

Recent hydrodynamical simulations of the late stages of supernova remnant (SNR) evolution have revealed that as they merge with the ambient medium, SNRs implode, leading to the formation of dense clouds in their center. While being highly chemically enriched by their host SNR, these clouds appear to have similar properties as giant molecular clouds, which are believed to be the main site of star formation (SF). I present a simple model, in order to estimate the efficiency of the SF that might be triggered by the implosion of SNRs. I find that higher SF efficiencies can be obtained explaining a significant fraction of metal-rich SF.