

Family: *Apocynaceae*

Taxon: *Stephanotis floribunda*

Synonym: *Marsdenia floribunda* (Brongn.) Schltr.

Common Name: Wedding Flower
Madagascar jasmine
Stephanotis
chaplet flower

Questionnaire :	current 20090513	Assessor:	Chuck Chimera	Designation: L
Status:	Assessor Approved	Data Entry Person:	Chuck Chimera	WRA Score -4
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	y
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	
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	y
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	n
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	3
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	n
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1	

Designation: L

WRA Score -4

Supporting Data:

101	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] No evidence
102	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 2-high] "Native to the island of Madagascar, stephanotis is now cultivated worldwide in tropical and subtropical regions..."
202	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Quality of climate match data? 2-high] "Native to the island of Madagascar, stephanotis is now cultivated worldwide in tropical and subtropical regions..."
203	1998. Riffle, R.L.. The Tropical Look - An Encyclopedia of Dramatic Landscape Plants. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "Zones 10 and 11"
203	2011. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Madagascar Jasmine, Bridal Wreath, Bridal Bouquet, Hawaiian Wedding Flower, Stephanotis, Wax Flower - <i>Stephanotis floribunda</i> . http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/53785/	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "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	2011. Tropicos.org. Catalogue of the Vascular Plants of Madagascar - <i>Stephanotis floribunda</i> . Missouri Botanical Garden, http://www.tropicos.org/Name/2602594?projectId=17	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "Elevation: 0-499 m"
204	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "Native to the island of Madagascar, stephanotis is now cultivated worldwide in tropical and subtropical regions..."
205	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] "...cultivated worldwide in tropical and subtropical regions and grown in glasshouses in temperate areas for its deliciously fragrant flowers."
301	1975. Woodson, Jr., R.E./Schery, R.W./Spellman, D.L.. Flora of Panama. Part VIII. Family 163. Asclepiadaceae. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden. 62(1): 103-156.	[Naturalized beyond native range? No] "Commonly cultivated species in tropical areas, especially the Caribbean, it is known in temperate regions as a house plant. Although known from only one collection from Panama, the species undoubtedly enjoys some popularity as a garden plant."
301	2005. Acevedo-Rodríguez, P.. Vines and Climbing Plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. 51: 1-483. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	[Naturalized beyond native range? No] "Distribution: Native to Madagascar. Commonly cultivated in gardens for its attractive, fragrant flowers. Also in St. Croix." [Not in Puerto Rico]
301	2005. Wagner, W.L./Herbst, D.R./Lorence, D.H.. Flora of the Hawaiian Islands website. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. http://botany.si.edu/pacificislandbiodiversity/hawaiianflora/index.htm	[Naturalized beyond native range? No] No evidence from the Hawaiian islands
301	2007. McCormack, G.. Cook Islands Biodiversity Database, Version 2007.2.. Cook Islands Natural Heritage Trust, Rarotonga http://cookislands.bishopmuseum.org	[Naturalized beyond native range? No]? "introduced - Recent, Not naturalised; S.Group - uncommon; N.Group - rare; Land, lowlands" [No evidence from the Cook Islands]
301	2009. Chong, K.Y./Tan, H.T.W./Corlett, R.T.. A Checklist of the Total Vascular Plant Flora of Singapore: Native, Naturalized and Cultivated Species. Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore, Singapore	[Naturalized beyond native range? No] " <i>Stephanotis floribunda</i> Brongn.; climber; exotic; cultivated only" [No evidence from Singapore]

302	1992. Stone, C.P./Smith, C.W./Tunison, J.T. (eds.). Alien Plant Invasions in Native Ecosystems of Hawai'i: Management and Research. Cooperative National Park Resources Studies Unit, University of Hawaii, Manoa, Honolulu, HI	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? No] No evidence from the Hawaiian Islands
302	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.	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? Potentially] "abundant plumed seeds, potentially weedy" [No evidence of naturalization, however]
303	1992. Stone, C.P./Smith, C.W./Tunison, J.T. (eds.). Alien Plant Invasions in Native Ecosystems of Hawai'i: Management and Research. Cooperative National Park Resources Studies Unit, University of Hawaii, Manoa, Honolulu, HI	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No] No evidence from the Hawaiian Islands
304	1992. Stone, C.P./Smith, C.W./Tunison, J.T. (eds.). Alien Plant Invasions in Native Ecosystems of Hawai'i: Management and Research. Cooperative National Park Resources Studies Unit, University of Hawaii, Manoa, Honolulu, HI	[Environmental weed? No] No evidence from the Hawaiian Islands
304	2003. Weber, E.. Invasive Plant Species of the World. A Reference Guide to Environmental Weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, UK	[Environmental weed? No] No evidence
304	2007. BMCC Bushcare. Weeds of Blue Mountains Bushland - Garden Plants Going Wild - A Guide To Identification and Control. http://www.weedsbluemountains.org.au/pdf/BMCC%20Weeds%20Booklet.pdf	[Environmental weed? No] No evidence, and <i>S. floribunda</i> is recommended as an alternative to several other invasive vines and climbers
305	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	[Congeneric weed? No] <i>Marsdenia rostrata</i> listed as a weed of unknown impacts. Otherwise, no evidence
401	2005. Acevedo-Rodríguez, P.. Vines and Climbing Plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. 51: 1-483. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Woody vine, twining, 3-5 m in length, with abundant milky latex. Stems cylindrical, glabrous, striate, lenticellate. Leaves opposite; blades 5 12 × 2.2-3.5 cm, elliptical, coriaceous, glabrous, the apex short-acuminate, the base rounded to subcordiform, the margins entire, markedly revolute; upper surface dull, with 5 minute, conical glands, on the portion adjacent to the petiole; lower surface pale green, dull, with a prominent midvein; petioles 1-2 cm long, glabrous; intrapetiolar stipules acicular, minute."
402	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Allelopathic? No] Popular ornamental with no evidence of allelopathic properties
403	2005. Acevedo-Rodríguez, P.. Vines and Climbing Plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. 51: 1-483. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	[Parasitic? No] "Woody vine, twining, 3-5 m in length, with abundant milky latex."
404	2004. Crescent Bloom. <i>Stephanotis floribunda</i> . http://www.crescentbloom.com/plants/Specimen/SO/Stephanotis%20floribunda.htm	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? Possibly No] "Deer resistant: no" [Conflicts with other sources]
404	2011. Backyard Gardener. <i>Stephanotis floribunda</i> . http://www.backyardgardener.com/plantname/pda_74f4.html	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? Possibly] "Tolerances: deer" [Sap may make the plant unpalatable to grazing animals]
404	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? Unknown]
405	2004. Crescent Bloom. <i>Stephanotis floribunda</i> . http://www.crescentbloom.com/plants/Specimen/SO/Stephanotis%20floribunda.htm	[Toxic to animals? No] "Internal poison no; Dermatologic poison no ;Livestock poison no"
405	2011. ASPCA. Madagascar Jasmine. http://www.asPCA.org/Pet-care/poison-control/Plants/madagascar-jasmine.aspx	[Toxic to animals? No] "Toxicity: Non-Toxic to Horses, Non-Toxic to Cats, Non-Toxic to Dogs; Toxic Principles: Non-toxic"

406	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? Possibly] "Pests include sucking insects such as mealybugs and scale, which can be controlled with the appropriate insecticidal sprays."
406	2011. Missouri Botanical Garden. Gardens & Gardening > Your Garden > Plant Finder > Plant Details - <i>Stephanotis floribunda</i> . http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/gardens-gardening/your-garden/plant-finder/plant-details/kc/d262/stephanotis-floribunda.aspx	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? Possibly No] "Problems: No serious insect or disease problems. Watch for scale and mealy bugs on indoor plants."
407	2006. Swierczyńska-Machura, D./Krakowiak, A./Pałczyński, C.. Occupational allergy caused by ornamental plants. <i>Medycyna pracy</i> . 57(4): 359-364.	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? Possibly contact dermatitis] "The problem of allergy to decorative plants is still poorly known. Reports on occupational allergy to flowers are scarce and usually concern gardeners, greenhouse workers and florists. The handling, smelling and caring of flowers may cause rhinoconjunctivitis, asthma, urticaria and also contact dermatitis. Plants of the Compositae family that includes many different species have been frequently described. <i>Chrysanthemum</i> flowers, the strongest sensitizer among ornamental Compositae plants, especially contribute to the development of contact dermatitis. Allergy to Liliaceae, mostly to tulips, hyacinths, lilies and crocuses has quite often been reported as well as sensitization to rose pollen in rose planters. Occupational sensitization to flowers of other families, among which spathe flowers, primulas, weeping fig or <i>Stephanotis floribunda</i> should be mentioned, is less frequent. Exposure to ornamental flowers is common in the general population. Persons occupationally involved in cultivation of flowers and who demonstrate allergic symptoms are often forced to change their jobs. Candidates to these occupations with diagnosed atopy should be informed about the risk of developing allergy to flowers, which could make them unable to perform the job."
408	1992. Stone, C.P./Smith, C.W./Tunison, J.T. (eds.). Alien Plant Invasions in Native Ecosystems of Hawai'i: Management and Research. Cooperative National Park Resources Studies Unit, University of Hawaii, Manoa, Honolulu, HI	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] No evidence
408	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] No evidence
409	1998. Riffle, R.L.. The Tropical Look - An Encyclopedia of Dramatic Landscape Plants. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Possibly] "It seems to flourish best when planted in a site where its roots are shaded and where its top is in sun or partial sun."
409	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Possibly] "Stephanotis thrives in quite sunny, dry conditions and is suitable for xeriscape gardens,..."
409	2011. Backyard Gardener. <i>Stephanotis floribunda</i> . http://www.backyardgardener.com/plantname/pda_74f4.html	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Possibly No] "Light Range: Sun to Full Sun"
409	2011. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Madagascar Jasmine, Bridal Wreath, Bridal Bouquet, Hawaiian Wedding Flower, <i>Stephanotis</i> , Wax Flower - <i>Stephanotis floribunda</i> . http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/53785/	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Possibly] "Sun Exposure: Sun to Partial Shade"
409	2011. Missouri Botanical Garden. Gardens & Gardening > Your Garden > Plant Finder > Plant Details - <i>Stephanotis floribunda</i> . http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/gardens-gardening/your-garden/plant-finder/plant-details/kc/d262/stephanotis-floribunda.aspx	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Possibly] "Sun: Full sun to part shade"
410	1998. Riffle, R.L.. The Tropical Look - An Encyclopedia of Dramatic Landscape Plants. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? No] "Although it is capable of surviving mild drought conditions, it does not like such situations. It loves fairly rich soil that is high in organic matter and appreciates monthly applications of diluted fish emulsion in the spring and summer."

410	2011. Backyard Gardener. <i>Stephanotis floribunda</i> . http://www.backyardgardener.com/plantname/pda_74f4.html	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? No] "Soil Range: Sandy Loam to Clay Loam"
411	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? Yes] "Evergreen climber 8-30' long, glabrous..."
412	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Forms dense thickets? No] No evidence
501	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Aquatic? No] "Evergreen climber 8-30' long, glabrous..." [Terrestrial]
502	2011. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) [Online Database Index]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	[Grass? No] "Family: Apocynaceae subfamily: Asclepiadoideae tribe: Marsdenieae. Also placed in: Asclepiadaceae"
503	2011. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) [Online Database Index]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] "Family: Apocynaceae subfamily: Asclepiadoideae tribe: Marsdenieae. Also placed in: Asclepiadaceae"
504	2007. McCormack, G.. Cook Islands Biodiversity Database, Version 2007.2.. Cook Islands Natural Heritage Trust, Rarotonga http://cookislands.bishopmuseum.org	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "An evergreen climber to 5m. LEAVES: along the stems; opposite; green with a waxy sheen on top, white-green underneath; oblong with a pointed, sharply down-turned, tip; to 10cm [L]. FLOWERS: fragrant; in clusters at the bases of the leaf-stalks; creamy-white; waxy-sheen; 5-pointed- star shaped, with a long tubular throat; to 4cm [L]. FRUIT: oval with a furrow along one side; green with pale flecks; almost smooth; to 8cm [L]."
601	2011. Tropicos.org. Catalogue of the Vascular Plants of Madagascar - <i>Stephanotis floribunda</i> . Missouri Botanical Garden, http://www.tropicos.org/Name/2602594?projectid=17	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] No evidence
602	2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "Propagate by cuttings, air layering, or seeds."
602	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "Easily propagate from seed..."
603	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Hybridizes naturally? Unknown]
604	1940. East, E.M.. The distribution of self-sterility in the flowering plants. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society. 82: 449-518.	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Possibly No] "It is clear that cross-pollination occurs naturally with a high degree of frequency; but botanists have not taken the trouble to find out whether the plants, which are usually homogamous, are self-fertile or not. Kuhn (M.) observed cleistogamy in <i>Stapelia</i> . And Delpino reported self-sterility in <i>Stephanotis floribunda</i> Brug., <i>Hoya carnosa</i> R. Br., and <i>Periploca graeca</i> L., the evidence being satisfactory in only the second case."
605	1997. Ollerton, J./Liede, S.. Pollination systems in the Asclepiadaceae: a survey and preliminary analysis. Biological Journal of the Linnean Society. 62: 593-610.	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] "Moth pollination may also be common in the tribe: <i>Telosma pallida</i> appears to be pollinated only by noctuid moths, whilst the evening emission of scent in <i>Hoya carnosa</i> and <i>Stephanotis floribunda</i> (Matile & Altenburger, 1989) strongly implicates nocturnal insects as pollinators. The white, tubular flowers of <i>S. floribunda</i> certainly correspond to the classic idea of a moth-pollinated plant (Faegri & van der Pijl, 1966)." [Nocturnal moths, both introduced and native, are common in the Hawaiian Islands]

605	2002. Pott, M.B./Pichersky, E./Piechulla, B.. Evening specific oscillations of scent emission, SAMT enzyme activity, and SAMT mRNA in flowers of <i>Stephanotis floribunda</i> . <i>Journal of Plant Physiology</i> . 159: 925–934.	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] " <i>Stephanotis floribunda</i> (Asclepiaceae), a plant that grows in Madagascar and is now a common house plant, emits a number of volatiles from its flowers. Its floral scent has been noted to increase in intensity during the night...In cases where emission does vary, it has been interpreted as an adaptation to maximise resources and to advertise to specific pollinators whose activity is temporally limited, for example night-flying moths."
605	2005. Acevedo-Rodríguez, P.. Vines and Climbing Plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. 51: 1-483. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] "Flowers numerous, fragrant, in axillary umbels, ascending; peduncle 2-2.5 cm long; pedicels 2.5- 3 cm long. Calyx crateriform to rotate, green, the sepals oblong, obtuse, sometimes minutely ciliate, glabrous; corolla white or cream-colored, hypocrateriform, 2.5-5 cm long, glabrous, the lobes oblong, obtuse, ca. 1 cm long; corona absent; anthers sessile, lanceolate; stigma conical. Follicles 7.5-10 cm long." [Adapted for moths]
606	2000. Whistler, W.A.. <i>Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide</i> . Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? No] "Propagate by cuttings, air layering, or seeds." [No evidence of vegetative spread]
607	1999. Cutler, K.D.. <i>Flowering vines: beautiful climbers</i> . Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, NY	[Minimum generative time (years)? 3 or more years] "Plants are long-lived but may take several years before they flower for the first time."
701	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. <i>A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places</i> . Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No] "Frt ovoid, 4-6" x 2.5-3.75", round in cross-section, thickly leathery, glaucous. Seeds flat, chocolate-colored." [No evidence, and no means of external attachment]
702	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. <i>A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places</i> . Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "...cultivated worldwide in tropical and subtropical regions and grown in glasshouses in temperate areas for its deliciously fragrant flowers."
703	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] No evidence that seeds have become a contaminant of produce
704	2005. Acevedo-Rodríguez, P.. Vines and Climbing Plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. 51: 1-483. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? Yes] "Fruit a fusiform or ovoid, ellipsoid, or angular follicle, winged at the margin; seeds numerous, crowned with a tuft of long hairs." [Description of the genus <i>Marsdenia</i> , into which the genus <i>Stephanotis</i> has been merged]
704	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. <i>A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places</i> . Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? Yes] "Seeds ovate, margins narrowly winged." [Genus description]
704	2011. The Royal Horticultural Society. Gardening > Advice > <i>Stephanotis floribunda</i> . http://apps.rhs.org.uk/advicesearch/Profile.aspx?id=623	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? Yes] "When the seeds are ripe, the fruit will begin to split. Ease the two halves apart to reveal a silken sheath enclosing the seeds in the centre of the fruit. Even after several months, the plume-attached seeds may be a little moist, but will soon dry when exposed to the air and can become airborne with the slightest movement "
705	2005. Acevedo-Rodríguez, P.. Vines and Climbing Plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. 51: 1-483. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	[Propagules water dispersed? No] "Fruit a fusiform or ovoid, ellipsoid, or angular follicle, winged at the margin; seeds numerous, crowned with a tuft of long hairs."
706	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. <i>A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places</i> . Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Propagules bird dispersed? No] "Frt ovoid, 4-6" x 2.5-3.75", round in cross-section, thickly leathery, glaucous. Seeds flat, chocolate-colored." [Not fleshy-fruited]
707	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. <i>A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places</i> . Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] "Frt ovoid, 4-6" x 2.5-3.75", round in cross-section, thickly leathery, glaucous. Seeds flat, chocolate-colored." [No evidence, and no means of external attachment]
708	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. <i>A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places</i> . Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Unknown] "Frt ovoid, 4-6" x 2.5-3.75", round in cross-section, thickly leathery, glaucous. Seeds flat, chocolate-colored." [Not adapted for consumption, but unlikely to be eaten by birds or other vertebrates]
801	2000. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R./Imada, C.T.. Survey of invasive or potentially invasive cultivated plants in Hawai'i. <i>Bishop Museum Occasional Papers</i> . 65: 1-35.	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)? Unknown] "abundant plumed seeds, potentially weedy" [Unknown, but no evidence that such high seed densities are produced]
802	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Unknown]
803	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] No information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this species

804	2011. The Royal Horticultural Society. Gardening > Advice > Stephanotis floribunda. http://apps.rhs.org.uk/advice-search/Profile.aspx?id=623	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? No] "Heavy pruning to renovate old plants is seldom successful and replacement is usually required"
805	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown]
