Family: ***Bignoniaceae***

Taxon: ***Tecomanthe dendrophila***

Synonym: *Tecoma dendrophila Blume (basionym)*

Common Name: Forest Bell Creeper
New Guinea Trumpet Vine

Questionaire : current 20090513 **Assessor:** Chuck Chimera **Designation:** L

Status: Assessor Approved **Data Entry Person:** Chuck Chimera **WRA Score -1**

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**	**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**	
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**	**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**	
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**	**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**	
805	**Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)**	**y=-1, n=1**	

Designation: L **WRA Score** **-1**

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] "The genus Tecomanthe includes at least five species ranging from the Moluccas and New Guinea to Queensland, Australia, and the Three Kings Islands. All species have potential as ornamentals, though only two seem to be in cultivation. Little has been published about the horticultural needs of this genus. One species is occasionally grown in our gardens." [No evidence]
102	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2012. 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 from the Moluccas to New Guinea and adjacent small islands."
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 from the Moluccas to New Guinea and adjacent small islands."
203	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	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? Potentially Yes] "The climber grows from sea level to about 5,000' elevation in various types of forested habitats, ranging from swampy mangrove forests to freshwater riverine forests and inland rainforests."
204	2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "It is native from Indonesia to the Solomon Islands but is not commonly cultivated for its glossy green leaves and large, rose-colored flowers."
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? Unknown] "…widely if not commonly cultivated for its glossy green leaves and large, rose-colored flowers."
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? No] "Rarely cultivated anywhere, including Hawaii, T. dendrophila requires a sheltered location with broken sun or partial shade, ample moisture, and support on which to climb."
301	1988. Diniz, M.A.. Tecomanthe dendrophila Bl. K. Schum. [family Bignoniaceae] Flora Zambesiaca Vol 8 Part 3. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, http://plants.jstor.org/flora/fz10550	[Naturalized beyond native range? Possibly] "Some of them have been occasionally found as escapes, on forest margins and roadsides."
301	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	[Naturalized beyond native range? No] "It was first introduced to the U.S. around 1958, and was cultivated in Hawaii by 1963." [No evidence]
301	2005. Wagner, W.L./Herbst, D.R./Lorence, D.H.. Flora of the Hawaiian Islands website. Smithsonian Inst., Washington, D.C. http://botany.si.edu/pacificislandbiodiversity/hawaiianflora/index.htm	[Naturalized beyond native range? No] No evidence
301	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	[Naturalized beyond native range? No] No evidence
302	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? No] No evidence
303	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No] No evidence
304	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	[Environmental weed? No] No evidence
305	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	[Congeneric weed? No] No evidence

401	2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Liana or vine-like shrub with purple young stems and older stems marked by conspicuous white dots, the lenticels. Leaves pinnately compound, opposite, leaflets five, oblong to elliptic, 6-13 cm long (2 1/2-5 in), glossy green, with a conspicuous acuminate tip."
402	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Allelopathic? Unknown] No evidence to suggest plant is allelopathic
403	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	[Parasitic? No] No evidence [Bignoniaceae]
404	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	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? Unknown] No information on palatability of this species
405	2005. Frohne, D./Pfander, H.J.. Poisonous plants: a handbook for doctors, pharmacists, toxicologists, biologists and veterinarians. Manson Publishing Ltd, London, UK	[Toxic to animals? No] No evidence
405	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	[Toxic to animals? No] No evidence
405	2012. Specialized Information Services, U.S. National Library of Medicine. TOXNET toxicology data network [online database]. National Institutes of Health, http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/	[Toxic to animals? No] No evidence
406	2000. Cullen, J./Walters, S.M.. The European garden flora: a manual for the identification of plants cultivated in Europe, both out-of-doors and under glass. Dicotyledons (Part IV). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? Unknown] No evidence
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? Unknown] No evidence
407	2000. Cullen, J./Walters, S.M.. The European garden flora: a manual for the identification of plants cultivated in Europe, both out-of-doors and under glass. Dicotyledons (Part IV). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] No evidence
407	2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] No evidence
407	2005. Frohne, D./Pfander, H.J.. Poisonous plants: a handbook for doctors, pharmacists, toxicologists, biologists and veterinarians. Manson Publishing Ltd, London, UK	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] No evidence
408	1950. Steenis, C.G.G.J. van (ed.). Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions. Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, Leiden, The Netherlands	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] "Ecol. In swampy or dry rain-forests, sometimes riverine forest, once on limestone, from sea level up to c. 1500 m." [No evidence, and unlikely given rain forest habitat]
409	1995. Sheat, B./Schofield, G.. Complete Gardening in Southern Africa. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Possibly] "Plant in sun or semishade."
409	2000. Rauch, F.D./Weissich, P.R.. Plants for tropical landscapes: a gardener's guide. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Possibly No] "Plant Tecomanthe in a rich, well-watered and well-drained soil in full sun."
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? Possibly] "Fertile, moist, well-drained soils in sunny or partially shaded places are preferred."
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] "…requires a sheltered location with broken sun or partial shade, ample moisture, and support on which to climb."

409	2012. Dave's Gardern. PlantFiles: Forest Bell Creeper, New Guinea Trumpet Vine - Tecomanthe dendrophila. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/100128/	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Potentially Yes] "Sun Exposure: Full Sun Sun to Partial Shade Light Shade"
410	1995. Oakman, H.. Harry Oakman's what flowers when: the complete guide to flowering times in tropical and subtropical gardens. Univ. of Queensland Press, St. Lucia, Australia	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? No] "Fast growing when in rich, moist soil…"
410	2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? No] "Fertile, moist, well-drained soils in sunny or partially shaded places are preferred."
410	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	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? No] "A fertile, well-drained soil is ideal, and protection from salt spray and drying winds is necessary."
411	2000. Rauch, F.D./Weissich, P.R.. Plants for tropical landscapes: a gardener's guide. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? Yes] "A large, twining deciduous vine from New Guinea, Tecomanthe rapidly climbs to 50 feet, producing large clusters of flowers directly off its main stems in winter and early spring. It requires a large pergola or arbor to accommodate its vigorous growth."
411	2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? Yes] "Tecomanthe dendrophila is a vine or shrub that lacks a well-known common name other than that of the genus."
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, Leiden, The Netherlands	[Forms dense thickets? No] "In swampy or dry rain-forests, sometimes riverine forest, once on limestone, from sea level up to c. 1500 m."
412	2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Forms dense thickets? No] "Tecomanthe dendrophila is a vine or shrub..."
501	2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Aquatic? No] "Liana or vine-like shrub with purple young stems and older stems marked by conspicuous white dots,…" [Terrestrial]
502	2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Grass? No] Bignoniaceae
503	2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Bignoniaceae
504	2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "Liana or vine-like shrub with purple young stems and older stems marked by conspicuous white dots, the lenticels. Leaves pinnately compound, opposite, leaflets five, oblong to elliptic, 6-13 cm long (2 1/2-5 in), glossy green, with a conspicuous acuminate tip."
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, Leiden, The Netherlands	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] No evidence
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. Potentially] "It is easily propagated from cuttings, air layers, or seed (if available)." [Suggests seed production and availability are limited in cultivation]
603	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	[Hybridizes naturally? Unknown] "The genus Tecomanthe includes at least five species ranging from the Moluccas and New Guinea to Queensland, Australia, and the Three Kings Islands. All species have potential as ornamentals, though only two seem to be in cultivation. Little has been published about the horticultural needs of this genus. One species is occasionally grown in our gardens."
604	1978. Lucas, G./Synge, H.(eds.). The IUCN plant red data book: comprising red data sheets on 250 selected plants threatened on a world scale. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Unknown] "Tecomanthe speciosa…It is self-fertile as viable seed has been obtained from clones of the original plant. Abundant seed is set and germination in cultivation has been satisfactory." [Related species T. speciosa is self-fertile, but unknown for T. dendrophila, which is not reported to produce abundant seed in cultivation.]
605	2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Requires specialist pollinators? Probably Yes] "Corolla of fused petals, funnel-shaped, slightly two-lipped, 7-11 cm long (3 - 4 1/2 in), rose-colored, red-lined inside, with five lighter colored triangular lobes." [Long. Funnel-shaped red flowers suggest need for a specialized pollinator]

606	1995. Sheat, B./Schofield, G.. Complete Gardening in Southern Africa. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? No] "Propagate from cuttings or semifirm, growing stems in summer." [No evidence of spread by vegetative fragmentation]
606	2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? No] "Propagate by cuttings." [No evidence]
607	2012. Plantae. Rare Plants. http://www.plantae.co.za/attachments/047_Rare%20and%20unusual%20plants%20with%20photos.pdf	[Minimum generative time (years)? Unknown] "Tecomanthe dendrophila - New Guinea Trumpet vine. A fabulous woody climber that has the unique botanical ability to form blooms off its old woody stems...Flowering begins once the vine forms a rough bark, then blooms emerge from the same stem year after year."
701	2000. Cullen, J./Walters, S.M.. The European garden flora: a manual for the identification of plants cultivated in Europe, both out-of-doors and under glass. Dicotyledons (Part IV). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No] "Capsule c. 20 cm, almost cylindric. See, including wing, c. 3 x 1.5 cm." [No evidence, and seeds, if produced, fairly large and unlikely to be inadvertently dispersed. No means of external attachment]
702	2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "…widely if not commonly cultivated for its glossy green leaves and large, rose-colored flowers."
703	2000. Cullen, J./Walters, S.M.. The European garden flora: a manual for the identification of plants cultivated in Europe, both out-of-doors and under glass. Dicotyledons (Part IV). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] "Capsule c. 20 cm, almost cylindric. See, including wing, c. 3 x 1.5 cm." [No evidence, and seeds, if produced, fairly large and unlikely to be inadvertently dispersed in produce]
703	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	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] "It is easily propagated from cuttings, air layers, or seed (if available)." [No evidence, and seeds apparently rarely produced in cultivation in Hawaiian Islands]
704	2000. Cullen, J./Walters, S.M.. The European garden flora: a manual for the identification of plants cultivated in Europe, both out-of-doors and under glass. Dicotyledons (Part IV). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? Yes. If produced] "Seeds winged" [Genus description] … "Capsule c. 20 cm, almost cylindric. Seed, including wing, c. 3 x 1.5 cm."
704	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	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? Yes. If seeds are produced] "It is easily propagated from cuttings, air layers, or seeds (if available)." [Bignoniaceae often produce wind-dispersed seeds]
705	2000. Cullen, J./Walters, S.M.. The European garden flora: a manual for the identification of plants cultivated in Europe, both out-of-doors and under glass. Dicotyledons (Part IV). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK	[Propagules water dispersed? No] "Capsule c. 20 cm, almost cylindric. Seed, including wing, c. 3 x 1.5 cm." [Although seeds may float, they are adapted for wind dispersal]
706	2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Propagules bird dispersed? No] "Fruit a linear two-valved woody capsule 17-30 cm long (7-12 in.)" [Not fleshy-fruited]
707	2000. Cullen, J./Walters, S.M.. The European garden flora: a manual for the identification of plants cultivated in Europe, both out-of-doors and under glass. Dicotyledons (Part IV). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] "Capsule c. 20 cm, almost cylindric. See, including wing, c. 3 x 1.5 cm." [No evidence, and seeds, if produced, are adapted for wind dispersal. No means of external attachment]
708	2000. Cullen, J./Walters, S.M.. The European garden flora: a manual for the identification of plants cultivated in Europe, both out-of-doors and under glass. Dicotyledons (Part IV). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Unknown] "Seeds winged" [Genus description] … "Capsule c. 20 cm, almost cylindric. Seed, including wing, c. 3 x 1.5 cm." [Seeds unlikely to be internally dispersed. Adapted for wind dispersal]
801	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	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)? No] "It is easily propagated from cuttings, air layers, or seed (if available)." [Suggests seed production and availability are limited 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]
803	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] No information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this species.
804	2005. Swithinbank, A./Bown, D.. Conservatory Gardener. Frances Lincoln ltd, London, UK	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Unknown] ""Pruning, when necessary, consists of thinning out some of the stems." [Unknown if plant will tolerate heavy pruning]

805	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown] No native Bignoniaceae in the Hawaiian Islands, but several introduced taxa are present.