Family: ***Commelinaceae***

Taxon: ***Commelina communis***

Synonym: ***Common Name:*** Asiatic daisy

Questionaire : current 20090513 **Assessor:** Patti Clifford **Designation:** H(HPWRA)

Status: Assessor Approved **Data Entry Person:** Patti Clifford **WRA Score 21**

101	**Is the species highly domesticated?**	**y=-3, n=0**	**n**
102	**Has the species become naturalized where grown?**	**y=1, n=-1**	
103	**Does the species have weedy races?**	**y=1, n=-1**	
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)**	**Low**
202	**Quality of climate match data**	**(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)**	**Low**
203	**Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)**	**y=1, n=0**	**y**
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)**	**y**
303	**Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed**	**n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)**	**y**
304	**Environmental weed**	**n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)**	**n**
305	**Congeneric weed**	**n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)**	**y**
401	**Produces spines, thorns or burrs**	**y=1, n=0**	**n**
402	**Allelopathic**	**y=1, n=0**	
403	**Parasitic**	**y=1, n=0**	**n**
404	**Unpalatable to grazing animals**	**y=1, n=-1**	**n**
405	**Toxic to animals**	**y=1, n=0**	**n**
406	**Host for recognized pests and pathogens**	**y=1, n=0**	
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**	
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**	**y**

412	**Forms dense thickets**	**y=1, n=0**	**n**
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**	**n**
601	**Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat**	**y=1, n=0**	
602	**Produces viable seed**	**y=1, n=-1**	**y**
603	**Hybridizes naturally**	**y=1, n=-1**	
604	**Self-compatible or apomictic**	**y=1, n=-1**	**y**
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**	**y**
704	**Propagules adapted to wind dispersal**	**y=1, n=-1**	**n**
705	**Propagules water dispersed**	**y=1, n=-1**	**y**
706	**Propagules bird dispersed**	**y=1, n=-1**	
707	**Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)**	**y=1, n=-1**	**n**
708	**Propagules survive passage through the gut**	**y=1, n=-1**	
801	**Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)**	**y=1, n=-1**	
802	**Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)**	**y=1, n=-1**	**y**
803	**Well controlled by herbicides**	**y=-1, n=1**	**n**
804	**Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire**	**y=1, n=-1**	
805	**Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)**	**y=-1, n=1**	

Designation: H(HPWRA) **WRA Score** **21**

Supporting Data:

101	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] No evidence of domestication that reduces invasive traits.
102	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Has the species become naturalized where grown? NA]
103	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Does the species have weedy races? NA]
201	2011. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) [Online Database Index]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical" 0-low] Native range: ASIA-TEMPERATE Caucasus: Georgia Russian Far East: Russian Federation - Amur, Khabarovsk, Primorye, Sakhalin China: China Eastern Asia: Japan - Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu
203	2009. Ulloa, S.M./Owen, M.D.K.. Response of Asiatic dayflower (Commelina communis) to glyphosate and alternatives in soybean. Weed Science. 57: 74-80.	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)?] "Kutbay and Ucan (1998) reported that Asiatic dayflower has broad ecological tolerance to climatic and soil factors."
204	1976. Morton, J.F.. Pestiferous spread of many ornamental and fruit species in South Florida. Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society. 89: 348-353.	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] Commelina communis L. DAYFLOWER. Eastern Asia. Naturalized about gardens, on moist banks and in waste grounds.
205	2009. Ulloa, S.M./Owen, M.D.K.. Response of Asiatic dayflower (Commelina communis) to glyphosate and alternatives in soybean. Weed Science. 57: 74-80.	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] Commelina communis is a cosmopolitan weed and widely distributed around the world, principally in the northern hemisphere. In the United States, Asiatic dayflower is mostly located in the Midwest and along the East coast .
205	2011. Hilty, J.. Asiatic Dayflower - Commelina communis. www.illinoiswildflowers.infor, http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/asia_dayflower.htm	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] The Asiatic Dayflower has become the most common Commelina sp. (Dayflower) in Illinois for reasons that are not entirely clear.
205	2011. Lye, K.A.. Asiatic dayflower Commelina communis, a new weed to Norway?. Blyttia. 69: 123-129.	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] "During local registration work in Hobol parish, Østfold, in Southeast Norway fifteen plants of Commelina communis were discovered in a wasteland field at 95 m a.s.l.
301	2011. Hilty, J.. Asiatic Dayflower - Commelina communis. www.illinoiswildflowers.infor, http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/asia_dayflower.htm	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] The Asiatic Dayflower is a common plant that occurs in most counties of Illinois (see Distribution Map). It appears to be spreading into all areas of the state. Habitats include edges of floodplain forests, thickets, edges of gardens and yards, areas along buildings, fence rows, vacant lots, and waste areas. This plant prefers disturbed areas, although it occasionally invades natural areas.
302	2007. Nice, G./Johnson, B.. Asiatic dayflower pretty but hard to control. Purdue University Extension Science, http://www.btny.purdue.edu/WeedScience/2007/AsiaticDayflower07.pdf	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? Yes] Asiatic dayflower (Commelina communis) can be a problematic weed in lawns and gardens, but it appears over the past several years to be spreading into no-till corn and soybean. It is one of the 16 weeds mentioned in the “Weed to Watch” handout.
302	2011. Hilty, J.. Asiatic Dayflower - Commelina communis. www.illinoiswildflowers.infor, http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/asia_dayflower.htm	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? Yes] The Asiatic Dayflower is a common plant that occurs in most counties of Illinois (see Distribution Map). It appears to be spreading into all areas of the state. Habitats include edges of floodplain forests, thickets, edges of gardens and yards, areas along buildings, fence rows, vacant lots, and waste areas. This plant prefers disturbed areas, although it occasionally invades natural areas.
303	2007. Nice, G./Johnson, B.. Asiatic dayflower pretty but hard to control. Purdue University Extension Science, http://www.btny.purdue.edu/WeedScience/2007/AsiaticDayflower07.pdf	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? Yes]Asiatic dayflower (Commelina communis) can be a problematic weed in lawns and gardens, but it appears over the past several years to be spreading into no-till corn and soybean. It is one of the 16 weeds mentioned in the “Weed to Watch” handout.

303	2008. Owen, M.D.K.. Weed species shifts in glyphosate-resistant crops. Pest Management Science. 64: 377-387.	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? Yes] "Asiatic dayflower (Commelina communis L.) has been a serious, albeit scattered weed problem in soybean, peanut and cotton fields in the midwest, midsouth and southeast USA for a number of years. Recent information suggests that Asiatic dayflower is spreading, although not quickly (Boerboom C, private communication, 2007). In GR cotton, for example, Asiatic dayflower is difficult to control with glyphosate. Apparent natural tolerance to glyphosate and other biological characteristics (i.e. extended germination period) contribute to the inability of growers effectively to manage this weed."
304	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Environmental weed? No] No evidence.
305	1999. Galinato, M.I./Moody, K./Piggin, C.M.. Upland rice weeds of south and southeast Asia. International Rice Research Institute, http://books.google.com/books?id=NLLDcrAyn2kC&pg=PA31&dq=commelina+diffusa&hl=en&ei=vlXRTtqtE4OH2AWjpK29CQ&sa=X&oi=book_res	[Congeneric weed? Yes] "Commelina diffusa is a pantropical weed extending somewhat into temperate zones. Widely distributed and has been reported as a weed in 17 crops in 26 countries."
401	2008. efloras.org. Flora of China Vol. 24 [online flora]. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, Cambridge, MA, http://www.efloras.org	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Herbs annual. Stems creeping, diffuse, numerous branched, to more than 1 m, glabrous proximally, puberulent distally. Leaf sheaths glabrous; leaf blade lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, 3--9 × 1.5--2 cm, glabrous. Involucral bracts borne opposite leaves, with 1.5--4 cm long stalk, cordate, folded, 1.2--2.5 cm, often hirsute-ciliate, apex acute. Proximal branch of cincinni with peduncle ca. 8 mm and 1 or 2 male flowers, distal branch with short peduncle and 3 or 4 bisexual flowers, nearly included in involucral bracts; pedicels ca. 3 mm at anthesis, curved and less than 6 mm in fruit. Sepals ca. 5 mm, membranous. Petals dark blue, 9--10 mm except proximal one ca. 5 mm. Capsule ellipsoid, 5--7 mm, 2-valved. Seeds 2 per valve, brown-yellow, semiellipsoid, 2--3 mm, flat on 1 surface, irregularly pitted, truncate at 1 end."
402	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Allelopathic? Unknown]
403	2008. efloras.org. Flora of China Vol. 24 [online flora]. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, Cambridge, MA, http://www.efloras.org	[Parasitic? No] Commelinaceae.
404	2011. Hilty, J.. Asiatic Dayflower - Commelina communis. www.illinoiswildflowers.infor, http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/asia_dayflower.htm	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? No] The foliage of Dayflowers is a preferred food source of the White-Tailed Deer.
405	2011. National Center for Biotechnology Information. PubMed. U.S. National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/	[Toxic to animals? No] No evidence of toxicity.
405	2011. Specialized Information Services, U.S. National Library of Medicine. TOXNET toxicology data network [online database]. National Institutes of Health, http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/	[Toxic to animals? No] No evidence of toxicity.
406	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? unknown]
407	2011. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Asiatic dayflower, blue dayflower, Commelina communis. Dave's Garden, http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/653/	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans?] Handling plant may cause skin irritation or allergic reaction.
407	2011. National Center for Biotechnology Information. PubMed. U.S. National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] No evidence.
407	2011. Specialized Information Services, U.S. National Library of Medicine. TOXNET toxicology data network [online database]. National Institutes of Health, http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] No evidence.
408	2008. efloras.org. Flora of China Vol. 24 [online flora]. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, Cambridge, MA, http://www.efloras.org	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] Herbaceous annual.

409	2011. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Asiatic dayflower, blue dayflower, Commelina communis. Dave's Garden, http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/653/	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle?] Full sun.
409	2011. Hilty, J.. Asiatic Dayflower - Commelina communis. www.illinoiswildflowers.infor, http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/asia_dayflower.htm	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle?] This plant also tolerates full sun and light shade.
410	2009. Ulloa, S.M./Owen, M.D.K.. Response of Asiatic dayflower (Commelina communis) to glyphosate and alternatives in soybean. Weed Science. 57: 74-80.	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)? Yes] "Kutbay and Ucan (1998) reported that Asiatic dayflower has broad ecological tolerance to climatic and soil factors."
410	2011. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Asiatic dayflower, blue dayflower, Commelina communis. Dave's Garden, http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/653/	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)? Yes] Soil pH requirements: 5.6 to 6.0 (acidic) 6.1 to 6.5 (mildly acidic) 6.6 to 7.5 (neutral)
411	2011. Hilty, J.. Asiatic Dayflower - Commelina communis. www.illinoiswildflowers.infor, http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/asia_dayflower.htm	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? Yes] This plant can root at the leaf nodes on moist ground, forming new plants vegetatively. At favorable sites, the Asiatic Dayflower forms colonies that can exclude other species of plants
412	2008. efloras.org. Flora of China Vol. 24 [online flora]. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, Cambridge, MA, http://www.efloras.org	[Forms dense thickets? No] Herbs annual. Stems creeping, diffuse, numerous branched, to more than 1 m.
501	2008. efloras.org. Flora of China Vol. 24 [online flora]. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, Cambridge, MA, http://www.efloras.org	[Aquatic? No] Annual herb; terrestrial.
502	2008. efloras.org. Flora of China Vol. 24 [online flora]. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, Cambridge, MA, http://www.efloras.org	[Grass? No] Commelinaceae.
503	2008. efloras.org. Flora of China Vol. 24 [online flora]. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, Cambridge, MA, http://www.efloras.org	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Herbaceous annual. Commelinaceae.
504	2008. efloras.org. Flora of China Vol. 24 [online flora]. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, Cambridge, MA, http://www.efloras.org	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] Herbaceous annual.
602	2011. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Asiatic dayflower, blue dayflower, Commelina communis. Dave's Garden, http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/653/	[Produces viable seed? Yes] Propagated by seed.
603	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Hybridizes naturally? Unknown]
604	2007. Ushimaru, A./Watanabe, T./Nakata, K.. Colored floral organs influence pollinator behavior and pollen transfer in Commelina communis (Commelinaceae). American Journal of Botany. 94: 249-258.	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Yes] Commelina communis is self-compatible.
605	2007. Ushimaru, A./Watanabe, T./Nakata, K.. Colored floral organs influence pollinator behavior and pollen transfer in Commelina communis (Commelinaceae). American Journal of Botany. 94: 249-258.	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] Syrphid flies (Episyrphus balteatus) and Japanese honey bees (Apis cerana japonica) were seen visiting Commelina communis flowers in this study.
605	2011. Hilty, J.. Asiatic Dayflower - Commelina communis. www.illinoiswildflowers.infor, http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/asia_dayflower.htm	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] Primarily bees pollinate the flowers.

606	2011. Hilty, J.. Asiatic Dayflower - Commelina communis. www.illinoiswildflowers.infor, http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/asia_dayflower.htm	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Yes] This plant can root at the leaf nodes on moist ground, forming new plants vegetatively. At favorable sites, the Asiatic Dayflower forms colonies that can exclude other species of plants
607	2008. efloras.org. Flora of China Vol. 24 [online flora]. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, Cambridge, MA, http://www.efloras.org	[Minimum generative time (years)? 1] Annual.
607	2011. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Asiatic dayflower, blue dayflower, Commelina communis. Dave's Garden, http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/653/	[Minimum generative time (years)? 1] Annual.
701	2011. Hilty, J.. Asiatic Dayflower - Commelina communis. www.illinoiswildflowers.infor, http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/asia_dayflower.htm	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? Yes] Habitats include edges of floodplain forests, thickets, edges of gardens and yards, areas along buildings, fence rows, vacant lots, and waste areas. This plant prefers disturbed areas, although it occasionally invades natural areas.
702	2011. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Asiatic dayflower, blue dayflower, Commelina communis. Dave's Garden, http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/653/	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] Sixteen members of Dave's Garden have or want Commelina communis propagules.
703	2011. Lye, K.A.. Asiatic dayflower Commelina communis, a new weed to Norway?. Blyttia. 69: 123-129.	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? Yes] "During local registration work in Hobol parish, Østfold, in Southeast Norway fifteen plants of Commelina communis were discovered in a wasteland field at 95 m a.s.l. The locality is situated at 10°55′E and 59°37′N and is a new northern limit for the species. While this East Asian plant has become invasive and a troublesome weed in some gardens of eastern North America, it is postulated that summer temperatures (mean temperature for July is 16-18°C) are not high enough for this species to become invasive in Norway at present. However, with postulated climatic change, increasing temperatures may provide better habitats for the species in the future. It is assumed that seeds of the Asiatic dayflower reached Norway as pollution in rice sacs imported from Asia. The seeds were probably thrown on the street as waste from one of the Asian food shops in Oslo. Every spring after snowmelt street waste is collected by special machines, and such street-waste has in fact been deposited at the locality in Hobøl, 40 km south of Oslo."
704	2008. efloras.org. Flora of China Vol. 24 [online flora]. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, Cambridge, MA, http://www.efloras.org	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] Capsule.
705	2011. Hilty, J.. Asiatic Dayflower - Commelina communis. www.illinoiswildflowers.infor, http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/asia_dayflower.htm	[Propagules water dispersed? Yes] The Asiatic Dayflower is a common plant that occurs in most counties of Illinois (see Distribution Map). It appears to be spreading into all areas of the state. Habitats include edges of floodplain forests, thickets, edges of gardens and yards, areas along buildings, fence rows, vacant lots, and waste areas. This plant prefers disturbed areas, although it occasionally invades natural areas.
706	2009. Goddard, R.H./Webster, T.M./Carter, R/Grey, T.L.. Resistance of Benghal dayflower (Commelina benghalensis) seeds to harsh environments and the implications for dispersall by mourning doves (Zenaida macroura) in Georgia, U.S.A.. Weed Science. 57: 603	[Propagules bird dispersed?] The seeds of Commelina benghalensis are dispersed by mourning doves (Zenaida macroura) in Georgia, USA and retain viability.
706	2011. Hilty, J.. Asiatic Dayflower - Commelina communis. www.illinoiswildflowers.infor, http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/asia_dayflower.htm	[Propagules bird dispersed?] Occasionally, the seeds are eaten by upland gamebirds and songbirds, including the Mourning Dove, Bobwhite, and Redwing Blackbird.
707	2008. efloras.org. Flora of China Vol. 24 [online flora]. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, MO & Harvard University Herbaria, Cambridge, MA, http://www.efloras.org	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No.] Capsules [no means of external attachment].
708	2009. Goddard, R.H./Webster, T.M./Carter, R/Grey, T.L.. Resistance of Benghal dayflower (Commelina benghalensis) seeds to harsh environments and the implications for dispersall by mourning doves (Zenaida macroura) in Georgia, U.S.A.. Weed Science. 57: 603	[Propagules survive passage through the gut?] The seeds of Commelina benghalensis are dispersed by mourning doves (Zenaida macroura) in Georgia, USA and retain viability.

708	2011. Hilty, J.. Asiatic Dayflower - Commelina communis. www.illinoiswildflowers.infor, http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/weeds/plants/asia_dayflower.htm	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Occasionally, the seeds are eaten by upland gamebirds and songbirds, including the Mourning Dove, Bobwhite, and Redwing Blackbird.
801	1999. Galinato, M.I./Moody, K./Piggin, C.M.. Upland rice weeds of south and southeast Asia. International Rice Research Institute, http://books.google.com/books?id=NLLDcrAyn2kC&pg=PA31&dq=commelina+diffusa&hl=en&ei=vlXRTtqtE4OH2AWjpK29CQ&sa=X&oi=book_res	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)?]Commelina diffusa plants can produce approximately 1,000 seeds.
801	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)? Unknown]
802	2009. Ulloa, S.M./Owen, M.D.K.. Response of Asiatic dayflower (Commelina communis) to glyphosate and alternatives in soybean. Weed Science. 57: 74-80.	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Yes] "Seed dormancy is an important adaptive characteristic of the Commelinaceae. The longevity of Asiatic dayflower seeds in the soil is relatively great, and more than 80% of the seeds can germinate even after four and a half years in the soil seed bank."
803	2007. Nice, G./Johnson, B.. Asiatic dayflower pretty but hard to control. Purdue University Extension Science, http://www.btny.purdue.edu/WeedScience/2007/AsiaticDayflower07.pdf	[Well controlled by herbicides? No]There are few herbicides that are effective on Asiatic dayflower. This is one of the weeds that is poorly controlled by glyphosate (Roundup Weathermax®, Touchdown®, Glyphomax®, many). Iowa State University research reported that three applications of glyphosate (0.75 lb ae/A); at planting, 44 days after planting, and 63 days after planting was needed to achieve over 80% control. FirstRate® (cloransulam-methyl) plus Spartan® (sulfentrazone) also provided over 80% control3. The combination of these two products can also be found in Authority First®. In this study, Command® (clomazone), Basagran® (bentazon), Blazer® (acifluorfen), Cobra® (lactofen), Flexstar® (fomesafen), and Raptor® (imazamox) did not have much activity on this weed.
803	2008. Owen, M.D.K.. Weed species shifts in glyphosate-resistant crops. Pest Management Science. 64: 377-387.	[Well controlled by herbicides? No] "Asiatic dayflower (Commelina communis L.) has been a serious, albeit scattered weed problem in soybean, peanut and cotton fields in the midwest, midsouth and southeast USA for a number of years. Recent information suggests that Asiatic dayflower is spreading, although not quickly (Boerboom C, private communication, 2007). In GR cotton, for example, Asiatic dayflower is difficult to control with glyphosate. Apparent natural tolerance to glyphosate and other biological characteristics (i.e. extended germination period) contribute to the inability of growers effectively to manage this weed."
804	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Unknown.
805	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown]