Family: ***Bignoniaceae***

Taxon: ***Handroanthus impetiginosus***

Synonym: *Tabebuia avellanedae Lorentz ex Griseb.*
Tabebuia impetiginosa (Mart. ex DC.) Standl.
Tabebuia palmeri Rose
Tecoma impetiginosa Mart. ex DC.

Common Name: pink trumpet tree
taheebo

Questionaire : current 20090513 **Assessor:** Assessor **Designation:** L
Status: Assessor Approved **Data Entry Person:** Assessor **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**	**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)**	**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**	**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**
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**	**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**	**n**
605	**Requires specialist pollinators**	**y=-1, n=0**	**n**
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**	**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**	**n**
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**	**n**
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: L **WRA Score** **1**

Supporting Data:

101	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[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] "Tabebuia impetiginosa" … "A multitude of color forms exist, ranging from pale pinkish to a vivid magenta…"
102	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 2-High] "The species has a wide distribution in Central and South American subtropical and tropical forests covering many vegetation formations, but reaches its highest abundance in semi deciduous seasonally dry forests (Gentry, 1992)."
202	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Quality of climate match data 2-High]
203	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? Yes. Environmental versatility. Elevation range exceeds 1000 m] "- Altitude range: 0 - 1400 m - Mean annual rainfall: 500 - 2000 mm - Rainfall regime: summer - Dry season duration: 4 - 7 months - Mean annual temperature: 22 - 29ºC - Mean maximum temperature of hottest month: 25 - 33ºC - Mean minimum temperature of coldest month: 19 - 23ºC - Absolute minimum temperature: -5 - 99ºC"
204	1992. Gentry, A.H.. Bignoniaceae: Part II (Tribe Tecomeae). Flora Neotropica. 25(2): 1-370.	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "Northwestern Mexico to northwestern Argentina; mostly in seasonally dry deciduous or semideciduous forest, also scattered through drier parts of Amazonia; sea level to 1400 m."
204	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "The species has a wide distribution in Central and South American subtropical and tropical forests covering many vegetation formations, but reaches its highest abundance in semi deciduous seasonally dry forests (Gentry, 1992). It occurs east of the Andes in South America from northern Argentina extending into Central America as far as east central Mexico. Forest types containing T. impetiginosa include Atlantic rainforests, caatinga, cerrado (Lorenzi, 1995); semi deciduous broadleaf forests, chaco woodland forests, montane humid forests (Killeen et al, 1993; Navarro, 1997); sub-Andean foothill forests (Gentry, 1973); Amazon humid forests, and sub-humid forests (Gentry, 1973). It occurs in both primary and secondary closed forests as well as in open savannahs and woodlands (Lorenzi, 1995)."
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] "infrequently cultivated outside its native range."
301	2007. Hosking, J.R./Conn, B.J./Lepschi, B.J./Barker, C.H.. Plant species first recognized as naturalised for New South Wales in 2002 and 2003, with additional comments for species recognized as naturalised for 2000-2001. Cunninghamia. 10(1): 139-166.	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "New South Wales Distribution / Habitats: North Coast. On well-drained red earth soils in a high rainfall area at Bellingen. First Record: Naturalised in Bellingen Hospital grounds, Bellingen, J.R. Hosking 2273 & I. Turnbull, 14 Mar 2003 (CANB, MEL, NE, NSW). Notes: This species is spread by wind dispersed seed. Only known to have naturalised at Bellingen, Not known to be naturalised elsewhere in Australia or overseas." [synonym of: Handroanthus impetiginosus (Mart. ex DC.) Mattos]
302	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? No] No evidence
303	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No] No evidence
304	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Environmental weed? No] No evidence

305	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Congeneric weed? No evidence for Handroanthus. Several species of Tabebuia are listed as invasive]
401	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "T. impetiginosa is a medium to large tree reaching 25-30 m in maximum height at maturity and up to 90 cm d.b.h. Trees of the species are characterized by a rounded, dense crown that is deciduous in the dry season. The leaves are opposite and palmately-compound with 5-7 glabrous leaflets 5-14 cm in length and 3-6 cm wide (Lorenzi, 1995). Leaflet apices are acuminate with cuneate bases. Leaflet margins are serrate to smooth."
402	2010. Souza, H.N./Cardoso, I.M./Fernandes, J.M./Garcia, F.C.P./Bonfim, V.R./Santos, A.C./Carvalho, A.F./Mendonca, E.S.. Selection of native trees for intercropping with coffee in the Atlantic Rainforest biome. Agroforestry Systems. 80: 1–16.	[Allelopathic? Unknown, but unlikely given use as an intercropping tree] "Table 2 Family, species and common Portuguese names of native and exotic trees used in agroforestry systems, Zona da Mata, Minas Gerais, Atlantic Coastal Rainforest, Brazil" [List includes Tabebuia impetiginosa]
403	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Parasitic? No] "...a medium to large tree reaching 25-30 m in maximum height at maturity and up to 90 cm d.b.h." [Bignoniaceae]
404	2007. Moura, A.C.D.A.. Primate group size and abundance in the Caatinga dry forest, Northeastern Brazil. International Journal of Primatology. 28(6): 1279-1297.	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? Palatable to howler monkeys] "On 2 occasions I saw howlers along the cliffs; in 1 case in Baixa Grande area, a group with 10 individuals on a Zizyphus joazeiro eating its fruit and the other case was a single male eating the leaves of Tabebuia impetiginosa in the Oitenta area."
405	2013. Monrovia. Pink Trumpet Tree - Tabebuia impetiginosa. http://www.monrovia.com/plant-catalog/plants/2142/pink-trumpet-tree.php [Accessed 31 Oct 2013]	[Toxic to animals? No evidence] "In South America, the bark of this tree is used widely as a medicinal to treat colds and bronchial ailments, acting as a powerful expectorant. Its active ingredient labachol is poisonous in sufficient quantities which has made its use as a commercial drug unsafe." [No evidence, and unlikely that bark would be consumed in sufficient quantities]
406	1994. Gilman, E.F./Watson, D.G.. Tabebuia impetiginosa - Purple Tabebuia. Fact Sheet ST-617. Florida Cooperative Extension Service, IFAS, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL http://hort.ufl.edu/database/documents/pdf/tree_fact_sheets/tabimpa.pdf.	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? No] "No pests or diseases are of major concern."
406	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens?] "Pests recorded. Nematodes: Meloidogyne arenaria (peanut root-knot nematode) Fungus diseases: Asteromidium tabebuiae-impetiginosae sp.nov."
407	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No evidence]
407	2013. Monrovia. Pink Trumpet Tree - Tabebuia impetiginosa. http://www.monrovia.com/plant-catalog/plants/2142/pink-trumpet-tree.php [Accessed 31 Oct 2013]	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No evidence] "In South America, the bark of this tree is used widely as a medicinal to treat colds and bronchial ailments, acting as a powerful expectorant. Its active ingredient labachol is poisonous in sufficient quantities which has made its use as a commercial drug unsafe." [No evidence, and unlikely that bark would be consumed in sufficient quantities unintentionally]
408	1997. Pinard, M.A./Huffman, J.. Fire Resistance and Bark Properties of Trees in a Seasonally Dry Forest in Eastern Bolivia. Journal of Tropical Ecology. 13(5): 727-740.	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] "For 13 of the 16 species included in this study, trees <20 cm dbh have bark thickness below the threshold 18 mm and, therefore, are likely to experience cambial injury from low intensity fires. Our results suggest that the forest presently characteristic of the Lomerfo region did not develop with frequent fires and that species composition is likely to be substantially affected by an increase in fire frequency" [Tabebuia impetigino included in the study & a component of the forest]
408	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] "Forest types containing T. impetiginosa include Atlantic rainforests, caatinga, cerrado (Lorenzi, 1995); semi-deciduous broadleaf forests, chaco woodland forests, montane humid forests (Killeen et al, 1993; Navarro, 1997); sub-Andean foothill forests (Gentry, 1973); Amazon humid forests, and sub humid forests (Gentry, 1973). It occurs in both primary and secondary closed forests as well as in open savannahs and woodlands (Lorenzi, 1995)." [No evidence, and unlikely given it mostly inhabits wet forests and is not known to occur in groups/thickets]
409	1994. Gilman, E.F./Watson, D.G.. Tabebuia impetiginosa - Purple Tabebuia. Fact Sheet ST-617. Florida Cooperative Extension Service, IFAS, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL http://hort.ufl.edu/database/documents/pdf/tree_fact_sheets/tabimpa.pdf.	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? No] "Light requirement: tree grows in full sun"

409	2009. Mostacedo, B./Putz, F.E./Fredericksen, T.S./Villca, A./Palacios, T.. Contributions of root and stump sprouts to natural regeneration of a logged tropical dry forest in Bolivia. Forest Ecology and Management. 258(6): 978-985.	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? No] "Stump sprouts of long lived pioneer species grew at about the same rates as stump sprouts of shade tolerant species." … "Table 1 Frequency of root and stem sprouting and shade tolerance of commercial and non commercial canopy tree species in a tropical dry forest in Bolivia. Shade tolerance classes based on Pinard et al. (1999) and Mostacedo and Fredericksen (1999): SLP, short-lived pioneer; LLP, long-lived pioneer; PST, partially shade tolerant; TST, totally shade tolerant." [Tabebuia impetiginosa is classified as an LLP]
410	1994. Gilman, E.F./Watson, D.G.. Tabebuia impetiginosa - Purple Tabebuia. Fact Sheet ST-617. Florida Cooperative Extension Service, IFAS, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL http://hort.ufl.edu/database/documents/pdf/tree_fact_sheets/tabimpa.pdf.	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions ? Yes] "Soil tolerances: clay; loam; sand; acidic; alkaline; well-drained"
410	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Yes] "Soil descriptors - Soil texture: light; medium; heavy - Soil drainage: free - Soil reaction: acid; neutral; alkaline - Special soil tolerances: shallow; infertile"
411	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] "...a medium to large tree reaching 25-30 m in maximum height at maturity and up to 90 cm d.b.h." [Bignoniaceae]
412	1986. FAO. Databook On Endangered Tree And Shrub Species And Provenances Fao Forestry Paper 77. Forest Resources Division , FAO Forestry Department, Rome. Italy	[Forms dense thickets? No] "There exists no pure natural stands and it is usually found among other species such as Astonium sp., Anadenanthera sp. And Torresia sp., etc."
501	1992. Gentry, A.H.. Bignoniaceae: Part II (Tribe Tecomeae). Flora Neotropica. 25(2): 1-370.	[Aquatic? No] "Northwestern Mexico to northwestern Argentina; mostly in seasonally dry deciduous or semideciduous forest, also scattered through drier parts of Amazonia; sea level to 1400 m."
502	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Grass? No] "...a medium to large tree reaching 25-30 m in maximum height at maturity and up to 90 cm d.b.h." [Bignoniaceae]
503	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Bignoniaceae
504	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "...a medium to large tree reaching 25-30 m in maximum height at maturity and up to 90 cm d.b.h." [Bignoniaceae]
601	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] "The species has a wide distribution in Central and South American subtropical and tropical forests covering many vegetation formations, but reaches its highest abundance in semi deciduous seasonally dry forests (Gentry, 1992). It occurs east of the Andes in South America from northern Argentina extending into Central America as far as east-central Mexico." … "Flowering occurs during the early dry season (Lorenzi, 1995; Justiniano, 1998; Gentry, 1973) and is usually synchronous and massive. In South America, cold air masses from the Antarctic can delay or prevent flowering (Justiniano, 1998). "
602	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "The natural viability of seeds is only six months (de Mello and da Eira, 1995), but can be stored up to two years at a temperature just above -20°C (de Mello and da Eira, 1995; Maeda and Matthes, 1984)."
603	2006. Krishen, P.. Trees of Delhi: A Field Guide. Penguin Books India, New Delhi	[Hybridizes naturally? Unknown. Artificial hybridization is possible] "…there are also now a number of nursery hybrids, including a few that are the product of crossing Tabebuia impetiginosa with yellow-flowered species of Tabebuia…"
604	2005. Bittencourt Jr, N.S./Semir, J.. Late-Acting Self-Incompatibility and Other Breeding Systems in Tabebuia (Bignoniaceae). International Journal of Plant Sciences. 166(3): 493-506.	[Self-compatible or apomictic? No] "Fruit set by self-pollination did not occur in T. impetiginosa (table 1), and more than half of the cross-pollinated flowers set fruits." … "The evidence of self-sterility in T. impetiginosa in this study confirms results of a preceding investigation performed in Mexico (Bullock 1985)."
605	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] "The fragrant flowers are rose to purple in colour with a yellow centre (Gentry, 1973). Fruits are cylindrical capsules tapering at the ends and range in size from 12-56 cm long and 1.2-2.5 wide (Vásquez, 1997). " … "Pollination is carried out mostly by bees."
606	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Yes] "Ability to sucker"

607	1994. Gilman, E.F./Watson, D.G.. Tabebuia impetiginosa - Purple Tabebuia. Fact Sheet ST-617. Florida Cooperative Extension Service, IFAS, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL http://hort.ufl.edu/database/documents/pdf/tree_fact_sheets/tabimpa.pdf.	[Minimum generative time (years)?] "Plants flower at an early age."
607	2013. Puccio, P.. Handroanthus impetiginosus. http://www.photomazza.com/?Handroanthus-impetiginosus [Accessed 31 Oct 2013]	[Minimum generative time (years)? 3+] "Usually, it reproduces by seed, which has an about three month's long germination capability, in sandy, organic loam kept humid at the temperature of 22-24 °C, with germination times of 2-3 weeks and initial fast growth, as it can exceed the 3 m in two years under the best cultivation conditions, then slow, with the first flowering starting from the third-fifth year of age."
701	1973. Woodson, Jr., R.E./Schery, R.W./Gentry, A.H.. Flora of Panama. Part IX. Family 172. Bignoniaceae. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden. 60(3): 781-977.	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No] "Capsule elongate cylindrical, attenuate at both ends, 12-56 cm long and 1.3-2.5 cm wide, glabrous; seeds 1 1.6 cm long and 3-4.8 cm wide, the wings hyaline- membranaceous, sharply demarcated from the seed body." [Unlikely, as capsules and seeds are relatively large and lack means of external attachment]
702	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "Given its massive and colourful flowering, T. impetiginosa is used as an ornamental tree in many areas and is also proposed for plantings in windbreaks and shelterbelts (Saldías et al., 1994)."
703	1973. Woodson, Jr., R.E./Schery, R.W./Gentry, A.H.. Flora of Panama. Part IX. Family 172. Bignoniaceae. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden. 60(3): 781-977.	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] "Capsule elongate cylindrical, attenuate at both ends, 12-56 cm long and 1.3-2.5 cm wide, glabrous; seeds 1 1.6 cm long and 3-4.8 cm wide, the wings hyaline- membranaceous, sharply demarcated from the seed body." [Unlikely, as capsules and seeds are relatively large and probably would not become an inadvertent contaminant of produce]
704	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? Yes] "Fruiting occurs during the late dry season when strong winds help disperse the small, winged seeds and subsequent rains aid germination."
704	2007. Hosking, J.R./Conn, B.J./Lepschi, B.J./Barker, C.H.. Plant species first recognized as naturalised for New South Wales in 2002 and 2003, with additional comments for species recognized as naturalised for 2000-2001. Cunninghamia. 10(1): 139-166.	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? Yes] "Notes: This species is spread by wind dispersed seed. Only known to have naturalised at Bellingen, Not known to be naturalised elsewhere in Australia or overseas."
705	1973. Woodson, Jr., R.E./Schery, R.W./Gentry, A.H.. Flora of Panama. Part IX. Family 172. Bignoniaceae. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden. 60(3): 781-977.	[Propagules water dispersed? No] "Capsule elongate-cylindrical, attenuate at both ends, 12-56 cm long and 1.3-2.5 cm wide, glabrous; seeds 1-1.6 cm long and 3-4.8 cm wide, the wings hyaline- membranaceous, sharply demarcated from the seed body." … "A characteristic tree of the premontane moist forest, Tabebuia impetiginosa also occurs to some extent in the tropical dry forest." … "The wind-dispersed seeds are released in late dry season." [Although water may provide secondary dispersal, seeds are primarily dapted for wind disersal and released in dry season]
706	1992. Gentry, A.H.. Bignoniaceae: Part II (Tribe Tecomeae). Flora Neotropica. 25(2): 1-370.	[Propagules bird dispersed? No] "Fruit an elongate-cylindricalc apsule, attenuate at both ends, 12-56 cm long, 1.3-2.6 cm wide, glabrous; seeds thin, bialate, 1-1.6 cm long, 3.4- 8 cm wide, the wings hyaline-membranaceous, conspicuously demarcated from the seed body."
707	1973. Woodson, Jr., R.E./Schery, R.W./Gentry, A.H.. Flora of Panama. Part IX. Family 172. Bignoniaceae. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden. 60(3): 781-977.	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] "Capsule elongate cylindrical, attenuate at both ends, 12-56 cm long and 1.3-2.5 cm wide, glabrous; seeds 1 1.6 cm long and 3-4.8 cm wide, the wings hyaline- membranaceous, sharply demarcated from the seed body." [Unlikely, as capsules and seeds are relatively large and lack means of external attachment]
707	2006. Ansari, S.. WRA Specialist.	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] "Fruit characteristics: does not attract wildlife; not showy; fruit/leaves not a litter problem. [Probably not - does not attract wildlife- also no evidence that the propagules have any means of attachment]."
708	1973. Woodson, Jr., R.E./Schery, R.W./Gentry, A.H.. Flora of Panama. Part IX. Family 172. Bignoniaceae. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden. 60(3): 781-977.	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? No. Unlikely to be consumed, and adapted for wind dispersal] "Capsule elongate cylindrical, attenuate at both ends, 12-56 cm long and 1.3-2.5 cm wide, glabrous; seeds 1 1.6 cm long and 3-4.8 cm wide, the wings hyaline- membranaceous, sharply demarcated from the seed body."

708	1994. Gilman, E.F./Watson, D.G.. Tabebuia impetiginosa - Purple Tabebuia. Fact Sheet ST-617. Florida Cooperative Extension Service, IFAS, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL http://hort.ufl.edu/database/documents/pdf/tree_fact_sheets/tabimpa.pdf.	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? No] "Fruit characteristics: does not attract wildlife; not showy; fruit/leaves not a litter problem" [Probably not - does not attract wildlife]
801	1973. Woodson, Jr., R.E./Schery, R.W./Gentry, A.H.. Flora of Panama. Part IX. Family 172. Bignoniaceae. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden. 60(3): 781-977.	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)? No] "Capsule elongate-cylindrical, attenuate at both ends, 12-56 cm long and 1.3-2.5 cm wide, glabrous; seeds 1-1.6 cm long and 3-4.8 cm wide, the wings hyaline- membranaceous, sharply demarcated from the seed body." [Seeds relatively large]
801	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)? No] "Seed dispersal is good, but bruchid beetles cause high mortality, sometimes reaching 95% of the seed crop (Justiniano and Fredericksen, 2000, personal communication, BOLFOR, Santa Cruze, Bolivia)."
802	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? No] "The natural viability of seeds is only six months (de Mello and da Eira, 1995), but can be stored up to two years at a temperature just above -20°C (de Mello and da Eira, 1995; Maeda and Matthes, 1984)."
803	1970. Dowler, C.C./Tschirley, F.H./Bovey, R.W./Morton, H.L.. Effect of Aerially-Applied Herbicides on Texas and Puerto Rico Forests. Weed Science. 18(1): 164-168.	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] "Although data on individual species susceptibility were not tabulated, general observations indicated that Tabebuia heterophylla (DC.) Britton was more resistant to the herbicide treatments than any other species present." [Control information for related species Tabebuia heterophylla]
803	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] No information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this species
804	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] "Regeneration in logged areas occurs more from root sprouts in logging roads and clearings than from seed (Fredericksen et al., 1999)." … "The species may be easily regenerated by encouraging the growth of root sprouts around harvested stems through cultural treatments, such as mechanical weeding or herbicide applications." … "The ability to resprout may allow for successful plantation of this species using coppice systems. " … "- Tolerates drought; fire; wind - Ability to sucker"
805	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown]

Tabebuia impetiginosa **previously assessed as on 11/2/2006**
Previous WRA Score = -2

Summary of Risk Traits

High Risk / Undesirable Traits

- Thrives in tropical climates
- Elevation range exceeds 1000 m
- Naturalized in New South Wales, Australia
- Tolerates many soil types
- Produces wind-dispersed seeds
- Able to spread by root suckers
- Able to coppice and resprout after cutting

Low Risk Traits

- One record of naturalization, but no reports of invasiveness worldwide
- Unarmed (no spines, thorns or burrs)
- Requires full sun
- Self-incompatible
- Wind-dispersed seeds relatively large, and unlikely to be accidentally dispersed
- Seeds lose viability after 6 months under natural conditions