	Cotoneaster glaucophyllus, Family: Rosaceae, Common name: gray-leaf cotoneaster		Answer	Score
1.01	Is the species highly domesticated? (If answer is 'no' then go to question 2.01)	y=-3, n=0	n	0
1.02	Has the species become naturalized where grown?	y= 1, n=-1		
1.03	Does the species have weedy races?	y=1, n=-1		
2.01	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) (0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) – If islan	See Appen	0	
2.02	Quality of climate match data (0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) see appendix 2		2	
2.03	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)	y=1, n=0		
2.04	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates	y=1, n=0	n	0
2.05	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? y=-2	?=-1, n=0	y	
3.01	Naturalized beyond native range y = 1*multiplier (see Append 2), n= question 2.05		y	0.5
3.02	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed y = 1*multiplier (see Append 2)	n=0	n	0
3.03	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed y = 2*multiplier (see Append 2)	n=0	n	0
3.04	Environmental weed y = 2*multiplier (see Append 2)	n=0	y	1
3.05	Congeneric weed y = 1*multiplier (see Append 2)	n=0	y	0.5
4.01	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	y=1, n=0	n	0
4.02	Allelopathic	y=1, n=0	n	0
4.03	Parasitic	y=1, n=0	n	0
4.04	Unpalatable to grazing animals	y=1, n=-1	n	-1
4.05	Toxic to animals	y=1, n=0	n	0
4.06	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	y=1, n=0		
4.07	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	y=1, n=0	y	1
4.08	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	y=1, n=0	y	1
4.09	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	y=1, n=0	y	1
4.10	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y=1, n=0	y	1
4.11	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	n	0
4.12	Forms dense thickets	y=1, n=0	y	1
5.01	Aquatic	y=5, n=0	n	0
5.02	Grass	y=1, n=0	n	0
5.03	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y=1, n=0	n	0
5.04	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	y=1, n=0	n	0
6.01	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	y=1, n=0	n	0
6.02	Produces viable seed.	y=1, n=-1	y	1
6.03	Hybridizes naturally	y=1, n=-1	y	1
6.04	Self-compatible or apomictic	y=1, n=-1	y	1
6.05	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n	0
6.06	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	y	1
6.07	Minimum generative time (years) 1 year = 1, 2 or 3 years = 0, 4+ years = -1	See left	1	1
7.01	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked area	y=1, n=-1	n	-1
7.02	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y=1, n=-1	y	1
7.03	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	y=1, n=-1	n	-1
7.04	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y=1, n=-1	n	-1
7.05	Propagules water dispersed	y=1, n=-1	y	1
7.06	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	y	1
7.07	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y=1, n=-1	n	-1
7.08	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y=1, n=-1	y	1
8.01	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	y=1, n=-1	y	1
8.02	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y=1, n=-1		
8.03	Well controlled by herbicides	y=-1, n=1	y	-1
8.04	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y=1, n=-1	y	1
8.05	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1		
	Total score:			12