From Mack in Mooney & Hobbs (2000)

Figure 7.1. Spread of *Epilobium hirsutum* in eastern North America as inferred from the chronology of herbarium records. Each numbered symbol indicates a collection location. Numbers are the last two digits of the year for the oldest known collection at each location. Squares represent pre-1900 collections; circles represent post-1900 collections. Arrows indicate possible routes of spread (after Stuckey 1970).

Figure 7.2. Spread chronology of *Kochia scoparia* in the northwestern United States based on the earliest collection record in each county. *Kochia scoparia* was collected pre-1901 in Wyoming; it was first detected in Idaho post-1930. Putative pattern of spread accelerated rapidly after 1950 (after Torella 1985).
From Mack *in* Mooney & Hobbs (2000)
From Jackson *in* Luken & Thieret (1997)

![Diagram of pollen percentage diagram showing selected pollen types from Peeks Lake central Arctic zone.](image1)

From Mack *in* Mooney & Hobbs (2000)

![Figure 7.5. The spread of Mimosa pigra in the Adelaide River floodplain in the Northern Territory, Australia, as derived from successive aerial photographs (Lonsdale 1993).](image2)
From Peterson (2006, 2007)
http://heritage.nv.gov/reports.htm and
http://heritage.nv.gov/gis/gis.htm