

Species Dataform and Scoresheet for *Ginkgo biloba* L. (Ginkgo, Maidenhair tree)

Species Dataform and Scoresheet		
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> L. (Ginkgo, Maidenhair tree)		
Native range: China		
Date evaluated: March 10, 2009		
	Answer Choices	Response
Introductory Questions		
1. Current federal and state regulations	Y/N	N
Comments:		
2. Occurrence in the horticultural trade	Y/N	Y
Comments: Frequently planted in North Carolina (Weakley 2008).		
3. North Carolina nativity	Y/N	N
Comments: Native to China (Weakley 2008).		
4. Presence in natural areas	Y/N	N
Comments: Rarely escaped to suburban woodlands and yards, weakly naturalized (Weakley 2008).		
5. Non-invasive cultivars	Y/N	Y
Comments: Assessment indicates that <i>G. biloba</i> is noninvasive in North Carolina.		
	Maximum Point Value	Number of Points Assigned
Section 1. Ecological Impact		
1a. Impact on abiotic ecosystem processes	10	0
Comments: No known impact on abiotic ecosystem processes.		
1b. Impact on plant community structure	20	0
Comments: No known impact on plant community structure.		
1c. Impact on species of special concern	5	0
Comments: No known impact on species of special concern or threatened or endangered plants.		
1d. Impact on higher trophic levels	5	0
Comments: No known impact on higher trophic levels.		
Section 1. Subrank	40	0
Section 2. Current Distribution and Potential for Expansion		
2a. Local range expansion	7	0
Comments:		
2b. Long-distance dispersal potential	13	0
Comments: Not known to naturally disperse long distances.		
2c. Reproductive characteristics	8	2
Comments: Probably no longer exists in truly wild state (McAlister 1981). Produces large fruits with seeds surrounded by thick seed coat (Del Tredici 2000). In North Carolina, Ginkgo seeds are shed in late summer or early fall and germinate in mid to late spring (Del Tredici 2000). Plants may be vegetatively propagated (Del Tredici 2000).		
2d. Range of communities	6	0

Comments: Cultivated throughout temperate zones for ornamental purposes (Del Tredici 2000). Ginkgo grows rapidly within USDA hardiness zones 6-8 within North Carolina (Del Tredici 2000).		
2e. Similar habitats invaded elsewhere	6	0
Comments:		
Section 2. Subrank	40	2
Section 3. Management Difficulty		
3a. Herbicidal control	5	0
Comments:		
3b. Nonchemical control methods	2	0
Comments:		
3c. Necessity of individual treatments	2	2
Comments: Large trees of 20 - 40 meters tall (Del Tredici 2000) would require individual treatments.		
3d. Average distribution	2	0
Comments:		
3e. Likelihood for reestablishment	2	0
Comments:		
3f. Accessibility of invaded areas	2	0
Comments:		
3g. Impact on native species and environment	5	0
Comments:		
Section 3. Subrank	20	2
Section 4. Benefits and Value		
4a. Estimated wholesale value	-7	0
Comments: Unknown.		
4b. Percentage of total sales	-5	0
Comments: Unknown.		
4d. Ecosystem services	-1	0
Comments:		
4e. Wildlife habitat	-1	0
Comments:		
4f. Cultural and social benefits	-1	0
Comments:		
Section 4. Subrank	-15	0
Overall Score		
	100	4
Overall Recommendation: Noninvasive and recommended for use – These species have limited ecological impact, distribution and invasive potential, and management difficulty in relation to economic value. They may be locally problematic but their reproductive biology and other traits limit their rate of invasion to natural areas. (Overall Score: 0 – 33)		
Summary: <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> (Ginkgo) is noninvasive in North Carolina and may be		

recommended for horticultural use by the North Carolina Nursery and Landscape Association. Ginkgo is not known to invade natural areas in North Carolina. This species has little to no negative ecosystem impacts, low potential for long-distance dispersal, and may be easily removed from the landscape. Selection and planting of male trees eliminates undesirable fruit and any potential for reseeding.

References:

Del Tredici, P. (2000). The evolution, ecology, and cultivation of Ginkgo biloba. In T. A. Van Beek (Ed.), Ginkgo Biloba (pp. 7-23). Amsterdam: Harwood Academic Publishers.

McAlister, E.J. (1981) Notes on the fertilisation of the seed of the Maidenhair tree (Ginkgo biloba L.). Australian Institute of Horticulture, Inc. 3:16-18.

Van Beek, T. A. (2000). Introduction. In T. A. Van Beek (Ed.), Ginkgo Biloba (pp. 1-7). Amsterdam: Harwood Academic Publishers.

Weakley, A.S. "Flora of the Carolinas, Virginia, Georgia, northern Florida, and surrounding areas." University of North Carolina. Working draft. 7 April 2008.

Trueblood, C.E. 2009. Results of the North Carolina Invasive Species Assessment System and Individual Species Evaluations. In An Invasive Species Assessment System for the North Carolina Horticultural Industry. MS Thesis. North Carolina State University, Raleigh, pp. 115-117.