

Taxon: <i>Bignonia magnifica</i> W. Bull	Family: Bignoniaceae
Common Name(s): bignonia vine glowvine purple bignonia	Synonym(s): <i>Arrabidaea magnifica</i> (W. Bull) <i>Saritaea magnifica</i> (W. Bull) Dugand

Assessor: Chuck Chimera	Status: Assessor Approved	End Date: 14 Sep 2021
WRA Score: 9.0	Designation: H(HPWRA)	Rating: High Risk

Keywords: Naturalized, Environmental Weed, Tropical Liana, Ornamental, Vegetative Spread

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
101	Is the species highly domesticated?	y=-3, n=0	n
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?		
103	Does the species have weedy races?		
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)	y
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		
403	Parasitic	y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals		
405	Toxic to animals	y=1, n=0	n
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens		
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		

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
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	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	n
604	Self-compatible or apomictic		
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	y
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	y
607	Minimum generative time (years)		
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y=1, n=-1	y
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	n
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)	y=1, n=-1	n
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)		
803	Well controlled by herbicides		
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire		
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)		

Supporting Data:

Qsn #	Question	Answer
101	Is the species highly domesticated?	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Acevedo-Rodríguez, P. (2005). Vines and Climbing Plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Contributions from the United States National Herbarium Volume 51: 1-483. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	[No evidence of domestication] "Status: Exotic, cultivated, uncommon in Puerto Rico. Distribution: Native to Colombia and Ecuador but cultivated throughout the tropics."

102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2021). Personal Communication	NA

103	Does the species have weedy races?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2021). Personal Communication	NA

201	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"	High
	Source(s)	Notes
	Acevedo-Rodríguez, P. (2005). Vines and Climbing Plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Contributions from the United States National Herbarium Volume 51: 1-483. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	"Distribution: Native to Colombia and Ecuador but cultivated throughout the tropics."

202	Quality of climate match data	High
	Source(s)	Notes
	Acevedo-Rodríguez, P. (2005). Vines and Climbing Plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Contributions from the United States National Herbarium Volume 51: 1-483. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	

Qsn #	Question	Answer
203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Dave's Garden. (2021). Glowvine, Purple Bignonia <i>Bignonia magnifica</i> . https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/55153/ . [Accessed 13 Sep 2021]	"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)"
	Tropicos.org. (2021). Missouri Botanical Garden. http://www.tropicos.org/ . [Accessed 13 Sep 2021]	Collected from 20 m elevation at 08°57'00"N 079°32'00"W in Panama, to 2350 m at 02°15'00"S 078°56'00"W in Ecuador. Found in tropical latitudes, but broad elevation range, exceeding 1000 m, demonstrates possible environmental versatility
	Llamas, K.A. (2003). Tropical Flowering Plants. Timber Press, Portland, OR	zones 10-11

204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Acevedo-Rodríguez, P. (2005). Vines and Climbing Plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Contributions from the United States National Herbarium Volume 51: 1-483. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	"Distribution: Native to Colombia and Ecuador but cultivated throughout the tropics."

205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Pienaar, K. (2003). The South African 'What Flower is That'? Struik Publishers, Cape Town. South Africa	"cultivated for its showy cluster of flowers" [South Africa]
	Steenis, C.G.G.J. van (ed.). (1977). Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions. Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, Leiden, Netherlands	"Distr. Colombia and Ecuador, widely cultivated through the tropics and common in SE. Asia and Malesia, never setting fruit. Obviously first introduced in Singapore; the Bogor Botanic Gardens received it from Banka in 1911."
	Acevedo-Rodríguez, P. (2005). Vines and Climbing Plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Contributions from the United States National Herbarium Volume 51: 1-483. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	"Distribution: Native to Colombia and Ecuador but cultivated throughout the tropics."
	Staples, G.W. & Herbst, D.R. (2005). A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	"It is native to northern Colombia and widely cultivated elsewhere. This species tends to bloom continuously and merits additional cultivation in Hawai'i."

301	Naturalized beyond native range	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Martin. C. (2014). CGAPS Public Information Officer. Pers. Comm. 21 March	"I was out at the Kunia Orchid Show pre-opening dinner and this woman walked up to me and reminded me that I visited her house after a talk I gave at her club back in 2007." ... "She is quite concerned about this plant which she said is continuing to spread in the gully below her house (it was a beautiful mix ohia/uluhe/non-native forest, still quite nice)."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Queensland Government. (2021). <i>Saritaea magnifica</i> . https://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/saritaea_magnifica.htm . [Accessed 14 Sep 2021]	"Naturalised Distribution: Occasionally naturalised in the coastal districts of northern, central and south-eastern Queensland."
	Hucks, L. (2006). When good gardens go bad. <i>Weed Spotters Newsletter</i> 5: 5-8	" <i>Saritaea magnifica</i> , known as glowvine, <i>saritaea</i> or purple bignonia is a garden escape that is a growing problem around the Cairns-Kuranda area. It is also proving difficult to control in some gardens around the Daintree area. One property owner there recently referred to it as "a mongrel of a thing" to try and remove...Glowvine has awoken from its "sleeper" weed phase around Kuranda with numerous infestations around the town and one near the Barron River weir now estimated to cover several hectares (Sid Clayton, pers. com., 24th August, 2006)...Editors note: The Queensland Herbarium has 12 records for Queensland (seven of these are cultivated plants). Three naturalised records for Cook, one naturalised record for South Kennedy and one naturalised records for Wide Bay."
	Batianoff, G. N., & Franks, A. J. (1998). Weed invasion of the tropical Mackay coast, Queensland, Australia. <i>Plant Protection Quarterly</i> , 13(3): 123-130	"Table 1. Queensland introduced plants recorded as naturalized first in the Mackay region (current to July 1997)." [Includes <i>Saritaea magnifica</i> - Comments: Vine: Native of Colombia and Ecuador. Queensland record: Hector Beach, Mackay (21 °16'S, 149' 17'E), August 1992 (G.N. Balianoff).]
	Santisuk, T. (1973). Notes on Asiatic Bignoniaceae. <i>Kew Bulletin</i> 28(2): 171-185	"This climbing species is a native of Colombia in S. America and is widely cultivated in the tropics and subtropics. In Thailand it is often cultivated in the open in the central and northern parts, but its fruits have not yet been recorded there. However, it is apparent that the plant has occasionally escaped into the wild, although the only collection so far was made by the Kyoto University Botanical Expedition Team which visited Thailand during the years 1965-1966; it is cited above. The specimen was found close to the mixed deciduous forest."
	Imada, C. (2019). Hawaiian Naturalized Vascular Plants Checklist (February 2019 update). Bishop Museum Technical Report 69. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI	Not recorded or vouchered as naturalized as of 2019

302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. (2012). <i>A Global Compendium of Weeds</i> . 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	No evidence
	Randall, R.P. (2017). <i>A Global Compendium of Weeds</i> . 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence

Qsn #	Question	Answer
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. (2012). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	No evidence
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence

304	Environmental weed	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Queensland Government. (2021). <i>Saritaea magnifica</i> . https://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/html/saritaea_magnifica.htm . [Accessed 14 Sep 2021]	"Glowvine (<i>Saritaea magnifica</i>) is regarded as an environmental weed in northern Queensland. It is currently most troublesome in the Kuranda area, with numerous infestations around the town and one near the Barron River weir that is estimated to cover several hectares."
	Cairns Regional Council. (2021). Dirty Dozen Garden Plants. https://www.cairns.qld.gov.au . [Accessed 14 Sep 2021]	"Native to South America, Glow Vine is regarded as an environmental weed in northern Queensland and is currently most troublesome in the Whitfield and Stratford areas."

305	Congeneric weed	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	USDA NRCS. (2006). Plant Guide - Crossvine, <i>Bignonia capreolata</i> . https://plants.usda.gov . [Accessed 14 Sep 2021]	" <i>Bignonia capreolata</i> " ... "Crossvine can spread aggressively. This plant may become weedy or invasive in some regions or habitats and may displace desirable vegetation if not properly managed." ... "If not properly managed, crossvine can spread quickly by root suckers and become problematic."

401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Acevedo-Rodríguez, P. (2005). Vines and Climbing Plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Contributions from the United States National Herbarium Volume 51: 1-483. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	"Liana that climbs by tendrils, 3-7 m in length. Stems cylindrical, lepidote, compressed at the nodes, interpetiolar zone not glandular; cross section of the mature stem normal. Leaves opposite, 2-foliolate, sometimes with a simple tendril, of short duration; leaflets 4.2-11.5 × 3.1- 6.4 cm, obovate, chartaceous, with the venation slightly prominent on both surfaces, the apex obtuse, the base cuneate or decurrent, the margins entire; upper surface dull, minutely lepidote; lower surface dull, sparsely lepidote, with domatia in the axils of the basal secondary veins; petioles and petiolules lepidote, the petioles 1.7-2.8 cm long, the petiolules 0.3-1.6 cm long; pseudostipules foliaceous, 0.6-4.2 cm long."

402	Allelopathic	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2021). Personal Communication	Unknown

Qsn #	Question	Answer
403	Parasitic	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Woodson, Jr., R.E., Schery, R.W. & Gentry, A.H. (1973). Flora of Panama. Part IX. Family 172. Bignoniaceae. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 60(3): 781-977	"Lianas;" [No evidence. Bignoniaceae]

404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2021). Personal Communication	Unknown

405	Toxic to animals	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Quattrocchi, U. (2012). CRC World Dictionary of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants: Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	No evidence
	Wagstaff, D.J. (2008). International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	No evidence
	Kubitzki, K. & Kadereit, J.W. (eds.). (2004). The families and genera of vascular plants: Volume VII. Flowering plants, Dicotyledons. Lamiales (except Acanthaceae including Avicenniaceae). Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	No evidence of toxicity in genus

Qsn #	Question	Answer
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Pitkethley, R. N. (1981). Host range and biotypes of <i>Pseudomonas solanacearum</i> in the Northern Territory. <i>Australasian Plant Pathology</i> , 10(3): 46-47	"Bacterial wilt (<i>Pseudomonas solanacearum</i> (Smith 1896) Smith 1914) is a common disease of tomatoes in the northern coastal areas of the Northern Territory (N.T.). It occurs less commonly in a number of other hosts and in isolated localities as far as 350 km from the coast. The disease has been reported previously from the N.T. by Heaton and Benson (5), Aldrick (1) and Pitkethley (9). Host records from these reports and from unpublished records in the N.T. Department of Primary Production are collated in Table 1...Comparison with the host indexes of Kelman (7), and with other reports in the literature available, indicates that six of the fifteen species listed in Table 2 may be new host records for <i>P. solanacearum</i> . These are <i>Saritaea magnifica</i> which is apparently the first record from the family Bignoniaceae, <i>Curcubita moschata</i> , <i>C. pepo</i> , <i>Acacia difficilis</i> , <i>A. mountfordae</i> , <i>Canavalia gladiata</i> and <i>Solanum seaforthianum</i> ." [this species has a very broad host range including numerous families, and it is distributed throughout the tropical world]
	Turner, G. J. (1967). New records of plant diseases in Sarawak for the year 1965. <i>Gardens' Bulletin, Singapore</i> XXII: 123-128	"Plant diseases recorded for the first time in Sarawak, are given below. The causal organisms are arranged alphabetically under their individual hosts." [<i>Bignonia magnifica</i> - Leaf blight - <i>Corticium solalli</i> (Prill. & Delacr.) Bourd. & Galz.]

407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Quattrocchi, U. (2012). <i>CRC World Dictionary of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants: Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology</i> . CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	No evidence
	Wagstaff, D.J. (2008). <i>International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference</i> . CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	No evidence

408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Acevedo-Rodríguez, P. (2005). <i>Vines and Climbing Plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Contributions from the United States National Herbarium Volume 51: 1-483</i> . Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	"Native to Colombia and Ecuador but cultivated throughout the tropics." [No evidence of increased fire risk]
	Woodson, Jr., R.E., Schery, R.W. & Gentry, A.H. (1973). <i>Flora of Panama. Part IX. Family 172. Bignoniaceae. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden</i> 60(3): 781-977	No evidence

409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	
	Source(s)	Notes

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Desert Tropicals. (2021). Glow Vine. https://www.desert-tropicals.com/Plants/Bignoniaceae/Saritaea_magnifica.html . [Accessed 14 Sep 2021]	"Sun Exposure: Light shade"
	Llamas, K.A. (2003). Tropical Flowering Plants. Timber Press, Portland, OR	Full sun

410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Riffle, R.L. (1998). The Tropical Look - An Encyclopedia of Dramatic Landscape Plants. Timber Press, Portland, OR	"Average well-drained soil"
	Rauch, F.D. & Weissich, P.R. (2000). Plants for Tropical Landscapes: A Gardener's Guide. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	"It thrives in most soils in full sun"

411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Rauch, F.D. & Weissich, P.R. (2000). Plants for Tropical Landscapes: A Gardener's Guide. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	"A climbing woody vine from Colombia, this species climbs to 60 feet."
	Acevedo-Rodríguez, P. (2005). Vines and Climbing Plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Contributions from the United States National Herbarium Volume 51: 1-483. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	"Liana that climbs by tendrils, 3-7 m in length."

412	Forms dense thickets	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Acevedo-Rodríguez, P. (2005). Vines and Climbing Plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Contributions from the United States National Herbarium Volume 51: 1-483. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	"Liana that climbs by tendrils, 3-7 m in length." [Climbing and possibly smothering habit]

501	Aquatic	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Acevedo-Rodríguez, P. (2005). Vines and Climbing Plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Contributions from the United States National Herbarium Volume 51: 1-483. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	Terrestrial

Qsn #	Question	Answer
502	Grass	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Woodson, Jr., R.E., Schery, R.W. & Gentry, A.H. (1973). Flora of Panama. Part IX. Family 172. Bignoniaceae. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 60(3): 781-977	Bignoniaceae

503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Woodson, Jr., R.E., Schery, R.W. & Gentry, A.H. (1973). Flora of Panama. Part IX. Family 172. Bignoniaceae. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 60(3): 781-977	Bignoniaceae

504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Acevedo-Rodríguez, P. (2005). Vines and Climbing Plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Contributions from the United States National Herbarium Volume 51: 1-483. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	"Liana that climbs by tendrils, 3-7 m in length."

601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Woodson, Jr., R.E., Schery, R.W. & Gentry, A.H. (1973). Flora of Panama. Part IX. Family 172. Bignoniaceae. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 60(3): 781-977	"Capsule linear, compressed; seeds thin, bialate, the wings hyaline-membranaceous" [no evidence]

602	Produces viable seed	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Steenis, C.G.G.J. van (ed.). (1977). Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions. Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, Leiden, Netherlands	"...common in SE. Asia and Malesia, never setting fruit."
	Woodson, Jr., R.E., Schery, R.W. & Gentry, A.H. (1973). Flora of Panama. Part IX. Family 172. Bignoniaceae. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 60(3): 781-977	"Capsule compressed, linear, the valves parallel to the septum; seeds thin, bialate, the wings hyaline-membranaceous."
	Acevedo-Rodríguez, P. (2005). Vines and Climbing Plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Contributions from the United States National Herbarium Volume 51: 1-483. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	"Capsule linear, compressed, coriaceous, brown, 20-25 × 1-1.2 cm; seeds numerous, oblong, 2-winged, the hyaline wings membranaceous."
	Fosberg, F.R., Sacht, M.-H. & Oliver, R.L. (1993). Flora of Micronesia, 5: Bignoniaceae-Rubiaceae. Smithsonian Contributions to Botany 81: 1-135	"fruit linear, compressed, 10-22 x 1 cm, midrib not raised; seeds with membranous hyaline wings."
	Llamas, K.A. (2003). Tropical Flowering Plants. Timber Press, Portland, OR	"It is not known to produce seed in the United States." [May not be pollinated in parts of cultivated range]

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Riffle, R.L. (1998). The Tropical Look - An Encyclopedia of Dramatic Landscape Plants. Timber Press, Portland, OR	"Propagation by seed and cuttings."
	Some Magnetic Island Plants. (2021). <i>Bignonia magnifica</i> . https://sOMEMAGNETICISLANDPLANTS.COM.AU/glow-vine . [Accessed 14 Sep 2021]	"The fruit is a long flattened capsule containing 2-winged seeds. The plant may be propagated either from seeds or from cuttings."

603	Hybridizes naturally	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Acevedo-Rodríguez, P. (2005). Vines and Climbing Plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Contributions from the United States National Herbarium Volume 51: 1-483. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	"A monospecific genus native to Colombia and Ecuador." [Although now included in the genus <i>Bignonia</i> , there is no evidence that this species has hybridized with any other <i>Bignonia</i> species]

604	Self-compatible or apomictic	
	Source(s)	Notes
	East, E. M. (1940). The distribution of self-sterility in the flowering plants. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 82: 449-518	"Fritz Muller (Darwin) thought that there was self-sterility in certain <i>Bignonia</i> species, and Delpino reported it in <i>Tecoma grandiflora</i> Delaun." ... "A sufficient amount of selfed flowers have set on various species of <i>Catalpa</i> , <i>Crescentia</i> , <i>Jacaranda</i> , <i>Kigelia</i> , <i>Oroxylon</i> , <i>Parmentiera</i> , <i>Spathodea</i> , and certain <i>Tabebuias</i> , to show that they are self-fertile. I am-I inclined to believe that there is no true self-sterility in the family, therefore, but possibly it may exist"
	Llamas, K.A. (2003). Tropical Flowering Plants. Timber Press, Portland, OR	"It is not known to produce seed in the United States" [Suggests plant is possibly self-incompatible]

605	Requires specialist pollinators	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Barrows, E. M. (1980). Robbing of exotic plants by introduced carpenter and honey bees in Hawaii, with comparative notes. <i>Biotropica</i> , 12(1): 23-29	"APPENDIX 1. Flowers perforated by <i>Xylocopa</i> spp. Females showed this behavior unless otherwise indicated" [<i>Xylocopa latipes</i> perforates flowers of <i>Saritaea magnifica</i> without pollinating plant]
	Dressler, R. L. (1968). Pollination by euglossine bees. <i>Evolution</i> 2 (1): 202-210	"When cultivated in Panama and Venezuela, the bignoniaceous vine, <i>Saritaea magnifica</i> is visited by the males of <i>Euglossa</i> aff. <i>Cordata</i> , which brush on the limb of the corolla but do not enter the flower or effect pollination. It may be that <i>Saritaea</i> is normally pollinated by another species of euglossine male in its native area (northern Colombia), and that <i>Euglossa</i> aff. <i>cordata</i> may be considered as an accessory visitor. It is equally possible, though, that it is an "accidental" visitor, and that no other euglossine male is attracted except in search of nectar."
	Dressler, R. L. (1982). Biology of the orchid bees (Euglossini). <i>Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics</i> 13: 373-394.	<i>Saritaea</i> listed as a perfume flower for Euglossine bees [a specialized pollinator]

606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y
	Source(s)	Notes

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Steenis, C.G.G.J. van (ed.). (1977). Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 8, part 2. Revisions. Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers, Leiden, Netherlands	"easily propagated by cuttings, found up to c. 1000 m."
	Hucks, L. (2006). When good gardens go bad. Weed Spotters Newsletter 5: 5-8	"It becomes problematic when gardens are not maintained or if garden waste is dumped in inappropriate places" ... "Saritaea magnifica encroaching on the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area near Kuranda through inappropriate dumping. Photo courtesy Gary Wilson." [can spread by vegetative fragments]

607	Minimum generative time (years)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Plant This. (2021). Saritaea magnifica. http://www.plantthis.com.au . [Accessed 14 Sep 2021]	"Flowering Time: Any time of the year" ... "Growth rate: average"

701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Hucks, L. (2006). When good gardens go bad. Weed Spotters Newsletter 5: 5-8	"It becomes problematic when gardens are not maintained or if garden waste is dumped in inappropriate places" ... "Saritaea magnifica encroaching on the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area near Kuranda through inappropriate dumping."

702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Liogier, A.H. & Martorell, L.F. (2000). Flora of Puerto Rico and adjacent islands: a systematic synopsis. Second Edition Revised. La Editorial, UPR, San Juan, Puerto Rico	"Cultivated as an ornamental vine and persistent in Puerto Rico; a native to Colombia, much cultivated throughout the tropics. "
	Staples, G.W. & Herbst, D.R. (2005). A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	"This species tends to bloom continuously and merits additional cultivation in Hawaii."

703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Llamas, K.A. (2003). Tropical Flowering Plants. Timber Press, Portland, OR	"It is not known to produce seed in the United States." [No evidence, and unlikely as seed production in cultivation is rare or absent]

704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Woodson, Jr., R.E., Schery, R.W. & Gentry, A.H. (1973). Flora of Panama. Part IX. Family 172. Bignoniaceae. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 60(3): 781-977	"Capsule compressed, linear, the valves parallel to the septum; seeds thin, bialate, the wings hyaline-membranaceous."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Acevedo-Rodríguez, P. (2005). Vines and Climbing Plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Contributions from the United States National Herbarium Volume 51: 1-483. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	"Capsule linear, compressed, coriaceous, brown, 20-25 × 1-1.2 cm; seeds numerous, oblong, 2-winged, the hyaline wings membranaceous."

705	Propagules water dispersed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Acevedo-Rodríguez, P. (2005). Vines and Climbing Plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Contributions from the United States National Herbarium Volume 51: 1-483. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	"Capsule linear, compressed, coriaceous, brown, 20-25 × 1-1.2 cm; seeds numerous, oblong, 2-winged, the hyaline wings membranaceous." [Seeds, which may be rarely produced in cultivation, are adapted for wind dispersal. Although they could be moved by water, this does not appear to be a vector for dispersal within the introduced range]

706	Propagules bird dispersed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Acevedo-Rodríguez, P. (2005). Vines and Climbing Plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Contributions from the United States National Herbarium Volume 51: 1-483. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	"Capsule linear, compressed, coriaceous, brown, 20-25 × 1-1.2 cm; seeds numerous, oblong, 2-winged, the hyaline wings membranaceous." [No evidence, and not fleshy-fruited]

707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Acevedo-Rodríguez, P. (2005). Vines and Climbing Plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Contributions from the United States National Herbarium Volume 51: 1-483. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	"Capsule linear, compressed, coriaceous, brown, 20-25 × 1-1.2 cm; seeds numerous, oblong, 2-winged, the hyaline wings membranaceous." [No evidence, and unlikely. Capsules and seeds lack means of external attachment]

708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Acevedo-Rodríguez, P. (2005). Vines and Climbing Plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Contributions from the United States National Herbarium Volume 51: 1-483. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	"Capsule linear, compressed, coriaceous, brown, 20-25 × 1-1.2 cm; seeds numerous, oblong, 2-winged, the hyaline wings membranaceous." [No evidence, and not adapted for internal dispersal]

801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Llamas, K.A. (2003). Tropical Flowering Plants. Timber Press, Portland, OR	"It is not known to produce seed in the United States." [May be pollinator-limited outside native range]

Qsn #	Question	Answer
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Llamas, K.A. (2003). Tropical Flowering Plants. Timber Press, Portland, OR	"It is not known to produce seed in the United States." [Unknown, but lack of seed production would prevent the formation of a seed bank, whether seeds could persist in the soil or not]

803	Well controlled by herbicides	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2021). Personal Communication	Unknown. No information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this species

804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Holttum, R.E. & Enoch, I. (1992). Gardening in the Tropics. Timber Press, Portland, OR	"may be kept as a bush by pruning, or it may be allowed to grow over a pergola, or into a tree." [Unknown if tolerant of heavy pruning]

805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2021). Personal Communication	Unknown

Summary of Risk Traits:

High Risk / Undesirable Traits

- Thrives in tropical climates
- Elevation range exceeds 1000 m
- Naturalized in Australia and possibly elsewhere
- Classified as an environmental weed in Australia
- Other *Bignonia* species have become weedy and invasive
- Climbing and smothering growth habit
- Tolerates many soil types
- Seeds, if produced, are adapted to wind-dispersal
- Can spread vegetatively, and from discarded garden waste

Low Risk Traits

- Unarmed (no spines, thorns or burrs)
- Non-toxic
- May requires full sun
- Possibly self-incompatible
- Requires specialized pollinators
- Seed production may be limited or absent outside native range, minimizing risk of long-distance dispersal