

Examples of how to cite Conclusions and Results from the IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas

1. Citations for the IFAS Assessment document, Results, Conclusions, counties in zones, and background information
2. Citing Conclusions in text that are the same for all three zones
3. Citing Conclusions in text where there are differences between the zones
4. Citing Conclusions using tables and/or footnotes (e.g., lists, posters, etc.)
5. Citing Conclusions if document only addresses one county or zone
6. Citing Results in text
7. Citing detailed Results with scores in text
8. Incomplete Results and Conclusions
9. Citing species that have not yet been assessed

1. Citations for the IFAS Assessment document, Results, Conclusions, counties in zones, and background information

Citation for the IFAS Assessment document

In text:

Abrus precatorius (Rosary pea) has been evaluated using the IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas (Fox *et al.* 2005).

In Literature Cited:

Fox, A.M., D.R. Gordon, J.A. Dusky, L. Tyson, and R.K. Stocker (2005) IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas. Cited from the Internet (*insert current date here*), <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>

Citation for Results, Conclusions, counties in zones, or background information on the IFAS Assessment

Details of the current Results of the IFAS Assessment for *Abrus precatorius* are provided in the Results Table at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>.

In the southern counties of Florida, *Eugenia uniflora* is invasive and not recommended for use (but to see if any exceptions for specified and limited use have been approved since publication, check the Conclusions table at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>).

Abrus precatorius is invasive and not recommended for use in the central and southern zones of Florida (counties are listed by zone at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>).

Further information concerning the purpose and development of the IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas is available as "The story behind the IFAS Assessment" at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>.

2. Citing Conclusions in text that are the same for all three zones

Example 2.1

According to the IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas (Fox *et al.* 2005), *Albizia julibrissin* (mimosa, silk tree) is invasive and not recommended for use in Florida.

Example 2.2

Dias cotinifolia (pompom tree) has been evaluated using the IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas (Fox *et al.* 2005). This species is not documented in any undisturbed natural areas in Florida. Thus, it is not considered a problem species and may be used in Florida.

3. Citing Conclusions in text where there are differences between the zones

Example 3.1

Ficus microcarpa (laurel fig) has been evaluated using the IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas (Fox *et al.* 2005) and it is invasive and not recommended for use in the central and southern zones of Florida (counties are listed by zone at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>). The Conclusion for the northern zone is that this species can be used but it should be treated with caution and managed to prevent its escape.

Example 3.2

According to the IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas (Fox *et al.* 2005), *Eugenia uniflora* (Surinam cherry) may be used in the northern and central zones of Florida¹. It is not documented in undisturbed natural areas in the northern zone and so is not considered to be a problem species there. It has been found in natural areas in the central zone and there *E. uniflora* should be treated with caution and managed to prevent its escape. In the southern counties of Florida, this species is invasive and not recommended for use (but to see if any exceptions for specified and limited use have been approved since publication, check the Conclusions table at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>).

Footnote:

¹ Florida counties are listed by zone at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>

Example 3.3

According to the IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas (Fox *et al.* 2005), *Psidium guajava* (guava) is: invasive and not recommended for use in the south (but to see if any exceptions for specified and limited use have been approved since publication, check the Conclusions table at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>); may be used with caution in central Florida but should be managed to prevent its escape; and is not considered a problem species and may be used in north Florida (counties are listed by zone at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>).

4. Citing Conclusions using tables and/or footnotes (e.g., lists, posters, etc.)

Example 4.1

Species	IFAS Assessment Conclusions*				
	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	C,S#		N		
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>			C,S		N
<i>Ardisia crenata</i>		N, C		S	

Foot notes

- * Conclusions for the IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas (Fox *et al.* 2005) are indicated for each zone by a number where:
 - 1 = Invasive: not recommended for use
 - 2 = Invasive: not recommended for use but may be eligible for specified and limited uses if approved by the IFAS Invasive Plants Working Group. (To see if any such exceptions have been approved since publication, check the Conclusions table at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>)
 - 3 = Caution: may be used but manage to prevent escape
 - 4 = Not considered a problem species at this time; may be used
 - 5 = Not documented in undisturbed natural areas; not considered a problem species at this time; may be used

- # N = north; C = central; S = south climate zones in Florida (counties are listed by zone at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>)

Example 4.2 (Conclusions 4 and 5 from example 4.1 have been combined in this example into Conclusion 4)

Abrus precatorius N-3, C-1, S-1*

Acacia auriculiformis N-4, C-3, S-3

Ardisia crenata N-2, C-2, S-4

Footnotes

* After each species, the north (N), central (C), and south (S) climate zones of Florida are listed (counties are listed by zone at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>) and the Conclusions for the IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas (Fox *et al.* 2005) are indicated for each zone by a number where:

1 = Invasive: not recommended for use

2 = Invasive: not recommended for use but may be eligible for specified and limited uses if approved by the IFAS Invasive Plants Working Group. (To see if any such exceptions have been approved since publication, check the Conclusions table at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>)

3 = Caution: may be used but manage to prevent escape

4 = Not considered a problem species at this time; may be used

For example, C-4 = in the central zone this species is not considered a problem species at this time; may be used

Example 4.3 (where few of the species listed have been assessed)

Plants native to Florida are indicated in parentheses after the scientific and common names. Non-native plants found in Florida's natural areas are indicated, with footnotes stating their status as established by the "IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas" (Fox *et al.* 2005). Non-native plants without footnotes have not been reported in Florida's natural areas and/or have not yet been assessed using the IFAS Assessment.

Acer saccharum var. *floridana* (Florida maple: native)...

*Albizia julibrissin*¹ cv. Summer Chocolate (Summer Chocolate mimosa)...

Araucaria bidwillii (Bunya-Bunya; False monkey puzzle tree) – unusual evergreen conifer from Australia...

Footnote

¹ This species is considered invasive in north, central and southern zones of Florida and is not recommended by UF/IFAS (counties are listed by zone at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>).

5. Citing Conclusions if document only addresses one county or zone

Example 5.1

Ficus microcarpa (laurel fig) has been evaluated using the IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas (Fox *et al.* 2005) and in Alachua County this species can be used but should be treated with caution and managed to prevent its escape. (Other Conclusions may apply in other counties: check the Conclusions table at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>.)

6. Citing Results in text

Example 6.1

Ardisia crenata (coral ardisia) has been evaluated using the IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas (Fox *et al.* 2005). In the north and central zones of Florida (counties are listed by zone at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>), this species has caused medium ecological impacts and has a high potential for further expansion in its distribution. *Ardisia crenata* is considered difficult to manage and has high economic value. The Conclusion for the northern and central zones is that this species is invasive and not recommended for use. (To see if any exceptions for specified and limited use have been approved since publication, check the Conclusions table at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>.) In the southern zone, *A. crenata* has low ecological impacts and potential for expansion, so in that zone it is not considered a problem species and may be used.

Example 6.2

According to the IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas (Fox *et al.* 2005), *Psidium cattleianum* (strawberry guava) is considered invasive and is not recommended for use in the southern zone of Florida (counties are listed by zone at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>). In the northern and central zones of Florida, *P. cattleianum* is invasive and not recommended for use (but to see if any exceptions for specified and limited use have been approved since publication, check the Conclusions table at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>). *Psidium cattleianum* causes very high ecological impacts in southern Florida and medium ones in central Florida. It has a high potential for expanding its distribution in these zones, it is difficult to manage, and has high economic value. Although this species does not occur in undisturbed natural areas in northern Florida, it is considered likely that it could grow there and have the same ecological impacts as in central Florida.

Example 6.3

According to the IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas (Fox *et al.* 2005), *Psidium guajava* (guava) has medium ecological impacts in the south zone of Florida but only low impacts in the central zone (counties are listed by zone at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>). It has high potential for expanding its distribution, is difficult to manage, and has high economic value in both of these zones. The Conclusions for these zones are: invasive and not recommended for use in the south (but to see if any exceptions for specified and limited use have been approved since publication, check the Conclusions table at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>); and may be used with caution in central Florida but should be managed to prevent its escape. *Psidium guajava* has not been documented in undisturbed natural areas in the northern zone of Florida and is considered unlikely to reproduce there. In this zone, it is not considered a problem species and may be used.

7. Citing detailed Results with scores in text

Ranges of points for scoring ecological impacts and difficulty of management

Low ecological impacts	< 12 points
Medium ecological impacts	12 – 26.4 points
High ecological impacts	26.5 – 41 points
Very high ecological impacts	41 – 64.5 points
Difficult to manage	≥ 15 points

Example 7.1

According to the IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas (Fox *et al.* 2005), *Psidium cattleianum* (strawberry guava) is considered invasive and not recommended for use in the southern zone of Florida (counties are listed by zone at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>). In the northern and central zones of Florida, *P. cattleianum* is invasive and not recommended for use (but to see if any exceptions for specified and limited use have been approved since publication, check the Conclusions table at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>). *Psidium cattleianum* causes very high ecological impacts in southern Florida scoring 46.5 points (the range for very high impacts is 41.5 – 64.5 points). In central Florida, it causes medium ecological impacts scoring 18 points (the range for medium impacts is 12 – 26.4 points). It has a high potential for expanding its distribution in these zones, it is difficult to manage, scoring 30 points (the threshold for “difficult to manage” is 15 points), and has high economic value. Although this species does not occur in undisturbed natural areas in northern Florida, it is considered likely that it could grow there and have the same ecological impacts as in central Florida.

8. Incomplete Results and Conclusions:

Example 8.1

Cinnamomum camphora (camphor-tree) has been evaluated using the IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas (Fox *et al.* 2005). In the north and central zones¹ of Florida, it is invasive and not recommended for use (but to see if any exceptions for specified and limited use have been approved since publication, check the Conclusions table at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>). Insufficient evidence has been found to complete the assessment for south Florida. The incomplete Conclusion is that *C. camphora* is not a problem species at this time and may be used in this zone.

Footnote:

¹ Florida counties are listed by zone at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>

Example 8.2

According to the IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas (Fox *et al.* 2005), *Epipremnum pinnatum* cv. Aureum (pothos) is invasive and not recommended for use in the south zone¹ of Florida. (To see if any exceptions for specified and limited use have been approved since publication, check the Conclusions table at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>.) In the south zone, *E. pinnatum* causes medium ecological impacts, has high potential to expand its distribution, is difficult to manage, and has high economic value. This species is not documented in undisturbed natural areas in north Florida. Although it occurs in natural areas in central Florida, only partial evidence is available there concerning its ecological impacts. For central and northern Florida, this species is considered to have a high potential for expanding its distribution. This expansion potential combined with a high difficulty of management, leads to the incomplete Conclusion for these zones that this plant may be used with caution but should be managed to prevent its escape.

Footnote:

¹ Florida counties are listed by zone at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>

Example 8.3

For *Bauhinia variegata* (orchid tree) in the south and central zones of Florida¹, the Conclusion for the IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas (Fox *et al.* 2005) is that this species is invasive and not recommended for use. (To see if any exceptions for specified and limited use have been approved since publication, check the Conclusions table at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>.) This species is not documented in undisturbed natural areas in north Florida, but the Conclusion for this zone that it may be used with caution but should be managed to prevent escape, is incomplete because of insufficient data on ecological impacts in the adjacent, central zone.

Footnote:

¹ Florida counties are listed by zone at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>

Example 8.4

Paspalum notatum (bahiagrass) has been evaluated using the IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas (Fox *et al.* 2005). Although bahiagrass has been identified in undisturbed natural areas in central and southern Florida, a lack of sufficient evidence on its ecological impacts there has resulted in incomplete Conclusions for all zones¹. For central and south Florida this species may be used but should be treated with caution to prevent escape. The incomplete Conclusion for north Florida is that bahiagrass is not considered a problem species and may be used. (Check the Conclusions Tables at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html> to see whether these assessments have been completed since the time of publication.)

Footnote:

¹ Florida counties are listed by zone at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>

9. Species that have not yet been assessed

It is not necessary to mention the IFAS Assessment for any species that is not included in the Conclusions Tables at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>. However, the following example would apply if an author wants to cite the IFAS Assessment for a species that is currently not included in the Conclusions Table, or for one of the few species that is included but has not yet been assessed.

Example 9.1

Adenanthera pavonina (red sandalwood) has not yet been evaluated using the IFAS Assessment of the Status of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas (Fox *et al.* 2005). Without this assessment, the temporary Conclusion is that *A. pavonina* is not a problem species at this time and may be used in Florida. However, this Conclusion may be changed once an assessment has been completed. To see whether this assessment has been completed since this document was published, check the Conclusions Tables at: <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/assessment.html>.