Aquatic Plant	True forge	t-me-not; European forget-me-not	
I. Current Status and Distribution Myosotis scorpioides			
a. Range	Global/Continental	Wisconsin	
Native Range Europe, Asia ^{1,2}	Figure 1: U.S and Canada Distribution Map ³	Figure 2: WI Distribution Map ⁴	
Abundance/Range Widespread: Locally Abundant: Sparse: Range Expansion	Eastern United States ¹ Great Lake States ¹ Pacific Northwest ¹	Lake Superior area ¹ Riparian areas Undocumented	
Date Introduced: Rate of Spread:	Great Lakes Basin, 1886 ⁽¹⁾ Rapid	First reported in 1894 ⁽⁴⁾ High; found throughout much of WI	
Density Risk of Monoculture: Facilitated By:	Can form dense monocultures ⁵ Wet habitats near waterbodies	Can be high Undocumented	
b. Habitat	Streams, rivers, lakeshores, wetlands, massprings, ponds, reservoirs, wet soils, moi ditches, gardens ⁵		
Tolerance	Environmental tolerances undocumented		
Preferences	Disturbed habitats		
c. Regulation Noxious/Regulated: Minnesota Regulations: Michigan Regulations: Washington Regulations:	CT, MA ^{2,3} ; NH ² Not regulated Not regulated Not regulated		
II. Establishment Potential a			
a. Life History	Herbaceous perennial rhizomatous creep	ing forb ⁴	
Fecundity Fecundate	High	<u>5</u> 2010	
Reproduction Importance of Seeds: Vegetative: Hybridization	Reproduces by seeds ^{5,6} Produces stolons and can reproduce vegetatively ⁶ Several ornamental cultivars		
Overwintering Winter Tolerance: Phenology:	High; plants hardy to about -20°C ⁽⁶⁾ Blooms May through September ⁴		

b. Establishment		
Climate		
Weather:	Temperate	
Wisconsin-Adapted:	Yes	
Climate Change:	Undocumented	
Taxonomic Similarity		
Wisconsin Natives:	High; M. laxa, M. verna ⁴	
Other US Exotics:	High; several Myosotis spp. (M. sylvatica, M. arvensis, M. discolor, & M.	
	stricta in Wisconsin ⁴)	
Competition		
Natural Predators:	Undocumented	
Natural Pathogens:	Birka cinereipes (sawfly) ⁷ ; Dasineura sp. (gall midge) ⁸	
Competitive Strategy:	Undocumented	
Known Interactions:	Forms associations with mycorrhizal fungi ⁹	
Reproduction		
Rate of Spread:	High	
Adaptive Strategies:	Can produce abundant seed and spread by vegetative fragmentation ⁵	
Timeframe	Undocumented	
c. Dispersal		
Intentional:	Ornamental ^{1,2} ; medicinal cultivation ¹	
Unintentional:	Water/wind currents; escape from cultivation ¹ ; seed contaminant ² ;	
	waterfowl ⁵	
Propagule Pressure:	High; fragments relatively easily accidentally introduced	





Figure 3: Courtesy of Patrick J. Alexander, USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database³ Figure 4: Courtesy of R.A. Howard, USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database³

III. Damage Potential		
a. Ecosystem Impacts		
Composition	Competes with native plants in wet habitats ¹	
Structure	Can alter canopy layer and water flow	
Function	May reduce nutrients available to native plants ¹⁰	
Allelopathic Effects	Undocumented	
Keystone Species	Undocumented	
Ecosystem Engineer	Undocumented	
Sustainability	Undocumented	

	,	
Biodiversity	Undocumented	
Biotic Effects	Undocumented	
Abiotic Effects	Undocumented	
Benefits	Provides shelter and food for macroinvertebrates ¹	
b. Socio-Economic Effects		
Benefits	Ornamental trade; medicinal properties	
Caveats	Risk of release and population expansion outweigh benefits of use	
Impacts of Restriction	Increase in monitoring, education, and research costs	
Negatives	Contains pyrrolizidine alkaloids which are toxic to mammals 10,11	
Expectations	Undocumented	
Cost of Impacts	Decline in ecological integrity; increased research expenses	
"Eradication" Cost	Undocumented	
IV. Control and Prevention		
a. Detection		
Crypsis:	High; very similar to other <i>Myosotis</i> spp. and <i>Lappula squarrosai</i> ¹⁰	
Benefits of Early Response:	Management before seed is set may be beneficial to long-term control	
b. Control		
Management Goal 1	Control	
Tool:	Herbicides (MCPA, Basagran, 2,4-D, Faneron, mecoprop) ¹²	
Caveat:	Some herbicides are non-selective; negative non-target impacts to native	
	species	
Cost:	Undocumented	
Efficacy, Time Frame:	Undocumented	

Retrieved March 7, 2012 from: http://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/FactSheet.aspx?speciesID=2686 ² USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. Retrieved March 7, 2012 from: http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgibin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?24815

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⁵ Invasive Plant Atlas of New England (IPANE). 2012. *Myosotis scorpioides*. Retrieved March 7, 2012 from: http://nbii-nin.ciesin.columbia.edu/ipane/icat/browse.do?specieId=75

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