

**Family:** *Fabaceae*

**Taxon:** *Erythrina poeppigiana*

**Synonym:** *Erythrina micropteryx* Poepp.  
*Micropteryx poeppigiana* Walp. (*basionym*)

**Common Name:** coral tree  
immortelle-tree  
mountain immortelle  
eritrina-do-alto  
poró extranjero

**Questionnaire :** current 20090513      **Assessor:** Chuck Chimera      **Designation:** H(HPWRA)  
**Status:** Assessor Approved      **Data Entry Person:** Chuck Chimera      **WRA Score** 12

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	y
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	y
301	Naturalized beyond native range	y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205	y
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)	
305	Congeneric weed	n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	y
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	y=1, n=0	y
402	Allelopathic	y=1, n=0	n
403	Parasitic	y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	y=1, n=-1	n
405	Toxic to animals	y=1, n=0	
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	y=1, n=0	
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	y=1, n=0	
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	y

410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y=1, n=0	y
411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	n
412	Forms dense thickets	y=1, n=0	
501	Aquatic	y=5, n=0	n
502	Grass	y=1, n=0	n
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y=1, n=0	y
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	y
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	
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	y
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/m <sup>2</sup> )	y=1, n=-1	
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y=1, n=-1	y
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: H(HPWRA)

WRA Score 12

**Supporting Data:**

101	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] "Little work has been conducted on the genetic improvement of <i>E. poeppigiana</i> . Rodrick et al. (1992) studied the rooting ability of stem cuttings from a variety of sources (ortets with differing bark characteristics, different coffee plantations, established provenance trials and coral trees planted at different seasons), concluding that rooting ability was significantly related to genotype and that broad-sense heritability was high. Larbi et al. (1996) assessed groups of <i>Erythrina</i> provenances, including <i>E. poeppigiana</i> , for rumen degradation parameters (dry matter and N), in order to aid the selection of provenances for detailed nutritional or tree improvement studies."
102	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 2-high] " <i>E. poeppigiana</i> occurs in riverine and upland forests of the Amazon and Orinoco basins and adjacent regions of tropical South America. Its native range also includes the moist coastal forests of Columbia and Ecuador. However, the coral tree has become naturalized in much of Central America including Trinidad and Tobago, Panama and Costa Rica, as well as in southern Florida (USA) (Powell and Westley, 1993)."
202	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Quality of climate match data? 2-high] " <i>E. poeppigiana</i> occurs in riverine and upland forests of the Amazon and Orinoco basins and adjacent regions of tropical South America. Its native range also includes the moist coastal forests of Columbia and Ecuador. However, the coral tree has become naturalized in much of Central America including Trinidad and Tobago, Panama and Costa Rica, as well as in southern Florida (USA) (Powell and Westley, 1993)."
203	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? Yes] "- Altitude range: 150 - 2400 m - Mean annual rainfall: 1000 - 4000 mm - Rainfall regime: summer; uniform - Dry season duration: 0 - 6 months - Mean annual temperature: 18 - 28°C - Mean maximum temperature of hottest month: 20 - 28°C - Mean minimum temperature of coldest month: 16 - 21°C - Absolute minimum temperature: > 12°C" [Elevation range >1000 m demonstrates environmental versatility]
204	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] " <i>E. poeppigiana</i> occurs in riverine and upland forests of the Amazon and Orinoco basins and adjacent regions of tropical South America. Its native range also includes the moist coastal forests of Columbia and Ecuador. However, the coral tree has become naturalized in much of Central America including Trinidad and Tobago, Panama and Costa Rica, as well as in southern Florida (USA) (Powell and Westley, 1993)."
205	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] "Most introductions of <i>E. poeppigiana</i> have been for shade trees in coffee or cocoa plantations. These introductions occurred as early as the eighteenth century in Venezuela. Other introductions as shade trees have occurred in Costa Rica (Kass et al., 1989, 1994), Columbia, Guatemala, Honduras and Cuba. Recent introductions have occurred in East Africa including Kenya (Hoekstra, 1984), Burundi (Akyeampong et al., 1995) and Rwanda, primarily for use in agroforestry systems including fodder banks, intercropping with annuals and in coffee plantations."
301	1979. Feinsinger, P./Linhart, Y.B./Swarm, L.A./Wolfe, J.A.. Aspects of the Pollination Biology of Three <i>Erythrina</i> Species on Trinidad and Tobago. <i>Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden</i> . (66)3: 451-471.	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] " <i>Erythrina poeppigiana</i> (Walpers) O. F. Cook was introduced from the lower slopes of the Venezuelan Andes in the 19th century (H. D. Adams, pers. comm.; B. A. Krukoff, pers. comm.). Planted as cacao shade on both islands, <i>E. poeppigiana</i> now reproduces naturally and has become the most common large tree in disturbed habitats." [Trinidad & Tobago]
301	2006. Daehler, C. C./Baker, R. F.. New Records of Naturalized and Naturalizing Plants Around Lyon Arboretum, Mānoa Valley, O'ahu. <i>Bishop Museum Occasional Papers</i> . 87: 3-18.	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "Seedlings and saplings were commonly seen within 100 m of planted specimens; however, spontaneous plants of all life stages, including flowering and fruiting individuals, are scattered throughout the Arboretum. A second generation of seedlings and saplings was noted around the larger spontaneous individuals. A naturalized flowering specimen was also observed in secondary forest on neighboring property"

302	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - <i>Erythrina poeppigiana</i> [Online Database]. <a href="http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/erythrina_poeppigiana/">http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/erythrina_poeppigiana/</a>	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? No] Only listed as naturalized
303	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - <i>Erythrina poeppigiana</i> [Online Database]. <a href="http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/erythrina_poeppigiana/">http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/erythrina_poeppigiana/</a>	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No] Only listed as naturalized
304	2000. Moyroud, R.. Exotic Weeds that Threaten the Caribbean: A Brief Overview and Early Alarm Call. <i>Wildland Weeds</i> . 3(2): 4-8.	[Environmental weed? Potentially] "In Jamaica and Puerto Rico, the damage caused by pest plants may be more subtle... <i>Erythrina poeppigiana</i> was introduced from Peru as a fast-growing shade tree, but is now spreading throughout many forests, perhaps replacing the native <i>Erythrina</i> species." [Reports documents the possibility of native species replacement, but does not confirm this]
305	1996. Smith, J.M.B.. Notes on Coral-Trees ( <i>Erythrina</i> ) in Australia with Particular Reference to <i>E. crista-galli</i> L. in New South Wales. <i>Australian Geographical Studies</i> . 34: 225–236.	[Congeneric weed? Yes] " <i>Erythrina variegata</i> , <i>E. insularis</i> and <i>E. vespertilio</i> (the last two possibly conspecific) are native in Australia, and <i>E. fusca</i> occurs as viable seeds in sea drift on Queensland beaches. Higher diversity elsewhere suggests an extra-Australian origin, with dispersal to Australia by sea drift or birds. At least two introduced ornamental species, <i>E. crista galli</i> (native to South America) and <i>E. X sykesii</i> (a sterile hybrid), have become naturalised. <i>Erythrina crista-galli</i> has become abundant on the Wilson-Richmond floodplain, NSW. Its seeds germinate progressively over three years, and may be dispersed by floodwaters. As well as being perceived locally as invasive weeds, naturalised Coral-trees also have conservational value, particularly with regard to nectarivorous birds."
305	2010. Pittwater Council. Woody Weeds (Trees and Shrubs) - Cocks Comb Coral Tree. <a href="http://www.pittwater.nsw.gov.au/environment/noxious_weeds/shrubs/socks_comb_coral_tree">http://www.pittwater.nsw.gov.au/environment/noxious_weeds/shrubs/socks_comb_coral_tree</a>	[Congeneric weed? Yes] "Coral Tree ( <i>Erythrina crista-galli</i> ) is a significant woody weed within the Mullet Creek Catchment. <i>Erythrina crista-galli</i> is easily dispersed by seed and suckering. Branches left on the ground can re-grow into new plants. This species invades natural areas such as creeklines and wetlands. <i>Erythrina crista-galli</i> is a deciduous tree and requires treatment in the growing season. It can be drilled or frilled in-situ and poisoned as felled trees and branches will re-shoot if in contact with the ground."
401	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? Yes] " <i>E. poeppigiana</i> (coral tree) is a multi-stemmed, deciduous, often spiny tree with a spreading crown, reaching a height of up to 20-30 m (Powell and Westley, 1993)... <i>E. poeppigiana</i> grows up to 30 m with a mean d.b.h. of 1.2 m (up to 2 m). The bark is greenish brown to grey brown, smooth or slightly furrowed and warty or spiny (Powell and Westley, 1993)."
402	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Allelopathic? No] "It is an important species in agroforestry systems (Russo, 1990), particularly for intercropping. It is one of the most important shade trees planted in cocoa, coffee and pepper plantations in Central America, and it is used occasionally as a shade tree in Indonesia (Oyen, 1997)."
403	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Parasitic? No] " <i>E. poeppigiana</i> (coral tree) is a multi-stemmed, deciduous, often spiny tree with a spreading crown, reaching a height of up to 20-30 m (Powell and Westley, 1993)." [Fabaceae. Not parasitic]
404	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? No] " <i>E. poeppigiana</i> is used frequently in live fences, and as a shade or forage tree in pasture for cattle and goats, especially with <i>Cynodon plectostachyus</i> , <i>C. nlemfuensis</i> and <i>Pennisetum purpureum</i> (Oyen, 1997); however, pigs have been reported to suffer hair loss...Brewbaker (1987) ranks <i>E. poeppigiana</i> as a poor fodder species since the genus is known to contain high amounts of alkaloids and toxic substances. However, this is countered by both Romero et al. (1993) and Camero (1993) who showed improvements in milk production from cows fed with fodder from <i>E. poeppigiana</i> ."
405	1997. Hanum, I.F./Van der Maesen, L.J.G. (eds.). PROSEA : Plant Resources of South-East Asia 11, Auxiliary Plants. Prosea Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia	[Toxic to animals? Possibly] "Seeds also yield a fish poison."
405	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Toxic to animals? Possibly] "...pigs have been reported to suffer hair loss...Brewbaker (1987) ranks <i>E. poeppigiana</i> as a poor fodder species since the genus is known to contain high amounts of alkaloids and toxic substances. However, this is countered by both Romero et al. (1993) and Camero (1993) who showed improvements in milk production from cows fed with fodder from <i>E. poeppigiana</i> ."

405	2005. Cook, B.G./Pengelly, B.C./Brown, S.D.et al.. Tropical Forages: an interactive selection tool., [CD-ROM],. SIRO, DPI&F(Qld), CIAT and ILRI, <a href="http://www.tropicalforages.info/index.htm">http://www.tropicalforages.info/index.htm</a>	[Toxic to animals? Possibly] "The seeds, bark and roots contain the alkaloids erysodine, erysopine, erysothiovine, erysovine and hypaphorine and can be ground to produce insecticides and a preparation to stun fish so that they can be easily caught. Leaves are also reported to contain toxic alkaloids but no adverse affects have been reported for cattle or goats consuming the forage ."
405	2011. World Agroforestry Center. Agroforestry Tree Database - <i>Erythrina poeppigiana</i> . <a href="http://www.worldagroforestry.org/treedb2/AFTPDFS/Erythrina_poeppigiana.pdf">http://www.worldagroforestry.org/treedb2/AFTPDFS/Erythrina_poeppigiana.pdf</a>	[Toxic to animals? Possibly] "The presence of potentially toxic alkaloids in the leaves of <i>E. poeppigiana</i> has not affected the health of cattle or goats, but feeding leaves to non ruminants may be risky."
406	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? Unknown] "Because <i>E. poeppigiana</i> is not considered a timber species, little work has been conducted on diseases and potential pest problems. The principal pests associated with coral tree and other <i>Erythrina</i> species are weevils ( <i>Chalcodermus dentipes</i> ), shoot borers ( <i>Terastia meticulosellus</i> ) and June beetles (Hilje et al., 1993). Kettler (1995) reported an infestation of <i>E. poeppigiana</i> by a root mealybug ( <i>Planococcus citri</i> ) that resulted in an associated fungal infection of the roots."
406	2005. Cook, B.G./Pengelly, B.C./Brown, S.D.et al.. Tropical Forages: an interactive selection tool., [CD-ROM],. SIRO, DPI&F(Qld), CIAT and ILRI, <a href="http://www.tropicalforages.info/index.htm">http://www.tropicalforages.info/index.htm</a>	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? Unknown] "A range of fungal diseases attack <i>E. poeppigiana</i> including leaf spots ( <i>Cercospora</i> , <i>Phyllosticta</i> and <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) wilts ( <i>Verticillium</i> spp.) and black mildew ( <i>Meliola</i> spp.). It is affected by root knot nematodes ( <i>Meloidigyne</i> spp.). <i>E. poeppigiana</i> is a host for June beetles ( <i>Phyllophaga menetriesi</i> ) which lay eggs on young leaves. The larvae subsequently feed on the roots of associated crops including maize, although the damage is reported to be minor."
407	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? Possibly] " <i>E. poeppigiana</i> contains curare-like alkaloids which act as muscle relaxants and may even cause paralysis and the tree also has insecticidal properties. In Ecuador, the bark is made into a paste and applied to strained ligaments."
407	2005. Cook, B.G./Pengelly, B.C./Brown, S.D.et al.. Tropical Forages: an interactive selection tool., [CD-ROM],. SIRO, DPI&F(Qld), CIAT and ILRI, <a href="http://www.tropicalforages.info/index.htm">http://www.tropicalforages.info/index.htm</a>	humans? Possibly] "Seed, bark and roots contain toxic alkaloids"
408	1997. Hanum, I.F./Van der Maesen, L.J.G. (eds.). PROSEA : Plant Resources of South-East Asia 11, Auxiliary Plants. Prosea Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] "Trees are resistant to fire, including controlled burning." [Unlikely to increase fire risk]
409	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Yes] " <i>E. poeppigiana</i> can tolerate moderate drought conditions and shade."
410	2002. Vozzo, J.A.. Tropical Tree Seed Manual. USDA Forest Service, Washington, D.C.	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Yes] " <i>Erythrina poeppigiana</i> is not demanding of soils, growing very well in heavy soils poor in nutrients and adapting to acid soils.
410	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Yes] "Soil and physiography As with many leguminous tree species, <i>E. poeppigiana</i> can tolerate a range of soil conditions and can be found growing on inceptisols, ultisols and oxisols (USDA classification). Soil descriptors - Soil texture: light; medium - Soil drainage: free; seasonally waterlogged - Soil reaction: acid; neutral - Special soil tolerances: infertile - Soil types: alluvial soils; ferralsols; volcanic soils; ultisols; tropical soils; mountain soils"
411	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] " <i>E. poeppigiana</i> (coral tree) is a multi-stemmed, deciduous, often spiny tree with a spreading crown, reaching a height of up to 20-30 m (Powell and Westley, 1993)."
412	2006. Daehler, C. C./Baker, R. F.. New Records of Naturalized and Naturalizing Plants Around Lyon Arboretum, Mānoa Valley, O'ahu. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers. 87: 3-18.	[Forms dense thickets? Unknown] "Seedlings and saplings were commonly seen within 100 m of planted specimens; however, spontaneous plants of all life stages, including flowering and fruiting individuals, are scattered throughout the Arboretum. A second generation of seedlings and saplings was noted around the larger spontaneous individuals. A naturalized flowering specimen was also observed in secondary forest on neighboring property"
501	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Aquatic? No] " <i>E. poeppigiana</i> (coral tree) is a multi-stemmed, deciduous, often spiny tree..." [Terrestrial]
502	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Grass? No] Fabaceae
503	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? Yes] "It is also valued for its high production of green manure and mulch, its nitrogen fixing properties with <i>Bradyrhizobium</i> ..." Fabaceae

504	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "E. poeppigiana (coral tree) is a multi stemmed, deciduous, often spiny tree with a spreading crown, reaching a height of up to 20 30 m (Powell and Westley, 1993)."
601	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] No evidence
602	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "Most species of Erythrina are easily established either by propagation of seed or from vegetative cuttings."
603	1988. Neill, D.A.. Experimental Studies on Species Relationships in Erythrina (Leguminosae: Papilionoideae). Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden. 75(3): 886-969.	[Hybridizes naturally? Possibly] "Within sect. Erythrina, interspecific hybrids are obtained just as readily as are progeny }Tom within-species outcrosses. The hybrids are vigorous, fertile, and by several measures exhibit interspecific heterosis."
603	1997. Hanum, I.F./Van der Maesen, L.J.G. (eds.). PROSEA : Plant Resources of South-East Asia 11, Auxiliary Plants. Prosea Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia	[Hybridizes naturally? Possibly] "The species of Erythrina L. can, as far as is known, all be intercrossed to produce fertile hybrids."
604	1988. Neill, D.A.. Experimental Studies on Species Relationships in Erythrina (Leguminosae: Papilionoideae). Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden. 75(3): 886-969.	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Yes] "Erythrina species are self-compatible, but some inbreeding depression is associated with selfing...Self-incompatibility has previously been reported for seven species of Erythrina: E. senegalensis and E. speciosa (East, 1940); E. crista galli (Fryxell, 1957); E. mitis and E. poeppigiana (Arroyo, 1981); E. leptorhiza (Hernandez & Toledo, 1979); and E. montana (Hernandez, 1982). Only for E. montana was the assertion of self incompatibility supported by evidence from experimental self-pollinations and outcrossing controls."
605	1979. Feinsinger, P./Linhart, Y.B./Swarm, L.A./Wolfe, J.A.. Aspects of the Pollination Biology of Three Erythrina Species on Trinidad and Tobago. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden. (66)3: 451-471.	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] "...passerine birds are apparently more important than hummingbirds as pollen vectors of the large trees E. poeppigiana and E. fusca."
605	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] "There are reports of many non-wood uses of E. poeppigiana in the Americas (Russo, 1990). One primary use is for living fences which flowers for bees and livestock forage, as well as fuelwood and construction posts."
606	1997. Hanum, I.F./Van der Maesen, L.J.G. (eds.). PROSEA : Plant Resources of South-East Asia 11, Auxiliary Plants. Prosea Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Possibly] "...sometimes propagated by seed, suckers or air layering..." [Ability to sucker suggests trees may spread vegetatively]
607	2002. Vozzo, J.A.. Tropical Tree Seed Manual. USDA Forest Service, Washington, D.C.	[Minimum generative time (years)? Unknown] "Erythrina poeppigiana is a fast-growing tree, reaching 30 to 35 m in height and more than 1 m d.b.h...The trees grow very quickly, producing a great amount of biomass. Because the roots develop abundant nodulation that allows them to better fix nitrogen, the trees are used in soil conservation and recovery programs (Russo 1984)."
701	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No] "The pods are 12-25 cm long, several seeded and falcate, slightly depressed between the seeds, long-stalked and pointed at both ends. Seeds are 1-2 cm long and weigh about 18.3 g." [Unlikely. Large-seeded with no means of external attachment]
702	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "Most introductions of E. poeppigiana have been for shade trees in coffee or cocoa plantations. These introductions occurred as early as the eighteenth century in Venezuela. Other introductions as shade trees have occurred in Costa Rica (Kass et al., 1989, 1994), Columbia, Guatemala, Honduras and Cuba. Recent introductions have occurred in East Africa including Kenya (Hoekstra, 1984), Burundi (Akyeampong et al., 1995) and Rwanda, primarily for use in agroforestry systems including fodder banks, intercropping with annuals and in coffee plantations."
703	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] "The pods are 12-25 cm long, several seeded and falcate, slightly depressed between the seeds, long-stalked and pointed at both ends. Seeds are 1-2 cm long and weigh about 18.3 g" [No evidence, and unlikely that such large seeds would inadvertently contaminate produce]
704	2000. Schmidt, L.. Guide to Handling of Tropical and Subtropical Forest Seed. Danida Forest Seed Centre, Humlebaek, Denmark	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? Yes] "In Erythrina poeppigiana the seeds remain attached to the entire open pod during wind dispersal"



704	2006. Daehler, C. C./Baker, R. F.. New Records of Naturalized and Naturalizing Plants Around Lyon Arboretum, Mānoa Valley, O'ahu. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers. 87: 3-18.	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? Presumably yes] "The 1.5 cm long, bean-type seeds are probably dispersed by wind, as the seed pod is light and papery"
705	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Propagules water dispersed? Probably yes] "E. poeppigiana occurs in riverine and upland forests of the Amazon and Orinoco basins and adjacent regions of tropical South America." [riverine species]
706	2000. Schmidt, L.. Guide to Handling of Tropical and Subtropical Forest Seed. Danida Forest Seed Centre, Humlebaek, Denmark	[Propagules bird dispersed? No] "In <i>Erythrina poeppigiana</i> the seeds remain attached to the entire open pod during wind dispersal"
706	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Propagules bird dispersed? No] "The pods are 12-25 cm long, several seeded and falcate, slightly depressed between the seeds, long-stalked and pointed at both ends. Seeds are 1-2 cm long and weigh about 18.3 g"
707	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] "The pods are 12-25 cm long, several seeded and falcate, slightly depressed between the seeds, long-stalked and pointed at both ends. Seeds are 1-2 cm long and weigh about 18.3 g" [No evidence, and no means of external attachment]
708	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Unknown]
801	2005. Cook, B.G./Pengelly, B.C./Brown, S.D.et al.. Tropical Forages: an interactive selection tool., [CD-ROM],. SIRO, DPI&F(Qld), CIAT and ILRI, <a href="http://www.tropicalforages.info/index.htm">http://www.tropicalforages.info/index.htm</a>	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)? Unknown] "Seed production: Pruning trees once a year will impede flowering. No information regarding seed production was cited."
802	2002. Vozzo, J.A.. Tropical Tree Seed Manual. USDA Forest Service, Washington, D.C.	[[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Presumably Yes] "When propagated through seeds, which maybe stored for a long time, the species germinates easily without pretreatment;"
802	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Yes] "E. poeppigiana has orthodox seeds that can maintain viability for 2 or more years in cold storage (CATIE, 1997). For sowing, seeds should be pretreated by soaking in warm water that has been heated to approximately 40°C for 12 hours."
803	2005. Cook, B.G./Pengelly, B.C./Brown, S.D.et al.. Tropical Forages: an interactive selection tool., [CD-ROM],. SIRO, DPI&F(Qld), CIAT and ILRI, <a href="http://www.tropicalforages.info/index.htm">http://www.tropicalforages.info/index.htm</a>	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] "Herbicide effects: No information available"
804	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] "It is also valued for its high production of green manure and mulch, its nitrogen fixing properties with <i>Bradyrhizobium</i> , and its tolerance of frequent and long-term coppicing in order to adjust shading for the main crop plant... It has the ability to fix nitrogen, regenerates fairly rapidly and is well suited for either coppicing or pollarding."
805	2009. Messing, R.H./Noser, S./Hunkeler, J.. Using host plant relationships to help determine origins of the invasive <i>Erythrina</i> gall wasp, <i>Quadrastichus erythrinae</i> Kim (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae). <i>Biological Invasions</i> . 11: 2233–2241.	[Effective natural enemies present locally? Possibly] "The <i>Erythrina</i> gall wasp has recently invaded a wide swath of Asian and Pacific countries, causing severe damage to several species of <i>Erythrina</i> trees. It poses an imminent threat to native <i>Erythrina</i> species in Latin America, Asia, Australia and the Pacific. While an African origin of the pest is presumed, it's exact home on the continent remains unknown. We examined host plant relationships of the wasp using 71 of the world's species of <i>Erythrina</i> that are planted in the botanical gardens of Hawaii. Observational and experimental data indicate that species endemic to Africa are more resistant to the wasp than those from other continents. Complete absence of galling on all <i>Erythrina</i> native to Benin, Burundi, Congo, Gambia, Lesoto, Rwanda, and Somalia make those countries highly unlikely to be the origin of the wasp. Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe were also shown to be unlikely sources. We present susceptibility indices of all 71 <i>Erythrina</i> species, including a number of economically useful trees, and we provide a warning for several species of conservation concern...We found a wide range of susceptibility to gall wasp damage among Latin America's native <i>Erythrina</i> species (Appendix 1)." [ <i>Erythrina poeppigiana</i> listed among species damaged by EGW]