

<b>Taxon:</b> <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms	<b>Family:</b> Fabaceae
<b>Common Name(s):</b> elephant's wood mogaba Rhodesian wisteria tree tree wisteria	<b>Synonym(s):</b> <i>Lonchocarpus speciosus</i> Bolus

<b>Assessor:</b> Chuck Chimera	<b>Status:</b> Assessor Approved	<b>End Date:</b> 22 Feb 2018
<b>WRA Score:</b> -4.0	<b>Designation:</b> L	<b>Rating:</b> Low Risk

**Keywords:** Tropical Tree, Unarmed, Ornamental, N-Fixing, Animal-Dispersed

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	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		
403	Parasitic	y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	y=1, n=-1	n
405	Toxic to animals	y=1, n=0	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	n
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	y=1, n=0	n

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	y=1, n=0	n
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y=1, n=0	y
411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	n
412	Forms dense thickets	y=1, n=0	n
501	Aquatic	y=5, n=0	n
502	Grass	y=1, n=0	n
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y=1, n=0	y
504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	y=1, n=0	n
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	y=1, n=0	n
602	Produces viable seed	y=1, n=-1	y
603	Hybridizes naturally	y=1, n=-1	n
604	Self-compatible or apomictic		
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	n
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	y
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m <sup>2</sup> )		
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y=1, n=-1	y
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
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	[No evidence of domestication] " <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> occurs from Malawi and Zambia south to north-eastern South Africa and Swaziland. It has been introduced elsewhere, e.g. in Kenya, Uganda, India and Australia. "

102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2018. Personal Communication	NA

103	Does the species have weedy races?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2018. 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
	USDA, ARS, Germplasm Resources Information Network. 2018. National Plant Germplasm System [Online Database]. <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/npgs/index.html">http://www.ars-grin.gov/npgs/index.html</a> . [Accessed 22 Feb 2018]	"Native Africa South Tropical Africa: Mozambique ; Zambia ; Zimbabwe Southern Africa: Botswana ; South Africa Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga; Swaziland"

202	Quality of climate match data	High
	Source(s)	Notes
	USDA, ARS, Germplasm Resources Information Network. 2018. National Plant Germplasm System [Online Database]. <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/npgs/index.html">http://www.ars-grin.gov/npgs/index.html</a> . [Accessed 22 Feb 2018]	

203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	" <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> occurs in wooded grassland up to 1100 m altitude, in regions with an annual rainfall of 450–700 mm." [Elevation range exceeds 1000 m, demonstrating potential environmental versatility]

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Dave's Garden. (2018). African Wisteria Tree - <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> . <a href="https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/65328/">https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/65328/</a> . [Accessed 22 Feb 2018]	"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)"
	Rauch, F.D. & Weissich, P.R. 2009. Small Trees for the Tropical Landscape. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	"It flowers better at higher, dry elevations but is satisfactory near sea level."

<b>204</b>	<b>Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates</b>	<b>y</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	" <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> occurs from Malawi and Zambia south to north-eastern South Africa and Swaziland. It has been introduced elsewhere, e.g. in Kenya, Uganda, India and Australia."

<b>205</b>	<b>Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?</b>	<b>y</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	" <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> occurs from Malawi and Zambia south to north-eastern South Africa and Swaziland. It has been introduced elsewhere, e.g. in Kenya, Uganda, India and Australia."
	Imada, C.T., Staples, G.W. & Herbst, D.R. 2005. Annotated Checklist of Cultivated Plants of Hawai'i. <a href="http://www2.bishopmuseum.org/HBS/botany/cultivatedplants/">http://www2.bishopmuseum.org/HBS/botany/cultivatedplants/</a> . [Accessed 22 Feb 2018]	"Locations: Foster Botanical Garden (Confirmed) Harold L. Lyon Arboretum Ho'omaluhia Botanical Garden Pacific Tropical Botanical Garden (now National Tropical Botanical Garden) (Confirmed) Waimea Arboretum & Botanical Garden"
	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	"Sparingly planted as a street tree in some Honolulu neighborhoods ... In Hawaii, Rhodesian wisteria is used sparingly as a street tree that blooms from January to April"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
301	<b>Naturalized beyond native range</b>	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Negi, P. S., & Hajra, P. K. 2007. Alien flora of Doon Valley, Northwest Himalaya. Current Science 92(7): 968-978	[No evidence] "Naturalized and widely cultivated exotics are marked by asterisks in the enumeration." ... "Table 1. Exotics of the Doon Valley" [ <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> includes in table. Not marked with an asterisk and therefore not naturalized]
	Wagner, W.L., Herbst, D.R.& Lorence, D.H. 2018. Flora of the Hawaiian Islands. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. <a href="http://botany.si.edu/">http://botany.si.edu/</a> . [Accessed 22 Feb 2018]	No evidence to date
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence. Listed as naturalized. Erroneously cites Negi, P. S., & Hajra, P. K. (2007). Alien flora of Doon Valley, Northwest Himalaya. Current Science, 968-978. A check of the reference indicates that <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> is not naturalized

302	<b>Garden/amenity/disturbance weed</b>	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence

303	<b>Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed</b>	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence

304	<b>Environmental weed</b>	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence

305	<b>Congeneric weed</b>	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	" <i>Bolusanthus</i> comprises a single species and appears related to <i>Dicraeopetalum</i> and <i>Platycelyphium</i> ."
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence

401	<b>Produces spines, thorns or burrs</b>	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	[No evidence] "Small deciduous tree up to 12(-18) m tall, frequently multistemmed; stems usually straight, sometimes branching low, up to 40(-100) cm in diameter; bark deeply fissured, pale grey to dark grey or dark brown; crown narrow, dense, with upwards growing branches and drooping foliage. Leaves alternate, clustered at ends of twigs, pendent, imparipinnately compound with 3-7 pairs of leaflets, up to 28 cm long; stipules awl-shaped, minute; leaflets opposite, stalked, lanceolate, 4-8 cm x 1-2 cm, asymmetrical and slightly curved, tapering to a sharp point, margins minutely toothed, glabrescent."

402	Allelopathic	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Fujii, Y., Parvez, S. S., Parvez, M., Ohmae, Y., & Iida, O. 2003. Screening of 239 medicinal plant species for allelopathic activity using the sandwich method. <i>Weed Biology and Management</i> , 3(4): 233-241	[Possibly Yes. Demonstrated in controlled laboratory conditions] "Table 1. Screening of leaf litter of 239 medicinal plant species under different families using the sandwich method" [ <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> - ** indicates increasingly strong inhibitory activity.]

403	Parasitic	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	"Small deciduous tree up to 12(-18) m tall" [Fabaceae. No evidence]

404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	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	"monkeys, giraffe and grey duiker eat the pods and leaves" [No evidence]
	Sauer, J. J. C., Theron, G. K., & Skinner, J. D. (1977). Food preferences of giraffe <i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i> in the arid bushveld of the western Transvaal. <i>South African Journal of Wildlife Research</i> , 7(2), 53-59	"More species were consumed during the dry season than during the wet season. A few species with a relatively low IV, <i>Terminalia sericea</i> , <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> , <i>Combretum molle</i> and <i>Cussonia spicata</i> were eaten during the dry season only."
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	"Wild animals including monkeys, giraffes and antelopes eat the pods and leaves and may disseminate the seeds." [No evidence]

Qsn #	Question	Answer
405	<b>Toxic to animals</b>	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	"Wild animals including monkeys, giraffes and antelopes eat the pods and leaves and may disseminate the seeds. " [No evidence]

406	<b>Host for recognized pests and pathogens</b>	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	WRA Specialist. 2018. Personal Communication	Unknown. No evidence found

407	<b>Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans</b>	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	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. Medicinal uses] "Antimicrobial and antioxidant flavonoids from the root wood and stem bark; roots to alleviate stomach problems and the inner bark used to treat abdominal cramps; dried inner bark to treat abdominal pains, vomiting and tuberculosis."
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Used medicinally] "The wood is popular for the production of high-quality furniture, household articles and implements. The stems are used as fence posts. In Zimbabwe a leaf decoction is drunk to stop vomiting, whereas a root decoction is applied as emetic. In Malawi a root decoction is drunk to treat abdominal complaints. In South Africa the roots are used to treat stomach-ache and the dried inner bark to treat abdominal cramps. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> is a beautiful ornamental and roadside tree, and it is a bee forage. "

408	<b>Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems</b>	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	"The tree is deciduous for a short period." ... " <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> occurs in wooded grassland up to 1100 m altitude, in regions with an annual rainfall of 450–700 mm." ... "Although <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> has a fairly large distribution area, it rarely occurs gregariously." [Single-trunked tree. Rarely gregarious. Presumably low fire risk]
	Tree Care PTA. 2018. Tree Wisteria ( <i>Bolusanthus Speciosus</i> ). <a href="https://www.treecarepta.co.za/tree-wisteria-bolusanthus-speciosus/">https://www.treecarepta.co.za/tree-wisteria-bolusanthus-speciosus/</a> . [Accessed 22 Feb 2018]	"The trunk is resistant to termites, drill worms and fire resistant and therefore it makes good fence poles."

409	<b>Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle</b>	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Klapwijk, N. 2003. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> . PlantZAfrica. SANBI. <a href="http://pza.sanbi.org/bolusanthus-speciosus">http://pza.sanbi.org/bolusanthus-speciosus</a> . [Accessed 22 Feb 2018]	"Aspect: Full Sun"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	" <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> occurs in wooded grassland up to 1100 m altitude" [High light environment]
	Rauch, F.D. & Weissich, P.R. 2009. <i>Small Trees for the Tropical Landscape</i> . University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	"Plant in full sun in a well-drained soil."
	Dave's Garden. (2018). African Wisteria Tree - <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> . <a href="https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/65328/">https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/65328/</a> . [Accessed 22 Feb 2018]	"Sun Exposure: Full Sun"

410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	"It can be found on a variety of soils, but is most common on heavy alkaline soils."
	Klapwijk, N. 2003. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> . PlantZAfrica. SANBI. <a href="http://pza.sanbi.org/bolusanthus-speciosus">http://pza.sanbi.org/bolusanthus-speciosus</a> . [Accessed 22 Feb 2018]	"Soil type: Sandy, Clay, Loam"

411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	"Small deciduous tree up to 12(-18) m tall, frequently multistemmed; stems usually straight, sometimes branching low, up to 40(-100) cm in diameter; bark deeply fissured, pale grey to dark grey or dark brown; crown narrow, dense, with upwards growing branches and drooping foliage."

412	Forms dense thickets	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	"Although <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> has a fairly large distribution area, it rarely occurs gregariously."
	Loffler, L. & Loffler, P. 2005. <i>Swaziland Tree Atlas—including selected shrubs and climbers</i> . Southern African Botanical Diversity Network Report No. 38. SABONET, Pretoria, S.A.	"Habitat: Bushveld, woodland, and thicket, often on clay soils." [A component of thicket vegetation]
	Mucina, L., & Rutherford, M. (eds) 2006. <i>The vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland</i> . Strelitzia 19. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria	No evidence
	White, F. (1983). <i>The Vegetation of Africa</i> . Unesco, Paris	No evidence



Qsn #	Question	Answer
501	<b>Aquatic</b>	<b>n</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Terrestrial] "Small deciduous tree up to 12(-18) m tall ... <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> occurs in wooded grassland up to 1100 m altitude, in regions with an annual rainfall of 450–700 mm."
502	<b>Grass</b>	<b>n</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	USDA, ARS, Germplasm Resources Information Network. 2018. National Plant Germplasm System [Online Database]. <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/npgs/index.html">http://www.ars-grin.gov/npgs/index.html</a> . [Accessed 22 Feb 2018]	Family: Fabaceae (alt.Leguminosae) Subfamily: Faboideae Tribe: Sophoreae
503	<b>Nitrogen fixing woody plant</b>	<b>y</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	"The roots develop nodules containing nitrogen-fixing bacteria."
	USDA, ARS, Germplasm Resources Information Network. 2018. National Plant Germplasm System [Online Database]. <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/npgs/index.html">http://www.ars-grin.gov/npgs/index.html</a> . [Accessed 22 Feb 2018]	Family: Fabaceae (alt.Leguminosae) Subfamily: Faboideae Tribe: Sophoreae
504	<b>Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)</b>	<b>n</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	"Small deciduous tree up to 12(-18) m tall, frequently multistemmed; stems usually straight, sometimes branching low, up to 40(-100) cm in diameter; bark deeply fissured, pale grey to dark grey or dark brown; crown narrow, dense, with upwards growing branches and drooping foliage."
601	<b>Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat</b>	<b>n</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	"Although <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> has a fairly large distribution area, it rarely occurs gregariously. It is protected in Swaziland, where it is considered seriously threatened because of overharvesting for building material."
	Loffler, L. & Loffler, P. 2005. Swaziland Tree Atlas—including selected shrubs and climbers. Southern African Botanical Diversity Network Report No. 38. SABONET, Pretoria, S.A.	" <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> ... Abundance: Common ... Conservation Status: Least Concern"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
602	<b>Produces viable seed</b>	<b>y</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Dave's Garden. (2018). African Wisteria Tree - <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> . <a href="https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/65328/">https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/65328/</a> . [Accessed 22 Feb 2018]	"Propagation Methods: From seed; germinate in a damp paper towel Scarify seed before sowing"
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	"Seeds ovoid, flattened, c. 6 mm × 4 mm, smooth and shiny, yellow-brown." ... Seeds should be placed in hot water and soaked for about 12 hours before sowing. They can be sown in river sand and should be covered with a thin layer of finer sand. Germination starts 4–5 days after sowing, but it may take up to 30 days, and the germination rate of the seeds may be up to 95%."
	Klapwijk, N. 2003. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> . PlantZAfrica. SANBI. <a href="http://pza.sanbi.org/bolusanthus-speciosus">http://pza.sanbi.org/bolusanthus-speciosus</a> . [Accessed 22 Feb 2018]	"To propagate place the seeds in hot water and soak overnight. Sow the seeds in containers filled with river sand, covering lightly with finer sand. Remember that the sowing depth should not be deeper than the diameter of the seed. The seeds germinate quickly and can be transplanted after the second leaf has emerged. A good soil mixture would be equal parts of river sand, loam and compost. With good care this tree can grow up to 800 mm per year."

603	<b>Hybridizes naturally</b>	<b>n</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	" <i>Bolusanthus</i> comprises a single species and appears related to <i>Dicraeopetalum</i> and <i>Platycelyphium</i> ." [No evidence of inter-generic hybridization]

604	<b>Self-compatible or apomictic</b>	
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Unknown] "Flowers bisexual, papilionaceous, almost scentless; pedicel c. 1.5 cm long; calyx broadly campanulate, c. 8 mm long, 5-lobed; corolla c. 2 cm long, violet-blue with a white spot inside standard; stamens 10, free; ovary superior, oblong-linear, densely hairy, 1-celled, style curved." ... "The flowers are pollinated by bees."

605	<b>Requires specialist pollinators</b>	<b>n</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	"Flowers bisexual, papilionaceous, almost scentless; pedicel c. 1.5 cm long; calyx broadly campanulate, c. 8 mm long, 5-lobed; corolla c. 2 cm long, violet-blue with a white spot inside standard; stamens 10, free; ovary superior, oblong-linear, densely hairy, 1-celled, style curved." ... "The flowers are pollinated by bees."

606	<b>Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation</b>	<b>n</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	[No evidence] "Small deciduous tree up to 12(-18) m tall ... Growth rates of up to 80 cm/year have been recorded for <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> . The tree is deciduous for a short period. Under optimal conditions, young trees start to flower after 5-7 years. It flowers from August to January, but the flowering period of a single tree is short."

607	Minimum generative time (years)	>3
	Source(s)	Notes
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	"Under optimal conditions, young trees start to flower after 5-7 years. It flowers from August to January, but the flowering period of a single tree is short."

701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	"Fruit an oblong-linear pod 7-10 cm long, flattened, pale brown, later becoming grey or blackish, tardily dehiscent, 3-8-seeded. Seeds ovoid, flattened, c. 6 mm x 4 mm, smooth and shiny, yellow brown." ... "Wild animals including monkeys, giraffes and antelopes eat the pods and leaves and may disseminate the seeds." [No evidence. No means of external attachment]

702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	"It has been introduced elsewhere, e.g. in Kenya, Uganda, India and Australia." ... " <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> is a beautiful ornamental and roadside tree, and it is a bee forage."
	Staples, G.W. & Herbst, D.R. 2005. <i>A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places</i> . Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	"Sparingly planted as a street tree in some Honolulu neighborhoods ... In Hawaii, Rhodesian wisteria is used sparingly as a street tree that blooms from January to April"

703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	"Fruit an oblong-linear pod 7-10 cm long, flattened, pale brown, later becoming grey or blackish, tardily dehiscent, 3-8-seeded. Seeds ovoid, flattened, c. 6 mm x 4 mm, smooth and shiny, yellow brown." ... "The tree is deciduous for a short period. Under optimal conditions, young trees start to flower after 5-7 years." ... "Wild animals including monkeys, giraffes and antelopes eat the pods and leaves and may disseminate the seeds." [No evidence. Relatively large pods & seeds unlikely to contaminate produce]

704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	n
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Qsn #	Question	Answer
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	"Fruit an oblong-linear pod 7–10 cm long, flattened, pale brown, later becoming grey or blackish, tardily dehiscent, 3–8-seeded. Seeds ovoid, flattened, c. 6 mm × 4 mm, smooth and shiny, yellow brown." ... "Wild animals including monkeys, giraffes and antelopes eat the pods and leaves and may disseminate the seeds."

705	Propagules water dispersed	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	"Wild animals including monkeys, giraffes and antelopes eat the pods and leaves and may disseminate the seeds." ... " <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> occurs in wooded grassland up to 1100 m altitude, in regions with an annual rainfall of 450–700 mm." [No evidence. Occurs in relatively dry habitats]

706	Propagules bird dispersed	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	[No evidence] "Fruit an oblong-linear pod 7–10 cm long, flattened, pale brown, later becoming grey or blackish, tardily dehiscent, 3–8-seeded. Seeds ovoid, flattened, c. 6 mm × 4 mm, smooth and shiny, yellow brown." ... "Wild animals including monkeys, giraffes and antelopes eat the pods and leaves and may disseminate the seeds."

707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	[No evidence. No means of external attachment] "Fruit an oblong-linear pod 7–10 cm long, flattened, pale brown, later becoming grey or blackish, tardily dehiscent, 3–8-seeded. Seeds ovoid, flattened, c. 6 mm × 4 mm, smooth and shiny, yellow brown." ... "Wild animals including monkeys, giraffes and antelopes eat the pods and leaves and may disseminate the seeds."

708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	"Fruit an oblong-linear pod 7–10 cm long, flattened, pale brown, later becoming grey or blackish, tardily dehiscent, 3–8-seeded. Seeds ovoid, flattened, c. 6 mm × 4 mm, smooth and shiny, yellow brown." ... "Wild animals including monkeys, giraffes and antelopes eat the pods and leaves and may disseminate the seeds." [Presumably yes]

Qsn #	Question	Answer
801	<b>Prolific seed production (&gt;1000/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	"Fruit an oblong-linear pod 7–10 cm long, flattened, pale brown, later becoming grey or blackish, tardily dehiscent, 3–8-seeded. Seeds ovoid, flattened, c. 6 mm × 4 mm, smooth and shiny, yellow-brown." [Seed densities unknown]

802	<b>Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (&gt;1 yr)</b>	<b>y</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Lemmens, R.H.M.J., 2007. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> (Bolus) Harms. In: Louppe, D., Oteng-Amoako, A.A. & Brink, M. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa, Wageningen, Netherlands	"Seeds should be placed in hot water and soaked for about 12 hours before sowing."
	Baskin, C.C. & Baskin, J.M. 2014. <i>Seeds Ecology, Biogeography, and Evolution of Dormancy and Germination</i> . Second Edition. Academic Press, San Francisco, CA	"TABLE 9.23 ... <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> ... PY" [Water-impermeability of seed or fruit coats prevents germination, and this is known as physical dormancy (PY)]
	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. (2018) Seed Information Database (SID). Version 7.1. Available from: <a href="http://data.kew.org/sid/">http://data.kew.org/sid/</a> . [Accessed 22 Feb 2018]	[Possibly Yes] "Storage Behaviour: Orthodox? Storage Conditions: This species may show orthodox seed storage behavior"

803	<b>Well controlled by herbicides</b>	
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	WRA Specialist. 2018. Personal Communication	Unknown. No evidence of herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this species.

804	<b>Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire</b>	
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Klapwijk, N. 2003. <i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i> . PlantZAfrica. SANBI. <a href="http://pza.sanbi.org/bolusanthus-speciosus">http://pza.sanbi.org/bolusanthus-speciosus</a> . [Accessed 22 Feb 2018]	"The tree is normally multi-stemmed, but it can be pruned to form a single stem." [Unknown if tree tolerates heavy, repeated pruning]

805	<b>Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)</b>	
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	WRA Specialist. 2018. Personal Communication	Unknown

**Summary of Risk Traits:**

High Risk / Undesirable Traits

- Elevation range exceeds 1000 m, demonstrating environmental versatility
- Thrives in tropical climates
- Potentially allelopathic
- Tolerates many soil types
- N-fixing
- Reproduces by seeds
- Seeds dispersed by mammals & intentionally by people
- Seeds with a hard seed coat; likely forms a persistent seed bank

Low Risk Traits

- No reports of invasiveness or naturalization
- Unarmed (no spines, thorns, or burrs)
- Palatable to grazing animals
- Non-toxic
- Ornamental
- Prefers full sun & high light environments
- Not reported to spread vegetatively
- Reaches maturity in 5+ years
- Pods & seeds unlikely to be accidentally dispersed