

Family: *Bignoniaceae*

Taxon: *Deplanchea tetraphylla*

Synonym: *Diplanthera tetraphylla* R. Br. (*basionym*)

Common Name: Golden Bouquet tree
Yellow Pagoda Tree
Wallaby Wireless Tree

Questionnaire :	current 20090513	Assessor:	Chuck Chimera	Designation: L
Status:	Assessor Approved	Data Entry Person:	Chuck Chimera	WRA Score -2
101	Is the species highly domesticated?		y=-3, n=0	n
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?		y=1, n=-1	
103	Does the species have weedy races?		y=1, n=-1	
201	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"		(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
202	Quality of climate match data		(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)		y=1, n=0	n
204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates		y=1, n=0	y
205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?		y=-2, ?=-1, n=0	n
301	Naturalized beyond native range		y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205	n
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed		n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed		n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
304	Environmental weed		n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
305	Congeneric weed		n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs		y=1, n=0	n
402	Allelopathic		y=1, n=0	n
403	Parasitic		y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals		y=1, n=-1	
405	Toxic to animals		y=1, n=0	n
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens		y=1, n=0	
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans		y=1, n=0	n
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems		y=1, n=0	n
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle		y=1, n=0	
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)		y=1, n=0	n

411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	n
412	Forms dense thickets	y=1, n=0	n
501	Aquatic	y=5, n=0	n
502	Grass	y=1, n=0	n
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y=1, n=0	n
504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	y=1, n=0	n
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	y=1, n=0	n
602	Produces viable seed	y=1, n=-1	y
603	Hybridizes naturally	y=1, n=-1	
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y=1, n=-1	
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	y
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	n
607	Minimum generative time (years)	1 year = 1, 2 or 3 years = 0, 4+ years = -1	
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y=1, n=-1	n
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y=1, n=-1	y
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	y=1, n=-1	n
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y=1, n=-1	y
705	Propagules water dispersed	y=1, n=-1	n
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	n
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y=1, n=-1	n
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y=1, n=-1	
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	y=1, n=-1	
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y=1, n=-1	
803	Well controlled by herbicides	y=-1, n=1	
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y=1, n=-1	y
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1	

Designation: L

WRA Score -2

Supporting Data:

101	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions. Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	No evidence that <i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i> is highly domesticated
102	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions. Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	"Distr. NE. Queensland (incl. Thursday I., Fitzroy I.) and East Malesia: New Guinea and the Aru Is. (Trangan and Wokam Is.). Ecol. Predominantly in the periodically dry belts of New Guinea, also in gallery forest, very rarely in rain-forest, almost confined to grassland and wooded savannahs and associated with <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> (Central Distr.) or <i>Melaleuca</i> , but also in mixed savannahs (<i>Antidesma</i> , <i>Schefflera</i> , palms, etc., at Merauke), not rarely common, also a pioneer in fired areas, from sea level to c. 600 m, rarely at 1200 m (Mafulu)."
202	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions. Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	"Distr. NE. Queensland (incl. Thursday I., Fitzroy I.) and East Malesia: New Guinea and the Aru Is. (Trangan and Wokam Is.)."
203	2010. CSIRO. Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants [online database] - <i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i> . http://keys.trin.org.au:8080/key-server/data/0e0f0504-0103-430d-8004-060d07080d04/media/Html/taxon/Deplanchea_tetraphylla.htm	"Distribution and Ecology Widespread in CYP and NEQ. Altitudinal range from sea level to 600 m. Usually not found in well developed rain forest but grows in beach forest, monsoon forest and on rain forest margins. Also occurs in New Guinea."
203	2010. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Golden Bouquet tree - <i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i> . http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/76641/	"Hardiness: USDA Zone 10a: to -1.1 °C (30 °F) USDA Zone 10b: to 1.7 °C (35 °F) USDA Zone 11: above 4.5 °C (40 °F)"
203	2010. Top Tropicals. <i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i> . Top Tropicals Botanical Garden, http://toptropicals.com/cgi-bin/garden_catalog/cat.cgi?uid=Deplanchea_tetraphylla	"The plant is very beautiful, but very cold sensitive and can not tolerate flooding or overwatering, as well as staying dry."
204	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions. Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	"Distr. NE. Queensland (incl. Thursday I., Fitzroy I.) and East Malesia: New Guinea and the Aru Is. (Trangan and Wokam Is.)." [Native in regions with tropical or subtropical climates]
205	2000. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R./Imada, C.T.. Survey of invasive or potentially invasive cultivated plants in Hawai'i. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers. 65: 1-35.	"cultivated in Hawaii"
205	2010. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Golden Bouquet tree - <i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i> . http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/76641/	"This plant has been said to grow in the following regions: Lake Worth, Florida Mulberry, Florida"
301	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	No evidence of naturalization outside native range
302	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	No evidence
303	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	No evidence
304	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	No evidence

305	1986. Weber, A./Vogel, S.. The Pollination Syndrome of <i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i> (Bignoniaceae). <i>Plant Systematics and Evolution</i> . 154: 237-250.	" <i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i> (R. Bin) F. v. MUELL. is a tree species belonging to a rather isolated genus of Bignoniaceae (with 5 species ranging from Sumatra to New Caledonia) and occurring in New Guinea, the Aru Islands, and NE-Queensland (Australia)."
305	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	No <i>Deplanchea</i> species listed as weeds
401	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). <i>Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions.</i> Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	"Trees, with thick, pithy branches, robust in all parts. Leaves simple, in whorls of 3-4, ± tufted to end of branches, entire, at base above with a few large crateriform or saucer-shaped glands, underneath often fine-punctiform dotted and sometimes with scattered larger crateriform glands; glabrous or with a yellow indument of simple hairs."
402	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). <i>Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions.</i> Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	"associated with <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> (Central Distr.) or <i>Melaleuca</i> , but also in mixed savannahs (<i>Antidesma</i> , <i>Schefflera</i> , palms, etc., at Merauke)," [co-occurring with other plant species with no evidence of allelopathy]
403	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). <i>Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions.</i> Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	"Tree, without buttresses, 4-25 m; d.b.h. 10 to over 100 cm; bole 1-17 m; bark grey or greybrown, corky, furrowed and rectangular-flaking; wood pale straw-coloured" [not parasitic]
404	2010. CSIRO. Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants [online database] - <i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i> . http://keys.trin.org.au:8080/key-server/data/0e0f0504-0103-430d-8004-060d07080d04/media/Html/taxon/Deplanchea_tetraphylla.htm	"One of the common names used for this species (Wallaby Wireless Tree) alludes to the fact that wallabies are fond of the fallen flowers of this species and once the flowers fall, the news seems to spread quickly throughout the wallaby population, who then assemble to partake of the apparently tasty fare." [palatability of foliage unknown]
405	2010. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Golden Bouquet tree - <i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i> . http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/76641/	"Danger: N/A" [no evidence of toxicity to animals]
406	1999. Lambkin, T.A.. A host list for <i>Aleurodicus dispersus</i> Russell (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) in Australia. <i>Australian Journal of Entomology</i> . 38: 373–376.	"A provisional host list for spiraling whitefly, <i>Aleurodicus dispersus</i> , in Australia is presented. A total of 104 plant species from 41 families is recorded from Torres Strait and Cape York Peninsula south to Weipa, Queensland. Just under half of these species are in the families Asteraceae, Euphorbiaceae, Fabaceae, Malvaceae and Solanaceae. Agricultural species most at risk in Australia from attack by <i>A. dispersus</i> are the solanaceous vegetable crops grown in the dry tropics." [<i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i> listed as a host in Australia]
407	2010. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Golden Bouquet tree - <i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i> . http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/76641/	"Danger: N/A" [no evidence of toxicity to humans]
408	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). <i>Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions.</i> Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	"...also a pioneer in fired areas..." [but no evidence that <i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i> increases fire hazards]
409	2010. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Golden Bouquet tree - <i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i> . http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/76641/	"Sun Exposure: Full Sun, Sun to Partial Shade"
409	2010. Plant This. <i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i> . http://planthis.com.au/plant-information.asp?gardener=12679&tabview=bio&plantSpot=	"Sunlight: hot overhead sun"
410	2010. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Golden Bouquet tree - <i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i> . http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/76641/	"Does well in an acidic coarse soil"
410	2010. Plant This. <i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i> . http://planthis.com.au/plant-information.asp?gardener=12679&tabview=bio&plantSpot=	"Soil: enriched soil, mildly acidic to mildly alkaline "
411	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). <i>Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions.</i> Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	"Tree, without buttresses, 4-25 m; d.b.h. 10 to over 100 cm" [not climbing or smothering]

412	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions. Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	No evidence
501	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions. Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	Terrestrial tree
502	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions. Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	Bignoniaceae
503	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions. Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	Bignoniaceae [not a nitrogen fixing woody plant]
504	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions. Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	Tree, without buttresses [not an herbaceous geophyte]
601	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions. Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	No evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat
602	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions. Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	"Seeds incl. the wings 2 by 1 1/2 cm." [produces viable seeds]
603	1986. Weber, A./Vogel, S.. The Pollination Syndrome of <i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i> (Bignoniaceae). Plant Systematics and Evolution. 154: 237-250.	Unknown
604	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions. Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	"Caution is necessary to conclude to the necessity of cross pollination, as e.g. Hunter (Rec. Auckl. Inst. Mus. 6, 1967, 169-170, t. 24) recorded that in <i>Tecomanthe speciosa</i> , of which cuttings of a single plant led to its cultivation, fertilisation — that is selfing — could be effected by hand-pollination, but later also naturally by bees, although far from its native habitat." [but unknown for <i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i>]
604	1986. Weber, A./Vogel, S.. The Pollination Syndrome of <i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i> (Bignoniaceae). Plant Systematics and Evolution. 154: 237-250.	Self-compatibility unknown
605	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions. Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	"Birds, humming birds and sun birds, frequently visit certain species, the attraction syndrome being: tubed, vividly coloured (orange, scarlet), diurnal, mostly odorless, nectar producing tubular flowers. Here also many observations are made, e.g. in <i>Tecoma</i> (<i>Tecomaria</i>). To this class belong in Malesia some species of <i>Radermachera</i> (<i>R. ramiflora</i>), <i>Neosepicaea</i> , <i>Tecomanthe</i> , and it can be expected for <i>Deplanchea</i> ."
605	1986. Weber, A./Vogel, S.. The Pollination Syndrome of <i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i> (Bignoniaceae). Plant Systematics and Evolution. 154: 237-250.	"The size and the structure of the flowers eliminates the possibility of pollination by insects: even very large insects cannot simultaneously feed on the nectar and touch the anthers and stigma when visiting a flower. The only likely pollinators, therefore, are vertebrates, i.e. birds, bats or small mammals (marsupials)...As a whole, the pollination syndrome of <i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i> is certainly of a highly specialized and advanced type. This becomes particularly apparent when it is compared to other Australian bird-pollinated flowers."

605	1995. Brown, E.D./Hopkins, M.J.G.. A test of pollinator specificity and morphological convergence between nectarivorous birds and rainforest tree flowers in New Guinea. <i>Oecologia</i> . 103: 89-100.	"As shown by Table 4, the bird species that paid the most visits to <i>Deplanchea</i> (corolla 22 mm) were meliphaga species with short straight bills, 16-17 mm, whereas species with medium curved bills, 24-25 mm, would have made a closer match."
605	1996. Endress, P.K.. Diversity and evolutionary biology of tropical flowers. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK	"Figure 8.47...Bird-pollinated flowers...6. <i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i> ..."
605	2001. Jackson, S.M.. Foraging behaviour and food availability of the mahogany glider <i>Petaurus gracilis</i> (Petauridae: Marsupialia). <i>Journal of Zoology</i> . 253: 1-13.	"Although the nectar from species such as <i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i> is known to be eaten by the mahogany glider (Van Dyck, 1993), the species has few flowers compared to the Myrtaceae. This species is most probably used when there is little else flowering.
605	2007. Hansen, D.M./Olesen, J.M./Mione, T./Johnson, S.D./Muller, C.B.. Coloured nectar: distribution, ecology, and evolution of an enigmatic floral trait. <i>Biological Reviews</i> . 82(1): 83-111.	"(i) <i>Deplanchea</i> . A genus with five species, ranging from Sumatra to New Caledonia. <i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i> is a large tree, found in New Guinea, the Aru Islands, and North East Queensland, Australia (Ave, 1984). It is apparently the only species in the genus with coloured nectar, which it presents in a most spectacular and specialised manner. Its large yellow flowers are clustered in large, circular and flat inflorescences at the end of upper branches. Each flower is strongly zygomorphic with a lower central corolla lobe forming a spoon-like hollow where the dark-brown nectar accumulates (Fig. 2N; Weber & Vogel, 1986). Known flower visitors include birds (Brown & Hopkins, 1995) and mammals (Jackson, 2001). Weber & Vogel (1986) concluded that birds were most likely to be the main pollinators throughout most of the range of <i>D. tetraphylla</i> . Furthermore, they stated that the easy, open access to the nectar is suggestive of pollination by relatively short beaked, generalised nectar-feeding birds, such as lorikeets. In Australia, birds and large butterflies visit the flowers in great numbers (G. Sankowsky, personal communication). Weber & Vogel (1986) suggested that the brown pigment in the nectar was a melanin. Furthermore, they remarked that in New Guinea, younger flowers were seen with honey-coloured nectar, while older flowers had darker brown nectar."
606	2010. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Golden Bouquet tree - <i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i> . http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/76641/	"Propagation Methods: From seed"
607	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). <i>Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions.</i> Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	"Such plants were described as <i>D. hirsuta</i> and may precociously flower; also very small normal-leaved specimens may flower, obviously at an early age, in New Guinea, possibly stimulated by open, pyrogenous habitat. Such specimens may also sucker." [suggests plants, under certain conditions, will flower at an early age, but exact time to reproductive maturity unknown]
701	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). <i>Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions.</i> Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	"Seeds incl. the wings 2 by 1 1/2 cm." [no evidence of unintentional dispersal of seeds. No means of external attachment]
702	2000. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R./Imada, C.T.. Survey of invasive or potentially invasive cultivated plants in Hawai'i. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers. 65: 1-35.	"cultivated in Hawaii for its large, simple whorled, obovate leaves" [planted ornamentally]
703	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). <i>Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions.</i> Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	"Seeds incl. the wings 2 by 1 1/2 cm." [no evidence that fairly large seeds contaminate, or are grown with produce]
704	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). <i>Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions.</i> Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	"Seeds very many, roundish, very thin hyaline-winged all around, punctate-inserted" [genus description] "Seeds incl. the wings 2 by 1 1/2 cm." [species description. Winged-seeds adapted for wind dispersal]
705	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). <i>Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions.</i> Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	No evidence of or adaptations for water dispersal

706	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions. Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	"Seeds incl. the wings 2 by 1 1/2 cm." [not fleshy-fruited]
707	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions. Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	"Seeds incl. the wings 2 by 1 1/2 cm." [fairly large seeds with no means of external attachment]
708	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown if propagules survive passage through gut [but not fleshy-fruited, and unlikely to be consumed]
801	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions. Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	"Seeds very many, roundish, very thin hyaline-winged all around, punctate-inserted" [genus description] "Tree, without buttresses, 4-25 m; d.b.h. 10 to over 100 cm...Seeds incl. the wings 2 by 1 1/2 cm." [possible that larger trees could produce high seed densities]
801	2010. James Cook University. Plants on Cairns Campus - <i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i> . http://www-public.jcu.edu.au/discovernature/plantcairns/JCU_DEV_006346	"The flowers are in large clusters at the end of the branches, the yellow corolla is trumpet shaped; fruit a flat follicle to 15 cm long, seeds numerous with papery wings."
802	2008. Liu, K./Eastwood, R. J./Flynn, S./Turner, R. M./Stuppy, W. H.. Seed Information Database (release 7.1, May 2008). http://www.kew.org/data/sid	"Storage Behaviour: Orthodox?" [but soil seed longevity unknown]
803	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No information found on herbicide control of species
804	1950. Steenis, C. G. G. J. van (ed.). Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions. Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, The Netherlands	"...also very small normal-leaved specimens may flower, obviously at an early age, in New Guinea, possibly stimulated by open, pyrogenous habitat. Such specimens may also sucker." [able to colonize burned areas, but no indication if species tolerates fire]
804	2004. North Australian Land Manager. Fire responses of <i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i> . http://www.landmanager.org.au/view/303874/fire-responses-of--deplanchea-tetraphylla.html	"Adult fire response: Resprouter (<30% mortality when subject to 100% leaf scorch); Resprouting type: Basal"
805	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown