spider mites and mealy bugs. Pests and Diseases Plants are susceptible to root rot in poorly drained soils."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
407	**Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Quattrocchi, U. 2012. CRC World Dictionary of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants: Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[No evidence] "Antitumour promoter compounds."
	Wagstaff, D.J. 2008. International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	No evidence

408	**Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Eggli, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	No evidence

409	**Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle**	**y**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Gilman, E. F. (1999). Chlorophytum comosum. Fact Sheet FPS-126. University of Florida IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	"Light requirement: plant grows in the shade"
	Missouri Botanical Garden. (2016). Chlorophytum comosum. http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b547. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	"Sun: Part shade to full shade"

410	**Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)**	**y**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Van Jaarsveld, E. 2012. Aloe L. Chlorophytum comosum. PlantZAfrica. SANBI. http://pza.sanbi.org/chlorophytum-comosum. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	"It grows on a variety of soils (volcanic or sedimentary) derived from sandstone, shale, dolorite or granite. The soils are usually slightly acidic."
	Gilman, E. F. (1999). Chlorophytum comosum. Fact Sheet FPS-126. University of Florida IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL. http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	"Soil tolerances: clay; sand; acidic; slightly alkaline; loam"
	Shoot Gardening. (2016). Chlorophytum comosum 'Variegatum' (Ribbon spider plant). https://www.shootgardening.co.uk/plant/chlorophytum-comosum-variegatum. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	"Soil type - Chalky, Clay, Loamy, Sandy (will tolerate most soil types) Soil drainage - Moist but well-drained, Well-drained Soil pH - Acid, Alkaline, Neutral"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
411	**Climbing or smothering growth habit**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Eggli, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	"Perennial evergreen herbs to 80 cm tall"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
412	**Forms dense thickets**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Eggli, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	"coastal forest, savanna and thickets" [A component of thicket vegetation, but no evidence that it dense stands]
	Queensland Government. (2016). Weeds of Australia. Chlorophytum comosum. http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	"Once established they spread by plantlets and individual clumps can spread quite extensively, excluding native plants in the ground layer of natural vegetation." [Can exclude other vegetation]
	Van Jaarsveld, E. 2012. Aloe L. Chlorophytum comosum. PlantZAfrica. SANBI. http://pza.sanbi.org/chlorophytum-comosum. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	[Possibly Yes] "Chlorophytum comosum often grows in dominant stands in forested moist river valleys (Mucina & Rutherford 2006). This is due to the effective vegetative propagation by means of the plantlets rooting on the spreading inflorescence."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
501	**Aquatic**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Eggli, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	[Terrestrial] "coastal forest, savanna and thickets"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
502	**Grass**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	USDA NRCS. 2016. World Soil Resources / Global Soil Regions Map. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	Family: Asparagaceae Subfamily: Agavoideae

Qsn #	Question	Answer
503	**Nitrogen fixing woody plant**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	USDA NRCS. 2016. World Soil Resources / Global Soil Regions Map. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	Family: Asparagaceae Subfamily: Agavoideae

Qsn #	Question	Answer
504	**Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)**	**y**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Whistler, W.A. 2000. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR	"Herb, rosette forming, from a tuberous rhizome"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
601	**Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Van Jaarsveld, E. 2012. Aloe L. Chlorophytum comosum. PlantZAfrica. SANBI. http://pza.sanbi.org/chlorophytum-comosum. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	"Chlorophytum comosum is widespread and not threatened in its habitat. It was therefore not necessary to include it in the Red Data Book (Raimondo et al . 2009)."
	Eggli, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	[No evidence] "C. comosum (Thunberg) Jacques (J. Soc. Imp. Centr. Hort. 8: 345, 1862). T: RSA, Eastern Cape (Thunberg s.n. [UPS]). - D: RSA (Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Northern Prov.); coastal forest, savanna and thickets, summer-flowering."

602	**Produces viable seed**	**y**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Staples, G.W. & Herbst, D.R. 2005. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	"Propagation is nearly always by separation of the plantlets that proliferate along the inflorescence branches; division of mature clumps of plants and sowing of seed are also possible."
	Dehgan, B. (1998) Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL	propagation: seeds, offsets, or division

603	**Hybridizes naturally**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. 2016. Personal Communication	Unknown

604	**Self-compatible or apomictic**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Poulsen, A. D., & Nordal, I. (2005). A phenetic analysis and revision of Guineo-Congolean rain forest taxa of Chlorophytum (Anthericaceae). Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society, 148(1), 1-20	[Unknown for C. comosum] "The few taxa in Chlorophytum so far investigated for reproductive traits have proved to be self-compatible with high autodeposition efficiency (Kativu, 1994b)."

605	**Requires specialist pollinators**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Van Jaarsveld, E. 2012. Aloe L. Chlorophytum comosum. PlantZAfrica. SANBI. http://pza.sanbi.org/chlorophytum-comosum. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	"The small white flowers are rather insignificant and are pollinated by insects."

606	**Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation**	**y**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Queensland Government. (2016). Weeds of Australia. Chlorophytum comosum. http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	"Once established they spread by plantlets and individual clumps can spread quite extensively, excluding native plants in the ground layer of natural vegetation."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Seliya, A., & Patel, N. (2014). New Species Record of Liliaceae Family. Life Sciences Leaflets, 49: 25-27	"Plants arise from tuberous rhizomes to form loose mounds of rosettes 1 m to 2 m tall and wide which spread to develop dense colonies from the stiff arching wiry stems." ... "viviparous plantlets form on the terminus of these stalks and produce fleshy aerial rootlets."
	Whistler, W.A. 2000. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR	"with plantlets on the dropping inflorescences rooting where they touch the ground"

607	Minimum generative time (years)	1
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Kubiak, P. J. 2009. Fire responses of bushland plants after the January 1994 wildfires in northern Sydney. Cunninghamia, 11(1): 131-165	"Chlorophytum comosum ... Juvenile periods - c.1y"
	Van Jaarsveld, E. 2012. Aloe L. Chlorophytum comosum. PlantZAfrica. SANBI. http://pza.sanbi.org/chlorophytum-comosum. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	"Plants should reach flowering size within a year."

701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Nursery & Garden Industry Australia. 2007. Grow Me Instead - A Guide for Gardeners on the New South Wales South Coast. http://www.kiama.nsw.gov.au/. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	"It is often spread by dumping."
	Patil, S. M., Chandanshive, V. V., Tamboli, A. S., Adsul, A. A., Yadav, S. R., & Govindwar, S. P. (2015). Analysis of genetic variability in endemic medicinal plants of genus Chlorophytum from the Indian subcontinent using amplified fragment length polymorphism marker. Comptes Rendus Biologies, 338(12), 838-845	[No evidence] "In the genus Chlorophytum, the mode of seed dispersal is unspecialised, which leads to ineffective seed dispersal occurring over long distances, so gene flow through seeds is constrained"

702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Staples, G.W. & Herbst, D.R. 2005. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	"now ubiquitous in cultivation the world over. it is common in Hawaii, where it is often grown as an indoor or outdoor ground cover or bedding plant and is also favored as a houseplant and hanging basket subject."

703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Staples, G.W. & Herbst, D.R. 2005. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	"now ubiquitous in cultivation the world over." [No evidence, despite widespread cultivation]

704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	n

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Patil, S. M., Chandanshive, V. V., Tamboli, A. S., Adsul, A. A., Yadav, S. R., & Govindwar, S. P. (2015). Analysis of genetic variability in endemic medicinal plants of genus Chlorophytum from the Indian subcontinent using amplified fragment length polymorphism marker. Comptes Rendus Biologies, 338(12), 838-845	"In the genus Chlorophytum, the mode of seed dispersal is unspecialised, which leads to ineffective seed dispersal occurring over long distances, so gene flow through seeds is constrained [43]."

705	Propagules water dispersed	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Diamond, A. R. (2014). New and noteworthy vascular plant records from Alabama. Phytoneuron 2014-103: 1-10	"The plants were growing in a disturbed woodland adjacent to a small stream. Plants were observed to persist over several winters, dying back to ground level with freezing temperatures. Flowering was observed but no fruit were seen. Reproduction appears to be by plantlets produced on the inflorescence." [Plantlets or vegetative parts might be moved by water if growing in proximity to riparian areas]

706	Propagules bird dispersed	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Patil, S. M., Chandanshive, V. V., Tamboli, A. S., Adsul, A. A., Yadav, S. R., & Govindwar, S. P. (2015). Analysis of genetic variability in endemic medicinal plants of genus Chlorophytum from the Indian subcontinent using amplified fragment length polymorphism marker. Comptes Rendus Biologies, 338(12), 838-845	"In the genus Chlorophytum, the mode of seed dispersal is unspecialised, which leads to ineffective seed dispersal occurring over long distances, so gene flow through seeds is constrained [43]."
	Van Jaarsveld, E. 2012. Aloe L. Chlorophytum comosum. PlantZAfrica. SANBI. http://pza.sanbi.org/chlorophytum-comosum. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	"The small flattish seeds are borne in capsules which ripen during summer and autumn. The ripe capsules are held in an erect position." [No evidence]

707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Patil, S. M., Chandanshive, V. V., Tamboli, A. S., Adsul, A. A., Yadav, S. R., & Govindwar, S. P. (2015). Analysis of genetic variability in endemic medicinal plants of genus Chlorophytum from the Indian subcontinent using amplified fragment length polymorphism marker. Comptes Rendus Biologies, 338(12), 838-845	"In the genus Chlorophytum, the mode of seed dispersal is unspecialised, which leads to ineffective seed dispersal occurring over long distances, so gene flow through seeds is constrained [43]."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
708	**Propagules survive passage through the gut**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Patil, S. M., Chandanshive, V. V., Tamboli, A. S., Adsul, A. A., Yadav, S. R., & Govindwar, S. P. (2015). Analysis of genetic variability in endemic medicinal plants of genus Chlorophytum from the Indian subcontinent using amplified fragment length polymorphism marker. Comptes Rendus Biologies, 338(12), 838-845	"In the genus Chlorophytum, the mode of seed dispersal is unspecialised, which leads to ineffective seed dispersal occurring over long distances, so gene flow through seeds is constrained [43]."

801	**Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Whistler, W.A. 2000. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR	"Fruit a leathery capsule, deeply three-lobed, wider than long." [does not usually produce seeds]
	Nursery & Garden Industry Australia. 2007. Grow Me Instead - A Guide for Gardeners on the New South Wales South Coast. http://www.kiama.nsw.gov.au/. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	"This grass-like plant from southern Africa can spread by seed but most often spreads by forming new plantlets at the tips of the flowering stems. These take root when they contact the soil." [More commonly spreads vegetatively]

802	**Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. (2016) Seed Information Database (SID). Version 7.1. http://data.kew.org/sid/. [Accessed 21 Dec 2016]	[Unknown] "Storage Behaviour: No data available for species. Of 4 known taxa of genus Chlorophytum, 100.00% Orthodox(p/?)"

803	**Well controlled by herbicides**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. 2016. Personal Communication	Unknown. No information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this species

804	**Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire**	**y**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Kubiak, P. J. 2009. Fire responses of bushland plants after the January 1994 wildfires in northern Sydney. Cunninghamia, 11(1): 131-165	"pR = probably resprouted after the fires"
	Dehgan, B. (1998) Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL	propagation: seeds, offsets, or division [probably yes, with rhizome and propagate vegetatively]

805	**Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. 2016. Personal Communication	Unknown

Summary of Risk Traits:

High Risk / Undesirable Traits
• Grows in tropical climates
• Naturalized in several locations (but no evidence from Hawaiian Islands)
• Regarded as an environmental weed in Australia
• Shade tolerant
• Tolerates many soil types
• A geophyte (able to persist from tuberous roots)
• Reproduces by seeds and vegetatively by plantlets that form on inflorescence
• Reaches maturity in one year
• Dispersed by dumped garden waste
• Tolerates fire and resprouts from cutting or damage to foliage

Low Risk Traits
• No reports of invasiveness or naturalization in the Hawaiian Islands to date, despite widespread cultivation
• Unarmed (no spines, thorns, or burrs)
• Non-toxic
• Ornamental
• Primarily spreads vegetatively, limiting long distance dispersal