

**Family:** *Caprifoliaceae*

**Taxon:** *Leycesteria formosa*

**Synonym:**

**Common Name:** Elisha's tears  
pheasant berry  
Himalaya honeysuckle  
Himalayan honeysuckle

<b>Questionnaire :</b>	current 20090513	<b>Assessor:</b>	Patti Clifford	<b>Designation:</b> H(HPWRA)
<b>Status:</b>	Assessor Approved	<b>Data Entry Person:</b>	Patti Clifford	<b>WRA Score</b> 18
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	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)	
304	Environmental weed		n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	y
305	Congeneric weed		n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs		y=1, n=0	n
402	Allelopathic		y=1, n=0	
403	Parasitic		y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals		y=1, n=-1	
405	Toxic to animals		y=1, n=0	n
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens		y=1, n=0	
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans		y=1, n=0	n
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems		y=1, n=0	
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle		y=1, n=0	y
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)		y=1, n=0	y

411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	n
412	Forms dense thickets	y=1, n=0	y
501	Aquatic	y=5, n=0	n
502	Grass	y=1, n=0	n
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y=1, n=0	n
504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	y=1, n=0	n
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	y=1, n=0	n
602	Produces viable seed	y=1, n=-1	y
603	Hybridizes naturally	y=1, n=-1	
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y=1, n=-1	
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	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	2
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	
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y=1, n=-1	n
705	Propagules water dispersed	y=1, n=-1	y
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	y
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/m2)	y=1, n=-1	y
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y=1, n=-1	
803	Well controlled by herbicides	y=-1, n=1	
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y=1, n=-1	y
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1	

Designation: H(HPWRA)

WRA Score 18

## Supporting Data:

101	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] No evidence of domestication to reduce invasive characteristics.
102	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Has the species become naturalized where grown? NA]
103	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Does the species have weedy races? NA]
201	2011. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) [Online Database Index]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl</a>	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"? High] Native range: China - Guizhou [w.], Sichuan [w.], Xizang [s.], Yunnan [s.w.]; Bhutan; India [n.]; Nepal; Pakistan [n.e.]; Myanmar.
202	2011. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) [Online Database Index]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl</a>	[Quality of climate match data? High] Native range: China - Guizhou [w.], Sichuan [w.], Xizang [s.], Yunnan [s.w.]; Bhutan; India [n.]; Nepal; Pakistan [n.e.]; Myanmar.
203	2011. Plants for a Future Database. <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> - Wall.. Plants for a Future, <a href="http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Leycesteria+formosa">http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Leycesteria+formosa</a>	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? Yes] Scrub and shady forests, often by streams, to 3000 metres.
203	2011. Yang, Q./Landrein, S./Osborne, J./Borosova, R.. <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> Flora of China Vol. 19. <a href="http://www.efloras.org">efloras.org</a> , <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&amp;taxon_id=200022271">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&amp;taxon_id=200022271</a>	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? Yes] Forests, forest margins, scrub; 1100-3500 m.
204	2011. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) [Online Database Index]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl</a>	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] Native range: China - Guizhou [w.], Sichuan [w.], Xizang [s.], Yunnan [s.w.]; Bhutan; India [n.]; Nepal; Pakistan [n.e.]; Myanmar.
205	2009. Silva, L./Marcelino, J./Resendes, R./Moniz, J.. First record of the top invasive plant <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> (Caprifoliaceae) in Terceira Island, Azores. Arquipelago. Life and Marine Sciences. 26: 69-72. <a href="http://www.horta.uac.pt/intradop/images/stories/">http://www.horta.uac.pt/intradop/images/stories/</a>	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] " <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> was introduced into Australia, New Zealand the British Isles and California. It was an intentional introduction cultivated as ornamental in gardens and roadsides."
205	2011. Yang, Q./Landrein, S./Osborne, J./Borosova, R.. <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> Flora of China Vol. 19. <a href="http://www.efloras.org">efloras.org</a> , <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&amp;taxon_id=200022271">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&amp;taxon_id=200022271</a>	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] "Widely cultivated and naturalized in Australia, Europe, North America, and Pacific islands (New Zealand)."
301	2011. PlantNET. New South Wales flora online - <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> . The Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain Trust, Sydney <a href="http://plantnet.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&amp;lvl=sp&amp;name=Leycesteria~formosa">http://plantnet.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&amp;lvl=sp&amp;name=Leycesteria~formosa</a>	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] Rarely naturalized in the Blue Mtns and near Khancoban, New South Wales.
301	2011. The Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. Weed risk assessment: <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> . Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, <a href="http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/Attachments/SWEN-7T97RT/\$FILE/Leyce">http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/Attachments/SWEN-7T97RT/\$FILE/Leyce</a>	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] " <i>L. formosa</i> is naturalised in Tasmania. Populations occur in all major regions. Especially large infestations occur near Queenstown in the west. The plant is not commonly sold in Tasmania but is present in many gardens."
301	2011. Yang, Q./Landrein, S./Osborne, J./Borosova, R.. <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> Flora of China Vol. 19. <a href="http://www.efloras.org">efloras.org</a> , <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&amp;taxon_id=200022271">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&amp;taxon_id=200022271</a>	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "Widely cultivated and naturalized in Australia, Europe, North America, and Pacific islands (New Zealand)."

302	2009. Silva, L./Marcelino, J./Resendes, R./Moniz, J.. First record of the top invasive plant <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> (Caprifoliaceae) in Terceira Island, Azores. Arquipelago. Life and Marine Sciences. 26: 69-72. <a href="http://www.horta.uac.pt/intradop/images/stories/">http://www.horta.uac.pt/intradop/images/stories/</a>	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed?] " <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> Wallich in Roxb. (Caprifoliaceae) is considered as one of the top 100 invasive species in Macaronesia, due to the extensive infestations presently reported for São Miguel Island, where it is invading Pico da Vara/Tronqueira Special Protection Area, and Lagoa do Fogo Nature Reserve. It is found invading marginal areas like the margin of <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> stands, but also the native forest and other types of vegetation, not only in sheltered locations (ravines and water courses) but also at highly exposed sites, (i.e. Monte Escuro). Recorded habitats include <i>Calluna</i> scrubland, <i>Laurus</i> forest, <i>Ilex</i> forest, <i>Juniperus</i> forest, pasture margins, water stream banks, ravines, roadsides, <i>Cryptomeria</i> production forest, and <i>Pittosporum</i> exotic woodland."
302	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed?] Scored as an environmental weed.
303	2009. Silva, L./Marcelino, J./Resendes, R./Moniz, J.. First record of the top invasive plant <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> (Caprifoliaceae) in Terceira Island, Azores. Arquipelago. Life and Marine Sciences. 26: 69-72. <a href="http://www.horta.uac.pt/intradop/images/stories/">http://www.horta.uac.pt/intradop/images/stories/</a>	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed?] " <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> Wallich in Roxb. (Caprifoliaceae) is considered as one of the top 100 invasive species in Macaronesia, due to the extensive infestations presently reported for São Miguel Island, where it is invading Pico da Vara/Tronqueira Special Protection Area, and Lagoa do Fogo Nature Reserve. It is found invading marginal areas like the margin of <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> stands, but also the native forest and other types of vegetation, not only in sheltered locations (ravines and water courses) but also at highly exposed sites, (i.e. Monte Escuro). Recorded habitats include <i>Calluna</i> scrubland, <i>Laurus</i> forest, <i>Ilex</i> forest, <i>Juniperus</i> forest, pasture margins, water stream banks, ravines, roadsides, <i>Cryptomeria</i> production forest, and <i>Pittosporum</i> exotic woodland." [does not mention control efforts or economic impact]
304	2009. Howell, C.. Consolidated list of environmental weeds in New Zealand. Science & Technical Publishing Department of Conservation, Wellington, New Zealand <a href="http://www.doc.govt.nz/upload/documents/science-and-technical/drds292.pdf">http://www.doc.govt.nz/upload/documents/science-and-technical/drds292.pdf</a>	[Environmental weed? Yes] Considered an environmental weed in New Zealand.
304	2009. Silva, L./Marcelino, J./Resendes, R./Moniz, J.. First record of the top invasive plant <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> (Caprifoliaceae) in Terceira Island, Azores. Arquipelago. Life and Marine Sciences. 26: 69-72. <a href="http://www.horta.uac.pt/intradop/images/stories/">http://www.horta.uac.pt/intradop/images/stories/</a>	[Environmental weed? Yes] " <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> Wallich in Roxb. (Caprifoliaceae) is considered as one of the top 100 invasive species in Macaronesia, due to the extensive infestations presently reported for São Miguel Island, where it is invading Pico da Vara/Tronqueira Special Protection Area, and Lagoa do Fogo Nature Reserve. It is found invading marginal areas like the margin of <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> stands, but also the native forest and other types of vegetation, not only in sheltered locations (ravines and water courses) but also at highly exposed sites, (i.e. Monte Escuro). Recorded habitats include <i>Calluna</i> scrubland, <i>Laurus</i> forest, <i>Ilex</i> forest, <i>Juniperus</i> forest, pasture margins, water stream banks, ravines, roadsides, <i>Cryptomeria</i> production forest, and <i>Pittosporum</i> exotic woodland."
304	2011. The Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. Weed risk assessment: <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> . □ Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, <a href="http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/Attachments/SWEN-7T97RT/\$FILE/Leyce">http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/Attachments/SWEN-7T97RT/\$FILE/Leyce</a>	[Environmental weed?] " <i>L. formosa</i> is described as invasive in natural environments due to its colonising and dispersal ability and shade tolerance. It appears to have significant potential to replace native species in Tasmanian moist forest communities and would presumably also alter animal feeding patterns due to the abundance of fruit produced during summer."
305	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. <a href="http://www.hear.org/gcw/">http://www.hear.org/gcw/</a>	[Congeneric weed? No] No evidence of another weedy species in genus.
401	2011. Yang, Q./Landrein, S./Osborne, J./Borosova, R.. <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> Flora of China Vol. 19. <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&amp;taxon_id=200022271">efloras.org, http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&amp;taxon_id=200022271</a>	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Shrubs, 1-5 m tall. Branches hollow, branchlets, petioles, peduncles, bracts, and sepals adpressed pubescent and sometimes glandular hairy. Petiole 5-15 mm; leaf blade ovate to lanceolate, 4-13 × 2-6 cm, both surfaces glabrescent to sparsely adpressed pubescent, base cuneate to subcordate, margin entire to dentate, occasionally irregularly sinuate, apex acuminate to caudate."
402	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Allelopathic?] Unknown.

403	2011. Yang, Q./Landrein, S./Osborne, J./Borosova, R.. <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> Flora of China Vol. 19. efloras.org, <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&amp;taxon_id=200022271">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&amp;taxon_id=200022271</a>	[Parasitic? No] Caprifoliaceae.
404	1990. Nugent, G.. Forage availability and the diet of fallow deer ( <i>Dama dama</i> ) in the Blue Mountains, Otago. New Zealand Journal of Ecology. 13: 83-95. <a href="http://www.nzes.org.nz/nzje/free_issues/NZJEcol13_83.pdf">http://www.nzes.org.nz/nzje/free_issues/NZJEcol13_83.pdf</a>	[Unpalatable to grazing animals?] In this study on forage availability and the diet of fallow deer, ( <i>Dama Dama</i> ) in the Blue Mountains, Otago, <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> was found to be moderately important to the deer's diets in the exotic forest type.
404	2011. Perennials.com. <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> . Perennials.com, <a href="http://www.perennials.com/seeplant.html?item=1.316.980">http://www.perennials.com/seeplant.html?item=1.316.980</a>	[Unpalatable to grazing animals?] Good deer resistance.
405	2008. Wagstaff, D.J.. International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[Toxic to animals?] No evidence.
405	2011. National Center for Biotechnology Information. PubMed. U.S. National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/</a>	[Toxic to animals?] No evidence.
405	2011. Specialized Information Services, U.S. National Library of Medicine. TOXNET toxicology data network [online database]. National Institutes of Health, <a href="http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/">http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/</a>	[Toxic to animals?] No evidence.
406	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens?] Unknown.
407	2008. Wagstaff, D.J.. International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] No evidence.
407	2011. National Center for Biotechnology Information. PubMed. U.S. National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/</a>	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] No evidence.
407	2011. Specialized Information Services, U.S. National Library of Medicine. TOXNET toxicology data network [online database]. National Institutes of Health, <a href="http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/">http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/</a>	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] No evidence.
407	2011. The Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. Weed risk assessment: <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> . Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, <a href="http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/Attachments/SWEN-7T97RT/\$FILE/Leyce">http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/Attachments/SWEN-7T97RT/\$FILE/Leyce</a>	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans?] Fruit may be poisonous.
408	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems?] Unknown.
409	2011. Plants for a Future Database. <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> - Wall.. Plants for a Future, <a href="http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Leycesteria+formosa">http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Leycesteria+formosa</a>	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Yes] Full sun to partial shade.
409	2011. The Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. Weed risk assessment: <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> . Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, <a href="http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/Attachments/SWEN-7T97RT/\$FILE/Leyce">http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/Attachments/SWEN-7T97RT/\$FILE/Leyce</a>	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Yes] It is frost and cold tolerant, grows on a variety of soils in part sun or shade. Seeds can also germinate in low light conditions in marginally disturbed sites.

410	1999. Van Dijk< H.. Encyclopedia of border plants. Taylor & Francis, <a href="http://books.google.com/books?id=Dp3lsHz1d2oC&amp;pg=PA191&amp;dq=leycesteria+formosa+%2B+%22soil%22&amp;hl=en&amp;ei=vZ5BTquOA4LkiAKU7OmeBQ&amp;sa=X&amp;oi=book_result&amp;ct=result&amp;resnum=5&amp;ved=0CDwQ6AEwBDgK#v=o">http://books.google.com/books?id=Dp3lsHz1d2oC&amp;pg=PA191&amp;dq=leycesteria+formosa+%2B+%22soil%22&amp;hl=en&amp;ei=vZ5BTquOA4LkiAKU7OmeBQ&amp;sa=X&amp;oi=book_result&amp;ct=result&amp;resnum=5&amp;ved=0CDwQ6AEwBDgK#v=o</a>	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)? Yes] Grows in any soil and tolerates lime.
410	2011. Plants for a Future Database. <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> - Wall.. Plants for a Future, <a href="http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Leycesteria+formosa">http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Leycesteria+formosa</a>	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)? Yes] "Succeeds in most fertile soils, preferably of a woodland nature. Tolerates limy soils. The plant prefers light (sandy), medium (loamy) and heavy (clay) soils and can grow in nutritionally poor soil. The plant prefers acid, neutral and basic (alkaline) soils. It requires moist soil."
411	2011. Yang, Q./Landrein, S./Osborne, J./Borosova, R.. <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> Flora of China Vol. 19. efloras.org, <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&amp;taxon_id=200022271">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&amp;taxon_id=200022271</a>	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] Shrub 1- 5 m tall.
412	2011. The Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. Weed risk assessment: <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> . □ Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, <a href="http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/Attachments/SWEN-7T97RT/\$FILE/Leyce">http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/Attachments/SWEN-7T97RT/\$FILE/Leyce</a>	[Forms dense thickets? Yes] "L. formosa is generally described as highly competitive because of its shade tolerance, ability to colonise disturbed areas rapidly and because its growth habit allows it to form dense, impenetrable thickets that exclude other plants."
501	2011. Yang, Q./Landrein, S./Osborne, J./Borosova, R.. <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> Flora of China Vol. 19. efloras.org, <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&amp;taxon_id=200022271">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&amp;taxon_id=200022271</a>	[Aquatic? No] Terrestrial; shrub.
502	2011. Yang, Q./Landrein, S./Osborne, J./Borosova, R.. <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> Flora of China Vol. 19. efloras.org, <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&amp;taxon_id=200022271">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&amp;taxon_id=200022271</a>	[Grass? No] Caprifoliaceae.
503	2011. Yang, Q./Landrein, S./Osborne, J./Borosova, R.. <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> Flora of China Vol. 19. efloras.org, <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&amp;taxon_id=200022271">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&amp;taxon_id=200022271</a>	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Caprifoliaceae.
504	2011. Yang, Q./Landrein, S./Osborne, J./Borosova, R.. <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> Flora of China Vol. 19. efloras.org, <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&amp;taxon_id=200022271">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&amp;taxon_id=200022271</a>	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] Shrub.
601	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] No evidence.
602	2009. Silva, L./Marcelino, J./Resendes, R./Moniz, J.. First record of the top invasive plant <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> (Caprifoliaceae) in Terceira Island, Azores. Arquipelago. Life and Marine Sciences. 26: 69-72. <a href="http://www.horta.uac.pt/intradop/images/stories/">http://www.horta.uac.pt/intradop/images/stories/</a>	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "Rapid spread is possible due to the considerable ability of L. formosa to grow vegetatively and also to its prolific production of berries, which are very attractive to birds."
602	2011. Plants for a Future Database. <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> - Wall.. Plants for a Future, <a href="http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Leycesteria+formosa">http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Leycesteria+formosa</a>	[Produces viable seed? Yes] Propagate by seed.
603	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Hybridizes naturally?] Unknown.
604	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Self-compatible or apomictic?] Unknown.

605	1995. Butz Huryn, V.M./Moller, H.. An assessment of the contribution of honey bees ( <i>Apis mellifera</i> ) to weed reproduction in New Zealand protected natural areas. <i>New Zealand Journal of Ecology</i> . 19: 111-122. <a href="http://www.newzealandecology.org/nzje/free_issues/">http://www.newzealandecology.org/nzje/free_issues/</a>	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] Flowers of <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> (Caprifoliaceae) also have flowers suggesting lepidopterous pollination.
605	2011. Plants for a Future Database. <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> - Wall.. <i>Plants for a Future</i> , <a href="http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Leycesteria+formosa">http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Leycesteria+formosa</a>	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] The flowers are hermaphrodite (have both male and female organs) and are pollinated by Insects.
606	2009. Silva, L./Marcelino, J./Resendes, R./Moniz, J.. First record of the top invasive plant <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> (Caprifoliaceae) in Terceira Island, Azores. <i>Arquipelago. Life and Marine Sciences</i> . 26: 69-72. <a href="http://www.horta.uac.pt/intradop/images/stories/">http://www.horta.uac.pt/intradop/images/stories/</a>	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Yes] "Rapid spread is possible due to the considerable ability of <i>L. formosa</i> to grow vegetatively and also to its prolific production of berries, which are very attractive to birds. Stems or dislodged stem pieces which may be spread by slashing, by the dumping of garden waste and during manual removal can form roots on contact with moist soil"
606	2011. The Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. Weed risk assessment: <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> . □Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, <a href="http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/Attachments/SWEN-7T97RT/\$FILE/Leyce">http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/Attachments/SWEN-7T97RT/\$FILE/Leyce</a>	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Yes] Reproduction occurs via seeds, stem layering, root fragments and possibly suckers. This plant is also able to regenerate from the rootstock after removal of shoots.
607	2009. Silva, L./Marcelino, J./Resendes, R./Moniz, J.. First record of the top invasive plant <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> (Caprifoliaceae) in Terceira Island, Azores. <i>Arquipelago. Life and Marine Sciences</i> . 26: 69-72. <a href="http://www.horta.uac.pt/intradop/images/stories/">http://www.horta.uac.pt/intradop/images/stories/</a>	[Minimum generative time (years)? 2-3] Sexual maturation probably occurs after 2-3 years.
607	2011. The Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. Weed risk assessment: <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> . □Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, <a href="http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/Attachments/SWEN-7T97RT/\$FILE/Leyce">http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/Attachments/SWEN-7T97RT/\$FILE/Leyce</a>	[Minimum generative time (years)? 2-3] <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> starts to reproduce at about 2 years. Plants can live 60 years.
701	2009. Silva, L./Marcelino, J./Resendes, R./Moniz, J.. First record of the top invasive plant <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> (Caprifoliaceae) in Terceira Island, Azores. <i>Arquipelago. Life and Marine Sciences</i> . 26: 69-72. <a href="http://www.horta.uac.pt/intradop/images/stories/">http://www.horta.uac.pt/intradop/images/stories/</a>	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? Yes] Stems or dislodged stem pieces which may be spread by slashing, by the dumping of garden waste and during manual removal can form roots on contact with moist soil"
701	2011. The Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. Weed risk assessment: <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> . □Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, <a href="http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/Attachments/SWEN-7T97RT/\$FILE/Leyce">http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/Attachments/SWEN-7T97RT/\$FILE/Leyce</a>	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? Yes] Dispersal is by water, birds, deer, machinery, foxes, contaminated soil and dumped garden waste.
702	2009. Silva, L./Marcelino, J./Resendes, R./Moniz, J.. First record of the top invasive plant <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> (Caprifoliaceae) in Terceira Island, Azores. <i>Arquipelago. Life and Marine Sciences</i> . 26: 69-72. <a href="http://www.horta.uac.pt/intradop/images/stories/">http://www.horta.uac.pt/intradop/images/stories/</a>	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] " <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> was introduced into Australia, New Zealand the British Isles and California. It was an intentional introduction cultivated as ornamental in gardens and roadsides."
702	2011. Yang, Q./Landrein, S./Osborne, J./Borosova, R.. <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> <i>Flora of China</i> Vol. 19. <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&amp;taxon_id=200022271">efloras.org, http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&amp;taxon_id=200022271</a>	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "Widely cultivated and naturalized in Australia, Europe, North America, and Pacific islands (New Zealand)."



703	2009. MAF Biosecurity New Zealand. MAF biosecurity New Zealand import health standard BNZ.GCFP.PHR importation of grains/seeds for consumption, feed or processing plant health requirements. MAF Biosecurity New Zealand, <a href="http://members.wto.org/crnattachmen">http://members.wto.org/crnattachmen</a>	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant?] Seeds of <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> are prohibited entry into New Zealand. All shipments of grain and seeds must be examined to see if they contain <i>Leycesteria</i> seeds.
703	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant?] Unknown. [restricted seed in New Zealand]
704	2011. Yang, Q./Landrein, S./Osborne, J./Borosova, R.. <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> Flora of China Vol. 19. <a href="http://www.efloras.org">efloras.org</a> , <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&amp;taxon_id=200022271">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&amp;taxon_id=200022271</a>	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] Fruit berries.
705	2009. Silva, L./Marcelino, J./Resendes, R./Moniz, J.. First record of the top invasive plant <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> (Caprifoliaceae) in Terceira Island, Azores. <i>Arquipelago. Life and Marine Sciences</i> . 26: 69-72. <a href="http://www.horta.uac.pt/intradop/images/stories/">http://www.horta.uac.pt/intradop/images/stories/</a>	[Propagules water dispersed? Yes] "Dispersal of this species occurs by way of endozoochory and hydrochory."
705	2011. The Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. Weed risk assessment: <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> . Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, <a href="http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/Attachments/SWEN-7T97RT/\$FILE/Leyce">http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/Attachments/SWEN-7T97RT/\$FILE/Leyce</a>	[Propagules water dispersed? Yes] Dispersal is by water, birds, deer, machinery, foxes, contaminated soil and dumped garden waste
706	1996. Williams, P.A./Karl, B.J.. Fleshy fruits of indigenous and adventive plants in the diet of birds in forest remnants, Nelson, New Zealand. <i>New Zealand Journal of Ecology</i> . 20: 127-145. <a href="http://nzec.org.nz/nzje/free_issues/NZJecol20_2_127.pdf">http://nzec.org.nz/nzje/free_issues/NZJecol20_2_127.pdf</a>	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "The relationship between fleshy-fruited indigenous species and adventive weeds in the diet of 500 mist-netted birds was studied in forest remnants of differing size and degree of modification in Nelson, New Zealand. The most frequent adventive species was <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> (8–30%), present continually in the faeces for 6 months from summer to winter."
706	2009. Silva, L./Marcelino, J./Resendes, R./Moniz, J.. First record of the top invasive plant <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> (Caprifoliaceae) in Terceira Island, Azores. <i>Arquipelago. Life and Marine Sciences</i> . 26: 69-72. <a href="http://www.horta.uac.pt/intradop/images/stories/">http://www.horta.uac.pt/intradop/images/stories/</a>	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "Dispersal of this species occurs by way of endozoochory and hydrochory."
707	2009. Silva, L./Marcelino, J./Resendes, R./Moniz, J.. First record of the top invasive plant <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> (Caprifoliaceae) in Terceira Island, Azores. <i>Arquipelago. Life and Marine Sciences</i> . 26: 69-72. <a href="http://www.horta.uac.pt/intradop/images/stories/">http://www.horta.uac.pt/intradop/images/stories/</a>	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] "Dispersal of this species occurs by way of endozoochory and hydrochory."
708	1996. Williams, P.A./Karl, B.J.. Fleshy fruits of indigenous and adventive plants in the diet of birds in forest remnants, Nelson, New Zealand. <i>New Zealand Journal of Ecology</i> . 20: 127-145. <a href="http://nzec.org.nz/nzje/free_issues/NZJecol20_2_127.pdf">http://nzec.org.nz/nzje/free_issues/NZJecol20_2_127.pdf</a>	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Yes] Bird dispersed.
708	2000. Williams, P.A./Karl, B.J./Bannister, P./Lee, W.G.. Small mammals as potential seed dispersers in New Zealand. <i>Austral Ecology</i> . 25: 523-532.	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Yes] In this experiment, fruits of <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> were fed to mice, kiore, ship rats and possums. The small seeds were able to pass through the digestive systems of the possums and ship rats intact and germinate.
708	2011. The Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. Weed risk assessment: <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> . Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, <a href="http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/Attachments/SWEN-7T97RT/\$FILE/Leyce">http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/Attachments/SWEN-7T97RT/\$FILE/Leyce</a>	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Yes] Dispersal is by water, birds, deer, machinery, foxes, contaminated soil and dumped garden waste



801	2000. Williams, P.A./Karl, B.J./Bannister, P./Lee, W.G.. Small mammals as potential seed dispersers in New Zealand. <i>Austral Ecology</i> . 25: 523-532.	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)? Yes] In this dispersal experiment, the number of seeds per fruit of <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> (n = 20-30) were counted. There was a mean of 71 seeds per fruit.
801	2009. Silva, L./Marcelino, J./Resendes, R./Moniz, J.. First record of the top invasive plant <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> (Caprifoliaceae) in Terceira Island, Azores. <i>Arquipelago. Life and Marine Sciences</i> . 26: 69-72. <a href="http://www.horta.uac.pt/intradop/images/stories/">http://www.horta.uac.pt/intradop/images/stories/</a>	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)? Yes] "Sexual reproduction originates hundreds to thousands of seeds/plant/year and sexual maturation probably occurs after 2-3 years."
801	2011. Yang, Q./Landrein, S./Osborne, J./Borosova, R.. <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> Flora of China Vol. 19. <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&amp;taxon_id=200022271">efloras.org, http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&amp;taxon_id=200022271</a>	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)? Yes] "Berry red, turning black-purple, ovoid or subglobose, with persistent calyx, 5-7 mm in diam.; seeds minute, numerous, brownish, broadly ellipsoid to oblong, slightly compressed, ca. 1 mm."
802	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)?] Unknown.
803	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Well controlled by herbicides?] Unknown.
804	1997. Flint, H.L./Lyverse, J.M.. <i>Landscape plants for eastern North America: exclusive of Florida and the immediate Gulf Coast</i> . John Wiley and Sons, New York, NY	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] "The best way to prune is drastic renewal; cutting the entire top down to stubs each spring."
804	2001. Coombs, D./Blackburne-Maze, P./Cracknell, M./Bentley, R.. <i>The complete book of pruning</i> . Sterling Publishing Company, <a href="http://books.google.com/books?id=Le1pi3Vz31wC&amp;pg=PA76&amp;dq=Leycesteria+formosa+%2B+%22prune%22&amp;hl=en&amp;ei=L41ATqfdLYHKiAKN1dSZBQ&amp;sa=X&amp;oeq=0">http://books.google.com/books?id=Le1pi3Vz31wC&amp;pg=PA76&amp;dq=Leycesteria+formosa+%2B+%22prune%22&amp;hl=en&amp;ei=L41ATqfdLYHKiAKN1dSZBQ&amp;sa=X&amp;oeq=0</a>	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] " <i>L. formosa</i> has a stool-like habit, breaking freely from the base. Pruning consists of cutting out at ground level old and weak growth before growth commences in spring."
804	2011. The Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. Weed risk assessment: <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> . □Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, <a href="http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/Attachments/SWEN-7T97RT/\$FILE/Leyce">http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/Attachments/SWEN-7T97RT/\$FILE/Leyce</a>	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] Recovers well from fire.
805	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)?] Unknown.