

Taxon: <i>Lysiphyllum hookeri</i> (F. Muell.) Pedley	Family: Fabaceae
Common Name(s): alibangbang Hooker's bauhinia mountain-ebony Queensland-ebony white bauhinia white-flower bauhinia	Synonym(s): Bauhinia hookeri F. Muell.

Assessor: Chuck Chimera	Status: Assessor Approved	End Date: 29 Sep 2020
WRA Score: -3.0	Designation: L	Rating: Low Risk

Keywords: Tropical Tree, Street Tree, Unarmed, N-Fixing, Suckers

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	n
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		

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
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	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		
604	Self-compatible or apomictic		
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	n
705	Propagules water dispersed		
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		
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)		
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)		
803	Well controlled by herbicides		
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire		
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)		

Supporting Data:

Qsn #	Question	Answer
101	Is the species highly domesticated?	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Anderson, E. 2016. Plants of Central Queensland: Identification and Uses of Native and Introduced Species. CSIRO Publishing, Clayton South, Australia	[No evidence] "Mainly subtropical and tropical semi-arid eastern Queensland with some extension into the Northern Territory."

102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2020). Personal Communication	NA

103	Does the species have weedy races?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2020). 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, Agricultural Research Service, National Plant Germplasm System. (2020). Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN-Taxonomy). National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/ . [Accessed 28 Sep 2020]	"Native Australasia AUSTRALIA: Australia [Queensland (e.)]"

202	Quality of climate match data	High
	Source(s)	Notes
	USDA, Agricultural Research Service, National Plant Germplasm System. (2020). Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN-Taxonomy). National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/ . [Accessed 28 Sep 2020]	

203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Plant This. (2020). Bauhinia hookeri. http://plantthis.com . [Accessed 28 Sep 2020]	"Hardiness zones: 10-13"
	Anderson, E. 2016. Plants of Central Queensland: Identification and Uses of Native and Introduced Species. CSIRO Publishing, Clayton South, Australia	"Mainly subtropical and tropical semi-arid eastern Queensland with some extension into the Northern Territory."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Anderson, E. 2016. Plants of Central Queensland: Identification and Uses of Native and Introduced Species. CSIRO Publishing, Clayton South, Australia	"Mainly subtropical and tropical semi-arid eastern Queensland with some extension into the Northern Territory."
	USDA, Agricultural Research Service, National Plant Germplasm System. (2020). Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN-Taxonomy). National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/ . [Accessed 28 Sep 2020]	"Native Australasia AUSTRALIA: Australia [Queensland (e.)]"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	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	"A round-crowned shrub or small tree with a weeping growth habit, it has been planted as a street tree along University Avenue in Honolulu."
	Imada, C.T., Staples, G.W. & Herbst, D.R. 2005. Annotated Checklist of Cultivated Plants of Hawai'i. http://www2.bishopmuseum.org/HBS/botany/cultivatedplants/ . [Accessed 28 Sep 2020]	"Locations: Foster Botanical Garden Waimea Arboretum & Botanical Garden"
	Negi, P. S., & Hajra, P. K. 2007. Alien flora of Doon Valley, Northwest Himalaya. Current Science 92(7): 968-978	"Naturalized and widely cultivated exotics are marked by asterisks in the enumeration" ... "Table 1. Exotics of the Doon Valley (enumeration)" [Bauhinia hookeri listed as present, but not marked by an asterisk as naturalized, in contrast to Randall (2017)]
	Dave's Garden. (2020). Bauhinia hookeri. https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/74152/w . [Accessed 28 Sep 2020]	"Regional This plant is said to grow outdoors in the following regions: Casa Grande, Arizona Gotha, Florida"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
301	Naturalized beyond native range	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Negi, P. S., & Hajra, P. K. 2007. Alien flora of Doon Valley, Northwest Himalaya. Current Science 92(7): 968-978	"Naturalized and widely cultivated exotics are marked by asterisks in the enumeration" ... "Table 1. Exotics of the Doon Valley (enumeration)" [Bauhinia hookeri listed as present, but not marked by an asterisk as naturalized, in contrast to Randall (2017)]
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	Cites Negi & Hajra (2007) as naturalized, but this publication on lists <i>Lysiphyllum hookeri</i> as present, but not naturalized, in the region
	Imada, C. (2019). Hawaiian Naturalized Vascular Plants Checklist (February 2019 update). Bishop Museum Technical Report 69. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI	No evidence that any <i>Lysiphyllum</i> species have naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands.

Qsn #	Question	Answer
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence
304	Environmental weed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence
305	Congeneric weed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence. Bauhinia variagata is regarded as a weed in some locations
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Anderson, E. 2016. Plants of Central Queensland: Identification and Uses of Native and Introduced Species. CSIRO Publishing, Clayton South, Australia	[No evidence] "Habit: small, semi-deciduous tree, 5–9 m tall; bark dark grey or almost black. Leaves: divided into two lobes like butterfly wings, each half nearly rounded. Flowers: white, ~7 cm across; flowering mainly September to November with some December to March. Fruits: fl at pods, 8–14 cm long"
402	Allelopathic	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2020). Personal Communication	Unknown. No evidence found
403	Parasitic	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Anderson, E. 2016. Plants of Central Queensland: Identification and Uses of Native and Introduced Species. CSIRO Publishing, Clayton South, Australia	"Habit: small, semi-deciduous tree, 5–9 m tall; bark dark grey or almost black." [Fabaceae. No evidence]
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	n
	Source(s)	Notes

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Anderson, E. 2016. Plants of Central Queensland: Identification and Uses of Native and Introduced Species. CSIRO Publishing, Clayton South, Australia	"White flowered bauhinia leaves and pods are readily eaten by cattle."
	McLeod, M. N. (1973). The digestibility and the nitrogen, phosphorus and ash contents of the leaves of some Australian trees and shrubs. Australian Journal of Experimental Agriculture, 13 (62), 245-250	[Composition of leaves and bark found to be digestible and palatable] "The dry matter digestibility measured in vitro and the levels of nitrogen, phosphorus and ash were determined on the leaves from mature trees of twenty-one species growing in two arboreta in southeastern Queensland and known to be grazed by animals. Most of the leaf samples had digestibilities in the lower range (68 per cent samples < 50 per cent D.M.D.) and low ash levels (65 per cent samples < 7 per cent ash). Nitrogen levels were satisfactory (86 per cent samples in range 1.5-3.0 per cent N) but the level of phosphorus tended to be low (84 per cent samples < 0.20 per cent P). Statistically significant variation between individual trees and seasons was found with some species. "

405	Toxic to animals	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Plant This. (2020). Bauhinia hookeri. http://plantthis.com . [Accessed 28 Sep 2020]	"No hazards currently listed."
	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
	McLeod, M. N. (1973). The digestibility and the nitrogen, phosphorus and ash contents of the leaves of some Australian trees and shrubs. Australian Journal of Experimental Agriculture, 13 (62), 245-250	No evidence. The species selected (Table I) [Bauhinia hookeri listed] are known to be grazed by animals

406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Criley, R. A. (2017). Expanding Tree Diversity in Hawai'i's Landscapes: Hooker's Bauhinia, Bauhinia hookeri. L-36. UH CTAHR, Honolulu, HI	Unknown. No pests or pathogens mentioned
	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	Unknown. No pests or pathogens mentioned

407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Plant This. (2020). Bauhinia hookeri. http://plantthis.com . [Accessed 28 Sep 2020]	"No hazards currently listed."
	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

Qsn #	Question	Answer
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Anderson, E. 2016. Plants of Central Queensland: Identification and Uses of Native and Introduced Species. CSIRO Publishing, Clayton South, Australia	[No evidence. Does not occur in the most fire prone areas of Australia] "Habitat - Drainage lines and banks of streams; also softwood scrubs in the 600–800 mm annual rainfall belt and basalt country north of Hughenden."

409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Criley, R. A. (2017). Expanding Tree Diversity in Hawaī's Landscapes: Hooker's Bauhinia, <i>Bauhinia hookeri</i> . L-36. UH CTAHR, Honolulu, HI	"Cultural Requirements and Tolerances • Full sun"
	Rauch, F.D. & Weissich, P.R. 2009. Small Trees for the Tropical Landscape. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	"Plant it in full sun in a well-drained soil."
	Plant This. (2020). <i>Bauhinia hookeri</i> . http://plantthis.com . [Accessed 29 Sep 2020]	"Sunlight: hot overhead sun"

410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian Biological Resources Study. (1998). Flora of Australia Volume 12, Mimosaceae (excl. Acacia), Caesalpiniaceae. CSIRO, Melbourne	"Grows in granitic, basaltic, calcareous soil, on sandstone, in clay or grey sand,"
	Oakman, H.1995. Harry Oakman's what flowers when: the complete guide to flowering times in tropical and subtropical gardens. Univ. of Queensland Press, St. Lucia, Australia	"Hardy, survives in poor soil and exposure;"
	Criley, R. A. (2017). Expanding Tree Diversity in Hawaī's Landscapes: Hooker's Bauhinia, <i>Bauhinia hookeri</i> . L-36. UH CTAHR, Honolulu, HI	"Moist but well-drained soil; moderately drought tolerant"
	Rauch, F.D. & Weissich, P.R. 2009. Small Trees for the Tropical Landscape. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	"Plant it in full sun in a well-drained soil."
	Plant This. (2020). <i>Bauhinia hookeri</i> . http://plantthis.com . [Accessed 29 Sep 2020]	"Soil Moisture: dry for extended periods to occasionally flooded Soil: ordinary soil, enriched soil, mildly acidic to mildly alkaline "

411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Anderson, E. 2016. Plants of Central Queensland: Identification and Uses of Native and Introduced Species. CSIRO Publishing, Clayton South, Australia	"Habit: small, semi-deciduous tree, 5–9 m tall; bark dark grey or almost black."
	Australian Biological Resources Study. (1998). Flora of Australia Volume 12, Mimosaceae (excl. Acacia), Caesalpiniaceae. CSIRO, Melbourne	"Shrub or tree to 12 m tall with spreading crown."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
412	Forms dense thickets	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian Biological Resources Study. (1998). Flora of Australia Volume 12, Mimosaceae (excl. Acacia), Caesalpiniaceae. CSIRO, Melbourne	[No evidence] "Endemic in eastern Qld. Grows in granitic, basaltic, calcareous soil, on sandstone, in clay or grey sand, sometimes on creek banks, in vine thicket, woodland, dry rainforest or Brigalow scrub."
	Anderson, E. 2016. Plants of Central Queensland: Identification and Uses of Native and Introduced Species. CSIRO Publishing, Clayton South, Australia	[No evidence] "Habitat Drainage lines and banks of streams; also softwood scrubs in the 600–800 mm annual rainfall belt and basalt country north of Hughenden."

501	Aquatic	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Anderson, E. 2016. Plants of Central Queensland: Identification and Uses of Native and Introduced Species. CSIRO Publishing, Clayton South, Australia	[Terrestrial] "Habit: small, semi-deciduous tree, 5–9 m tall; bark dark grey or almost black." ... "Habitat Drainage lines and banks of streams; also softwood scrubs in the 600–800 mm annual rainfall belt and basalt country north of Hughenden."

502	Grass	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	USDA, Agricultural Research Service, National Plant Germplasm System. (2020). Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN-Taxonomy). National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/ . [Accessed 28 Sep 2020]	Family: Fabaceae Subfamily: Cercidoideae Subtribe: Bauhiniinae Alternate family(ies): Caesalpiniaceae

503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Encyclopedia of Life. (2020). <i>Bauhinia hookeri</i> F. Muell. https://eol.org/pages/661408 . [Accessed 28 Sep 2020]	" <i>Bauhinia hookeri</i> is a species of tree in the family Fabaceae. It has a self-supporting growth form. It has compound, broad leaves. <i>Bauhinia hookeri</i> fixes nitrogen."
	USDA, Agricultural Research Service, National Plant Germplasm System. (2020). Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN-Taxonomy). National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/ . [Accessed 28 Sep 2020]	Family: Fabaceae Subfamily: Cercidoideae Subtribe: Bauhiniinae Alternate family(ies): Caesalpiniaceae

504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Anderson, E. 2016. Plants of Central Queensland: Identification and Uses of Native and Introduced Species. CSIRO Publishing, Clayton South, Australia	"Habit: small, semi-deciduous tree, 5–9 m tall; bark dark grey or almost black."

601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	n
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Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	Notes
	Anderson, E. 2016. Plants of Central Queensland: Identification and Uses of Native and Introduced Species. CSIRO Publishing, Clayton South, Australia	[No evidence] "Distribution Mainly subtropical and tropical semi-arid eastern Queensland with some extension into the Northern Territory."

602	Produces viable seed	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian Biological Resources Study. (1998). Flora of Australia Volume 12, Mimosaceae (excl. Acacia), Caesalpinaceae. CSIRO, Melbourne	"Pod oblong, sometimes curved, 6–22 cm long, 2.5–4.5 cm wide, glabrous. Seeds up to 12, ±oblong, thick, 14–15 mm long, smooth, dark brown."
	Criley, R. A. (2017). Expanding Tree Diversity in Hawai'i's Landscapes: Hooker's Bauhinia, <i>Bauhinia hookeri</i> . L-36. UH CTAHR, Honolulu, HI	"Propagation Techniques • Seed • Air layering"
	Oakman, H. 1995. Harry Oakman's what flowers when: the complete guide to flowering times in tropical and subtropical gardens. Univ. of Queensland Press, St. Lucia, Australia	"raised from seed"

603	Hybridizes naturally	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian Biological Resources Study. (1998). Flora of Australia Volume 12, Mimosaceae (excl. Acacia), Caesalpinaceae. CSIRO, Melbourne	Unknown. No evidence found

604	Self-compatible or apomictic	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian Biological Resources Study. (1998). Flora of Australia Volume 12, Mimosaceae (excl. Acacia), Caesalpinaceae. CSIRO, Melbourne	[Unknown] "Inflorescence short, terminal; rachis 10–50 mm long, glabrous; pedicels 5–13 mm long, puberulous; bracts ovate, 1.5–2 mm long, scarious. Calyx 23–30 mm long including narrow, ribbed receptacle; lobes oblong-lanceolate, sparsely puberulous to almost glabrous. Petals obovate, 30–40 mm long, white, pubescent outside, sparsely puberulous inside especially on midvein. Stamens 10, all fertile, 37–52 mm long, white at base, pink to red above, glabrous or sparsely puberulous; anthers 4–5 mm long, red. Pistil 4.5–5.5 cm long; stipe pubescent; ovary and style glabrous; stigma peltate, green."

605	Requires specialist pollinators	n
	Source(s)	Notes

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Australian Biological Resources Study. (1998). Flora of Australia Volume 12, Mimosaceae (excl. Acacia), Caesalpinaceae. CSIRO, Melbourne	[No evidence that flowers are adapted for specialized pollinators] "Inflorescence short, terminal; rachis 10–50 mm long, glabrous; pedicels 5–13 mm long, puberulous; bracts ovate, 1.5–2 mm long, scarious. Calyx 23–30 mm long including narrow, ribbed receptacle; lobes oblong-lanceolate, sparsely puberulous to almost glabrous. Petals obovate, 30–40 mm long, white, pubescent outside, sparsely puberulous inside especially on midvein. Stamens 10, all fertile, 37–52 mm long, white at base, pink to red above, glabrous or sparsely puberulous; anthers 4–5 mm long, red. Pistil 4.5–5.5 cm long; stipe pubescent; ovary and style glabrous; stigma peltate, green."

606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Criley, R. A. (2017). Expanding Tree Diversity in Hawai'i's Landscapes: Hooker's Bauhinia, <i>Bauhinia hookeri</i> . L-36. UH CTAHR, Honolulu, HI	"Disadvantages for Use in Landscapes • Tends to produce basal suckers"

607	Minimum generative time (years)	>3
	Source(s)	Notes
	Oakman, H. (1976). Colourful Trees for Australian Gardens. Rigby Limited, Adelaide, Australia	"Although it produces flower only when it is at least seven years old, during this time its delicate foliage compensates for the delay in flower production."
	Oakman, H. (1975). Tropical and Subtropical Gardening. The Jacaranda Press, Queensland	"very slow growing; may not flower until seven years old"

701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian Biological Resources Study. (1998). Flora of Australia Volume 12, Mimosaceae (excl. Acacia), Caesalpinaceae. CSIRO, Melbourne	[No, seeds are large and conspicuous and lack means of external attachment] "Pod oblong, sometimes curved, 6–22 cm long, 2.5–4.5 cm wide, glabrous. Seeds up to 12, ±oblong, thick, 14–15 mm long, smooth, dark brown."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	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	"A round-crowned shrub or small tree with a weeping growth habit, it has been planted as a street tree along University Avenue in Honolulu. The root system is nonaggressive and the tree requires only a 2-4' wide curbside planting strip."
	Criley, R. A. (2017). Expanding Tree Diversity in Hawai'i's Landscapes: Hooker's Bauhinia, <i>Bauhinia hookeri</i> . L-36. UH CTAHR, Honolulu, HI	"Examples of this weeping tree with a round crown can be seen along Honolulu's University Avenue."
	Imada, C.T., Staples, G.W. & Herbst, D.R. 2005. Annotated Checklist of Cultivated Plants of Hawai'i. http://www2.bishopmuseum.org/HBS/botany/cultivatedplants/ . [Accessed 28 Sep 2020]	"Locations: Foster Botanical Garden Waimea Arboretum & Botanical Garden"

703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian Biological Resources Study. (1998). Flora of Australia Volume 12, Mimosaceae (excl. Acacia), Caesalpinaceae. CSIRO, Melbourne	"Pod oblong, sometimes curved, 6–22 cm long, 2.5–4.5 cm wide, glabrous. Seeds up to 12, ±oblong, thick, 14–15 mm long, smooth, dark brown." [No. Seeds are large and plants are not necessarily grown in proximity to produce.]

704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian Biological Resources Study. (1998). Flora of Australia Volume 12, Mimosaceae (excl. Acacia), Caesalpinaceae. CSIRO, Melbourne	[No adaptations for wind dispersal] "Pod oblong, sometimes curved, 6–22 cm long, 2.5–4.5 cm wide, glabrous. Seeds up to 12, ±oblong, thick, 14–15 mm long, smooth, dark brown."

705	Propagules water dispersed	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian Biological Resources Study. (1998). Flora of Australia Volume 12, Mimosaceae (excl. Acacia), Caesalpinaceae. CSIRO, Melbourne	[Plants growing along creeks may be secondarily dispersed by water] "Endemic in eastern Qld. Grows in granitic, basaltic, calcareous soil, on sandstone, in clay or grey sand, sometimes on creek banks, in vine thicket, woodland, dry rainforest or Brigalow scrub."

706	Propagules bird dispersed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian Biological Resources Study. (1998). Flora of Australia Volume 12, Mimosaceae (excl. Acacia), Caesalpinaceae. CSIRO, Melbourne	[Not fleshy fruited. No evidence of dispersal by birds] "Pod oblong, sometimes curved, 6–22 cm long, 2.5–4.5 cm wide, glabrous. Seeds up to 12, ±oblong, thick, 14–15 mm long, smooth, dark brown."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian Biological Resources Study. (1998). Flora of Australia Volume 12, Mimosaceae (excl. Acacia), Caesalpiniaceae. CSIRO, Melbourne	[No evidence. No means of external attachment] "Pod oblong, sometimes curved, 6–22 cm long, 2.5–4.5 cm wide, glabrous. Seeds up to 12, ±oblong, thick, 14–15 mm long, smooth, dark brown."
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Anderson, E. 2016. Plants of Central Queensland: Identification and Uses of Native and Introduced Species. CSIRO Publishing, Clayton South, Australia	"White flowered bauhinia leaves and pods are readily eaten by cattle." [Unknown if seeds survive gut passage after consumption of pods by cattle]
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian Biological Resources Study. (1998). Flora of Australia Volume 12, Mimosaceae (excl. Acacia), Caesalpiniaceae. CSIRO, Melbourne	[Densities unknown] "Pod oblong, sometimes curved, 6–22 cm long, 2.5–4.5 cm wide, glabrous. Seeds up to 12, ±oblong, thick, 14–15 mm long, smooth, dark brown."
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. (2020) Seed Information Database (SID). Version 7.1. Available from: http://data.kew.org/sid/ . [Accessed 29 Sep 2020]	[Longevity in soil seed bank unknown] "Storage Behaviour: Orthodox Storage Conditions: 100 % viability following drying to mc's in equilibrium with 15 % RH and freezing for 74 days at -20C at RBG Kew, WP"
803	Well controlled by herbicides	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2020). Personal Communication	Unknown. No evidence that this species has ever been controlled with herbicides
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Criley, R. A. (2017). Expanding Tree Diversity in Hawai'i's Landscapes: Hooker's Bauhinia, <i>Bauhinia hookeri</i> . L-36. UH CTAHR, Honolulu, HI	"Tolerates pruning to direct growth and shape the tree"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	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	Unknown. No limiting factors described for this species

Summary of Risk Traits:

High Risk / Undesirable Traits

- Grows, and could potentially spread, in regions with tropical climates
- Tolerates many soil types
- Nitrogen fixing; potential to modify soil chemistry and nutrients
- Reproduces by seeds
- Produces suckers
- Seeds intentionally dispersed by people and possibly by water

Low Risk Traits

- No reports of invasiveness or naturalization
- Unarmed (no spines, thorns, or burrs)
- Provides fodder for livestock
- Non-toxic
- Grows in full sun (may limit ability to spread into intact forest)
- Reaches maturity in 7+ years
- Relatively large pods and seeds unlikely to be accidentally dispersed