

Family: *Acanthaceae*

Taxon: *Strobilanthes dyeriana*

Synonym: *Strobilanthes auriculata* var. *dyeriana* (Mast., **Common Name:** Persian shield
Perilepta dyeriana (Masters) Bremekamp

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| Questionnaire : | current 20090513 | Assessor: | Chuck Chimera | Designation: H(HPWRA) |
| Status: | Assessor Approved | Data Entry Person: | Chuck Chimera | WRA Score 7 |
| 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 | y |
| 302 | Garden/amenity/disturbance weed | | n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2) | y |
| 303 | Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed | | n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2) | |
| 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 | n |
| 402 | Allelopathic | | y=1, n=0 | n |
| 403 | Parasitic | | y=1, n=0 | n |
| 404 | Unpalatable to grazing animals | | y=1, n=-1 | y |
| 405 | Toxic to animals | | y=1, n=0 | n |
| 406 | Host for recognized pests and pathogens | | y=1, n=0 | n |
| 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 | |
| 411 | Climbing or smothering growth habit | | y=1, n=0 | n |

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| 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 | 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 | |
| 606 | Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation | y=1, n=-1 | y |
| 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 | |
| 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 | n |
| 705 | Propagules water dispersed | y=1, n=-1 | |
| 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 | n |
| 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: H(HPWRA)

WRA Score 7

Supporting Data:

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| 101 | 2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR | [Is the species highly domesticated? No] No evidence |
| 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 | 2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | NA |
| 103 | 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 | NA |
| 201 | 2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR | [Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 2-High] "native to Myanmar (Burma)" |
| 202 | 2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR | [Quality of climate match data 2-high] "native to Myanmar (Burma)" |
| 203 | 2003. Gamrod, E.E.. Flowering Control and Production of <i>Strobilanthes dyerianus</i> Mast. (Persian Shield). MSc Thesis. Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA | [Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "When grown in the landscape, the tropical perennial <i>S. dyerianus</i> can grow to a small shrub, hardy to USDA zone 9. This plant thrives in warm temperatures, growing quickly with the onset of hot summer days, and performs well in most of the country, either as a landscape or container plant (Armitage, 1997)." |
| 204 | 2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR | [Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "native to Myanmar (Burma)" |
| 205 | 2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR | [Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] "...widely if not commonly cultivated in the tropics for its iridescent foliage with silver to purple markings on the upper surface and purple below." |
| 301 | 2001. Department of Natural Resources & Mines. Weed Pocket Guide: Agricultural & Environmental Weeds - Far North Queensland. Queensland Government, http://www.wettropics.gov.au/st/rainforest_explore/Resources/Documents/8to9/WeedIDHandbook.pdf | [Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "Native to Burma, Persian shield was introduced to Queensland as a garden plant. It invades the understorey of rainforest margins and creek lines." ... "This species is listed as an Undesirable Plant in the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area. Currently not declared, although its control is highly recommended" |
| 301 | 2008. Foxcroft, L.C./Richardson, D.M./Wilson, J.R.U.. Ornamental Plants as Invasive Aliens: Problems and Solutions in Kruger National Park, South Africa. Environmental Management. 41: 32-51. | [Naturalized beyond native range? No evidence in Kruger NP] "Table 2 Ornamental alien plant species recorded per camp in the Kruger National Park, indicating the number of camps in which each species has been recorded, as well as mode of introduction" ... "Strobilanthes dyerianus ... Evidence of naturalization? = No" |
| 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 evidence from Singapore] "Strobilanthes dyeriana Mast.; Acanthaceae; cultivated only" |
| 302 | 2010. Queensland Government. Fact sheet - Pest Plant: Persian shield - <i>Strobilanthes dyerianus</i> (PP114). Dept. of Employment, Economic Development & Innovation, http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/documents/Biosecurity_EnvironmentalPests/IPA-Persian-Shield-PP114.pdf | [Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? Yes] "Native to Burma, Persian shield was introduced to Queensland as a garden plant. It invades the understorey of rainforest margins and creek lines." [Garden escape with possible adverse impacts to environment] |
| 304 | 2010. Queensland Government. Fact sheet - Pest Plant: Persian shield - <i>Strobilanthes dyerianus</i> (PP114). Dept. of Employment, Economic Development & Innovation, http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/documents/Biosecurity_EnvironmentalPests/IPA-Persian-Shield-PP114.pdf | [Environmental weed? Potentially] "Native to Burma, Persian shield was introduced to Queensland as a garden plant. It invades the understorey of rainforest margins and creek lines." [Impacts on environment unknown] |
| 305 | 2004. Meyer, J-Y./Lavergne, C.. Beautés fatales : Acanthaceae species as invasive alien plants on tropical Indo-Pacific Islands. Diversity and Distributions. 10: 333-347. | [Congeneric weed? Yes] "Strobilanthes hamiltonianus is an invasive weed in La Réunion and Mauritius" |

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| 401 | 2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR | [Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Herb, perennial, to 1.8 m high (6 ft) but usually much less. Leaves simple, opposite in unequally sized pairs, blade elliptic, usually 4-20 cm long (1 5/5-8 in), subsessile, with pink to purple between the veins on the upper size, purple on the lower." |
| 402 | 2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR | [Allelopathic? No] "It is often grown in planters, in pots, in mass plantings, or mixed with other ornamentals and is also popular as an indoor plant in cooler climates." [No evidence] |
| 403 | 2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR | [Parasitic? No] "Herb, perennial, to 1.8 m high (6 ft) but usually much less." [Acanthaceae. Not parasitic] |
| 404 | 2012. San Marcos Growers. Products - Strobilanthes dyerianus. http://www.smgrowers.com/products/plants/plantdisplay.asp?plant_id=2866 | [Unpalatable to grazing animals? Yes] "Deer Tolerant: Yes" ... "A great plant for containers. It is deer and rabbit resistant." |
| 405 | 2008. Wagstaff, D.J.. International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL | [Toxic to animals? No] No evidence |
| 405 | 2012. Voldeck, L.B.. Non-Toxic Houseplants. http://www.bellaonline.com/articles/art40835.asp | [Toxic to animals? No. No evidence] "One thing it is always nice to know when purchasing houseplants is whether or not the plant is dangerous to children or pets. There are many different ways a plant can be dangerous. They can have poisonous compounds that will sicken small children or pets to varying degrees. Plants can contain oxalates that would make you think you're eating fiberglass. Some plants can cause skin reactions, called dermatitis. These are the types of dangers you can avoid by sticking with the plants listed here. Remember that there are always special cases where one may be allergic to a plant and have an unusual reaction. To be safe, it's not a bad idea to keep houseplants out of reach of children and pets at all times." |
| 406 | 1987. Clay, H.F./Hubbard, J.C.. The Hawaii Garden: Tropical Shrubs. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI | [Host for recognized pests and pathogens? No] "Insects/Diseases: None of importance" |
| 406 | 2012. Missouri Botanical Garden. Gardens & Gardening > Your Garden > Plant Finder > Plant Details - Strobilanthes dyerianus. http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/gardens-gardening/your-garden/plant-finder/plant-details/kc/a122/strobilanthes-dyerianus.as | [Host for recognized pests and pathogens? No] "No serious insect or disease problems. Watch for spider mites on indoor plants." |
| 407 | 2012. Shoot Gardening. Strobilanthes dyeriana (Persian shield). http://www.shootgardening.co.uk/plant/strobilantes-dyeriana | [Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? Possibly] "Toxicity: May cause skin allergies." |
| 408 | 2001. Department of Natural Resources & Mines. Weed Pocket Guide: Agricultural & Environmental Weeds - Far North Queensland. Queensland Government, http://www.wettropics.gov.au/st/rainforest_explorer/Resources/Documents/8to9/WeedIDHandbook.pdf | [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] "It thrives only in moist, protected, semi-shady situations where it becomes a shrub 5-8' tall with an open crown of iridescent purple-and-green foliage." [No evidence, & unlikely based on habitat] |
| 409 | 2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR | [Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Yes] "Fertile, moist, but well-drained soils in partially shaded places are preferred." |
| 409 | 2004. Armitage, A.M.. Armitage's garden annuals: a color encyclopedia. Timber Press, Portland, OR | [Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Possibly] "Persian shield can handle afternoon shade, particularly in the South, where midday sun can cause premature wilting of the large leaves. Otherwise full sun." |
| 409 | 2012. Dave's Gardern. PlantFiles: Persian Shield - Strobilanthes dyerianus. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/516/ | [Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Yes] "Sun Exposure: Partial to Full Shade" |
| 409 | 2012. San Marcos Growers. Products - Strobilanthes dyerianus. http://www.smgrowers.com/products/plants/plantdisplay.asp?plant_id=2866 | [Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Yes] "Plant in shade or filtered light in a well drained soil and irrigate regularly." |

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| 410 | 2012. Missouri Botanical Garden. Gardens & Gardening > Your Garden > Plant Finder > Plant Details - <i>Strobilanthes dyerianus</i> . http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/gardens-gardening/your-garden/plant-finder/plant-details/kc/a122/strobilanthes-dyerianus.as | [Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Possibly No] "Tolerates: Wet Soil" |
| 410 | 2012. Shoot Gardening. <i>Strobilanthes dyeriana</i> (Persian shield). http://www.shootgardening.co.uk/plant/strobilanthes-dyeriana | [Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Possibly Yes] "Soil types: Loamy, Sandy" ... "Soil pH: Acid, Alkaline, Neutral" |
| 411 | 2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR | [Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] "Herb, perennial, to 1.8 m high (6 ft) but usually much less." |
| 412 | 1955. Grant, W.F.. A Cytogenetic Study in the Acanthaceae. <i>Brittonia</i> . 8(2): 121-149. | [Forms dense thickets? Unknown] "Species of <i>Strobilanthes</i> , which are somewhat shrubby, are cultivated for their attractive flowers and their foliage, which in some species is variegated. In nature members of the genus occur gregariously in vast numbers to form almost the sole undergrowth in forests" [Species not identified] |
| 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] "It thrives only in moist, protected, semi-shady situations where it becomes a shrub 5-8' tall with an open crown of iridescent purple-and-green foliage." |
| 502 | 2003. Gamrod, E.E.. Flowering Control and Production of <i>Strobilanthes dyerianus</i> Mast. (Persian Shield). MSc Thesis. Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA | [Grass? No] " <i>Strobilanthes dyerianus</i> is classified in division Magnoliophyta, class Magnoliopsida, order Scrophulariales and family Acanthaceae (Watson and Dallwitz, 1992)." |
| 503 | 2003. Gamrod, E.E.. Flowering Control and Production of <i>Strobilanthes dyerianus</i> Mast. (Persian Shield). MSc Thesis. Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA | [Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] " <i>Strobilanthes dyerianus</i> is classified in division Magnoliophyta, class Magnoliopsida, order Scrophulariales and family Acanthaceae (Watson and Dallwitz, 1992)." |
| 504 | 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 | [Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "It thrives only in moist, protected, semi-shady situations where it becomes a shrub 5-8' tall with an open crown of iridescent purple-and-green foliage." |
| 601 | 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 | [Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] No evidence |
| 602 | 2012. Cool Tropical Plants.com. Persian shield - <i>Strobilanthes dyerianus</i> . http://www.cooltropicalplants.com/Persian-shield.html | [Produces viable seed? Possibly Not in cultivation] "Left on the plant the flowers eventually produce seed pods but so far the seeds within have failed to germinate." |
| 602 | 2012. Kirman Contemporary Space Design. <i>Strobilanthes dyerianus</i> 'Persian Shield' (<i>Strobilanthes</i>). http://www.kirmandesign.com/plants/3C96EDD944AD40C2B88525E3048195AF.asp | [Produces viable seed? Yes] "Propagation: Seeds or cuttings. Seeds - sow seeds at 13-18 degrees in spring." |
| 602 | 2012. Shoot Gardening. <i>Strobilanthes dyeriana</i> (Persian shield). http://www.shootgardening.co.uk/plant/strobilanthes-dyeriana | [Produces viable seed? Yes] "Propagation methods: Seed, Softwood cuttings" |
| 603 | 2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Hybridizes naturally? Unknown] |
| 604 | 2008. Sharma, M.V./Kuriakose, G./Shivanna, K.R.. Reproductive strategies of <i>Strobilanthes kunthianus</i> , an endemic, semelparous species in southern Western Ghats, India. <i>Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society</i> . 157: 155-163. | [Self-compatible or apomictic? Possibly No] "As the species is self-compatible, the prevailing high degree of geitonogamous pollinations does not interfere with fruit set." [Related species <i>Strobilanthes kunthianus</i> is self-compatible; Unknown for <i>S. dyeriana</i>] |

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| 605 | 2000. Manktelow, M.. The filament curtain: a structure important to systematics and pollination biology in the Acanthaceae. <i>BofunicalJournal of the Linnean Society</i> . 133: 129-160. | [Requires specialist pollinators? Probably bee pollinated] "Although the phylogeny of Acanthaceae presented by Scotland et al. (1995) includes only a few taxa with a filament curtain, it is still useful to optimize the filament curtain as a character onto the Ruellieae s.1. clade (Fig. 8). A phaulopsoid filament curtain is optimized as the plesiomorphic state within Ruellieae s.1. Apomorphic states are the presence of transverse corolla folds (<i>Brillhntuisia</i> and <i>Hygrophila</i>), strobilantheid filament curtain (<i>Strobilanthes</i> and <i>Hemigraphis</i>), and reductions of the filament curtain (<i>Sanchezia</i>). This suggests that the original filament curtain was of the phaulopsoid type. This type is generally found in melittophilous flowers, suggesting that the filament curtain originated in association with bee pollination. Adaptations and reductions of the filament curtain would subsequently have occurred as responses to shifts of pollinators." |
| 605 | 2004. Moylan, E.C./Rudall, P.J./Scotland, R.W.. Comparative floral anatomy of Strobilanthinae (Acanthaceae), with particular reference to internal partitioning of the flower. <i>Plant Systematics and Evolution</i> . 249: 77–98. | [Requires specialist pollinators? Probably No] "By contrast, in resupinate flowers such as those of <i>Strobilanthes dyeriana</i> with a 3:2 pattern (Fig. 6C, D) and some Asterales such as <i>Lobelia</i> (which also have a 3:2 pattern according to the system of Donoghue et al. 1998), the abaxial and adaxial chambers are reversed in orientation so that the androecium and gynoecium are situated lowermost. As a result, pollination is sternotribic, since pollen is transferred on to the underside of the insect as it is channelled into the upper chamber containing the nectar source. There is an apparent developmental relationship between floral symmetry and resupination, since in some groups resupination appears to compensate for reversals in orientation (e.g. Coen and Nugent 1994, Donoghue et al. 1998, Endress 1999, Rudall and Bateman 2004)." [Insect pollination, but type unknown. Resupinate flowers suggest possible requirement of specialized pollinators] |
| 605 | 2008. Sharma, M.V./Kuriakose, G./Shivanna, K.R.. Reproductive strategies of <i>Strobilanthes kunthianus</i> , an endemic, semelparous species in southern Western Ghats, India. <i>Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society</i> . 157: 155–163. | [Requires specialist pollinators? Possibly No] "The reproductive strategies of <i>S. kunthianus</i> were investigated by studying the floral traits, pollination biology, and breeding system that are critical for reproductive success. The species exhibits a series of floral traits: (1) gregarious flowering attracts a large number of <i>Apis cerana indica</i> , the major pollinator; (2) the stigma is sensitive to touch by the pollinator; in fresh flowers, the receptive surface faces the entry path of the incoming bee, facilitating pollen deposition; as an immediate response, the stigma curves backwards moving the receptive surface away from the path of the exiting bee, thus preventing autogamy and interference in pollen transfer; (3) flowers remain fresh for 2 days with receptive stigma and nectar and pollen reward. These traits render the species 100% pollination efficient to ensure a high seed set." [Related species pollinated by bees] |
| 605 | 2010. Tomlinson, P.B./Zimmerman, M. (eds.). <i>Tropical Trees as Living Systems</i> . Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK | [Requires specialist pollinators? Probably No] "Strobilanthes are apparently pollinated by large numbers of highly nomadic honeybee colonies (<i>Apis</i> spp)." |
| 606 | 2010. Queensland Government. Fact sheet - Pest Plant: Persian shield - <i>Strobilanthes dyerianus</i> (PP114). Dept. of Employment, Economic Development & Innovation, http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/documents/Biosecurity_EnvironmentalPests/IPA-Persian-Shield-PP114.pdf | [Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Yes] "Hand pull seedlings and small plants, ensuring that all stem fragments and roots are removed. Plant pieces should either be bagged and taken to the dump or hung up off the ground to prevent reshooting." |
| 607 | 2012. Shoot Gardening. <i>Strobilanthes dyeriana</i> (Persian shield). http://www.shootgardening.co.uk/plant/strobilanthes-dyeriana | [Minimum generative time (years)? 4+] "5-10 years to maturity" |
| 701 | 2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? Unknown] Possible that small seeds may be inadvertently dispersed, but information is lacking |
| 702 | 2003. Gamrod, E.E.. Flowering Control and Production of <i>Strobilanthes dyerianus</i> Mast. (Persian Shield). MSc Thesis. Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA | [Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] " <i>Strobilanthes dyerianus</i> Mast., common name Persian Shield, has become a popular and successful ornamental foliage crop in the past few years." ... "A native of Burma in Southeast Asia, <i>S. dyerianus</i> is grown strictly for its foliage appeal, which is green overlaid with purple; older leaves exhibit a silver hue." |
| 703 | 2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] No evidence, despite popularity in horticulture and as an ornamental |
| 704 | 2004. Moylan, E.C./Rudall, P.J./Scotland, R.W.. Comparative floral anatomy of Strobilanthinae (Acanthaceae), with particular reference to internal partitioning of the flower. <i>Plant Systematics and Evolution</i> . 249: 77–98. | [Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] "In the Strobilanthinae, the mature ovary (capsule) splits along the abaxial/adaxial axis of the septum where the three cell layers are thinnest, a region termed the 'dissepiment' by Bremekamp (1944)." ... "In Strobilanthinae, seed dispersal occurs by explosive xerochaotic dehiscence of the mature ovary/capsule due to seam failure along the dissepiment." |

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| 705 | 2010. Queensland Government. Fact sheet - Pest Plant: Persian shield - <i>Strobilanthes dyerianus</i> (PP114). Dept. of Employment, Economic Development & Innovation, http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/documents/Biosecurity_EnvironmentalPests/IPA-Persian-Shield-PP114.pdf | [Propagules water dispersed? Possibly] "Native to Burma, Persian shield was introduced to Queensland as a garden plant. It invades the understorey of rainforest margins and creek lines." [Occurrence along creek lines suggests possible movement by water] |
| 706 | 2004. Moylan, E.C./Rudall, P.J./Scotland, R.W.. Comparative floral anatomy of Strobilanthinae (Acanthaceae), with particular reference to internal partitioning of the flower. <i>Plant Systematics and Evolution</i> . 249: 77–98. | [Propagules bird dispersed? No] "In the Strobilanthinae, the mature ovary (capsule) splits along the abaxial/adaxial axis of the septum where the three cell layers are thinnest, a region termed the 'dissepiment' by Bremekamp (1944)." ... "In Strobilanthinae, seed dispersal occurs by explosive xerochastic dehiscence of the mature ovary/capsule due to seam failure along the dissepiment." |
| 707 | 2004. Moylan, E.C./Rudall, P.J./Scotland, R.W.. Comparative floral anatomy of Strobilanthinae (Acanthaceae), with particular reference to internal partitioning of the flower. <i>Plant Systematics and Evolution</i> . 249: 77–98. | [Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] "In the Strobilanthinae, the mature ovary (capsule) splits along the abaxial/adaxial axis of the septum where the three cell layers are thinnest, a region termed the 'dissepiment' by Bremekamp (1944)." ... "In Strobilanthinae, seed dispersal occurs by explosive xerochastic dehiscence of the mature ovary/capsule due to seam failure along the dissepiment." [No evidence] |
| 708 | 2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Propagules survive passage through the gut? Unknown] Seeds, if produced, unlikely to be ingested. |
| 801 | 2000. Whistler, W.A.. <i>Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide</i> . Timber Press, Portland, OR | [Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)? No] "Fruit a spindle-shaped capsule, infrequently formed in cultivation." |
| 802 | 2008. Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. Seed Information Database (SID). Version 7.1. http://data.kew.org/sid/ | [Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Unknown] 0 records found. |
| 803 | 2010. Queensland Government. Fact sheet - Pest Plant: Persian shield - <i>Strobilanthes dyerianus</i> (PP114). Dept. of Employment, Economic Development & Innovation, http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/documents/Biosecurity_EnvironmentalPests/IPA-Persian-Shield-PP114.pdf | [Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] "It is important to note that specific research on the use of herbicides to control Persian shield has not been undertaken to date. Therefore, the treatment options outlined in Table 1 are suggestions only, based on registered controls for similar weeds in non agricultural areas and the specifications of PER11463. As such, their effectiveness cannot be guaranteed." ... "Spot spray Glyphosate (360 g/L) 1 L per 100 L water" |
| 804 | 1987. Clay, H.F./Hubbard, J.C.. <i>The Hawaii Garden: Tropical Shrubs</i> . University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI | [Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] "Prune to induce new growth and foliage and to make a more compact plant." |
| 804 | 2010. Queensland Government. Fact sheet - Pest Plant: Persian shield - <i>Strobilanthes dyerianus</i> (PP114). Dept. of Employment, Economic Development & Innovation, http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/documents/Biosecurity_EnvironmentalPests/IPA-Persian-Shield-PP114.pdf | [Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] "Hand pull seedlings and small plants, ensuring that all stem fragments and roots are removed. Plant pieces should either be bagged and taken to the dump or hung up off the ground to prevent reshooting." |
| 805 | 2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown] |