

CONSULTANCY GUIDELINES FOR INVASIVECHECKLIST

List a total of 100 of the most serious invasive plant species in the region. They can be present in one, two or all three of the project countries, based on their actual or potential economic and environmental impact caused by ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal and establishment. The species listed can be widely distributed in one or more of the three countries in the region or they can be present in one or more of the three countries in the region but with the potential to become widely distributed. An MS Excel template is provided with required fields to be completed.

Scientific Names

1. All taxa (with the exception of undescribed taxa) must be listed in accordance with the appropriate international nomenclatural codes and must be currently accepted names. Standard taxonomic checklists must be used wherever possible for names. For many groups, no standards are available, or there may be a valid reason for adopting another treatment. In such cases, the taxonomic treatment followed is usually indicated and if not one of the standards (as followed by IUCN in their Red Listing process), the reference is cited in full and a reason for the deviation must be provided.
2. For plant families and genera, Brummitt (1992) is generally followed (and as updated on the IPNI website – see below), but for the content of genera reference is made to a wide range of taxonomic treatments including papers on individual species, monographic treatments, standard floras, global checklists (e.g., Farjon 2001) and even site-specific checklists (e.g., Cable and Cheek 1998). The taxonomy of plant families and orders is undergoing major revision at present (see for example, the [Angiosperm Phylogeny Site](#)). Until such time that some level of stability is achieved, the orders of Cronquist (1981, 1988) are followed. There are a growing number of on-line resources that can be used for checking plant names. These include:
 - The [International Plant Names Index](#) (incorporates Index Kewensis, the Gray Index and the Australian Plant Names Index).
 - [Provisional Global Plant Checklist](#) compiled under the auspices of the International Organization for Plant Information (IOPI).
 - The [World Checklist of Selected Plant Families](#) hosted by the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. This Checklist provides information on the accepted scientific names and synonyms of selected plant families (150 seed plant families in September 2007). It allows users to search for all the scientific names of a particular plant, or the areas of the world in which it grows.
 - [TROPICOS](#) the Missouri Botanical Garden database. This is a key source for checking names of bryophytes and vascular plants found in particular parts of the world, especially species in China, Madagascar, Ecuador, Peru, Panama, etc. The Species Fact Sheets for all plant taxa on the *IUCN Red List* include a link to the TROPICOS database.
3. The following higher level taxonomic information must be provided for each taxon assessed; Class, Order and Family.
4. The authorities for all specific and infra-specific names must be provided wherever possible following the appropriate nomenclatural rules. The abbreviations used for

author names of plants should follow Brummitt and Powell (1992) and subsequent updates on the IPNI web site.

5. Any taxonomic problems or issues must be documented under a 'Taxonomic Notes' for each species
6. Appropriate synonyms must be listed.

Common Names

Commonly used local and English common names must be used with an accompanying note on the region, country or countries in which this common name is used.