Key Words: Low Risk; Woody Vine; Fragrant Flowers; Wind Dispersed

Family: ***Bignoniaceae***

Taxon: ***Pandorea jasminoides***

Synonym: *Tecoma jasminoides Lindl. (basionym)* ***Common Name:*** bowerplant
jasminpandorea

Questionaire : current 20090513 **Assessor:** Patti Clifford **Designation:** L
Status: Assessor Approved **Data Entry Person:** Patti Clifford **WRA Score 0**

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**	
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**	**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**	**n**
409	**Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle**	**y=1, n=0**	
410	**Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)**	**y=1, n=0**	**y**
411	**Climbing or smothering growth habit**	**y=1, n=0**	**y**

412	**Forms dense thickets**	**y=1, n=0**	**n**
501	**Aquatic**	**y=5, n=0**	**n**
502	**Grass**	**y=1, n=0**	**n**
503	**Nitrogen fixing woody plant**	**y=1, n=0**	**n**
504	**Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)**	**y=1, n=0**	**n**
601	**Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat**	**y=1, n=0**	**n**
602	**Produces viable seed**	**y=1, n=-1**	**y**
603	**Hybridizes naturally**	**y=1, n=-1**	
604	**Self-compatible or apomictic**	**y=1, n=-1**	**n**
605	**Requires specialist pollinators**	**y=-1, n=0**	
606	**Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation**	**y=1, n=-1**	
607	**Minimum generative time (years)**	**1 year = 1, 2 or 3 years = 0, 4+ years = -1**	
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**	
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**	
801	**Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)**	**y=1, n=-1**	
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: L **WRA Score** **0**

Supporting Data:

101	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Is the species highly domesticated?? No] No evidence of domestication that reduces invasive traits.
102	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Has the species become naturalized where grown? NA]
103	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Does the species have weedy races? NA]
201	2012. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"? 2-High] Native distribution: Australia -New South Wales [n.e.], Queensland.
202	2012. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	[Quality of climate match data? 2-High] Native distribution: Australia -New South Wales [n.e.], Queensland.
203	1997. Elliot, W.R./Jones, D.L.. Encyclopaedia of Australian plants suitable for cultivation. Voume 7. Publishing Solutions, Singapore	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)?] "Plants adapt to tropical, subtropical and temperate regions. Young plants are very susceptible to frost damage while older plants may suffer some damage from heavy frosts but well-established plants usually reshoot."
203	2007. Gilman, E.F.. Pandorea jasminoides Bower plant, Bower vine. FPS453: .University of Florida IFAS Extension, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/FP/FP45300.pdf	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)?] USDA Hardiness Zones: 9B-11.
204	2012. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] Native distribution: Australia -New South Wales [n.e.], Queensland.
205	1997. Elliot, W.R./Jones, D.L.. Encyclopaedia of Australian plants suitable for cultivation. Voume 7. Publishing Solutions, Singapore	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] Promoted for landscape use in areas outside its native distribution in Australia. Introduced to England in the first half of the 19th century.
205	2007. Gilman, E.F.. Pandorea jasminoides Bower plant, Bower vine. FPS453: .University of Florida IFAS Extension, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/FP/FP45300.pdf	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] Promoted for landscape use in Florida.
205	2012. Toptropicals.com. Pandorea jasminoides, Bignonia jasminoides, Tecoma jasminoides. Top Tropicals Garden Center, http://toptropicals.com/cgi-bin/garden_catalog/cat.cgi?uid=pandorea_jasminoides	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] TopTropicals has Pandorea jasminoides for sale.
301	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	[Naturalized beyond native range? No] No evidence.
302	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? No] No evidence.
303	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No] No evidence.
304	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	[Environmental weed?] The Global Compendium of Weeds states this is an environmental weed or a sleeper weed. [no evidence in the literature of negative impacts.
304	2008. Howell, C.. Consolidated list of environmental weeds in New Zealand. Science & Technical Publishing Department of Conservation, Wellington, New Zealand http://www.doc.govt.nz/upload/documents/science-and-technical/drds292.pdf	[Environmental weed? No] Not known from conservation lands in New Zealand.
304	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Environmental weed? No] No evidence of negative impacts on native environments.
305	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	[Congeneric weed?] The Global Compendium of Weeds lists Pandorea pandorana as an environmental weed. However there is no literature that demonstrates its negative impact or control measures.

305	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Congeneric weed? No] No evidence of a species in the Pandorea genus causing negative impacts as an invasive weed.
401	1997. Elliot, W.R./Jones, D.L.. Encyclopaedia of Australian plants suitable for cultivation. Voume 7. Publishing Solutions, Singapore	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Vigorous climber or scrambler; stems somewhat slender; lightly twining, glabrous; leaves pinnate, 12-20 cm long; opposite or in whorls of 3, prominently stalked..."
402	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Allelopathic? Unknown]
403	1997. Elliot, W.R./Jones, D.L.. Encyclopaedia of Australian plants suitable for cultivation. Voume 7. Publishing Solutions, Singapore	[Parasitic? No] Bignoniaceae.
403	2010. Nickrent, D.. The parasitic plant connection. Department of Plant Biology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale http://www.parasiticplants.siu.edu/index.html	[Parasitic? No] Bignoniaceae.
404	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? Unknown]
405	2012. National Center for Biotechnology Information. PubMed. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez	[Toxic to animals? No] No evidence of toxicity.
405	2012. Specialized Information Services, U.S. National Library of Medicine. TOXNET toxicology data network [online database]. National Institutes of Health, http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/	[Toxic to animals? No] No evidence of toxicity.
406	2007. Gilman, E.F.. Pandorea jasminoides Bower plant, Bower vine. FPS453: .University of Florida IFAS Extension, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/FP/FP45300.pdf	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens?] No serious pests are usually seen on this plant. No pests or diseases are of major concern.
407	2012. National Center for Biotechnology Information. PubMed. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] No evidence of toxicity or allergenic reactions.
407	2012. Specialized Information Services, U.S. National Library of Medicine. TOXNET toxicology data network [online database]. National Institutes of Health, http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] No evidence of toxicity or allergenic reactions.
408	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] No evidence of biomass accumulation that creates fire hazard.
409	1997. Elliot, W.R./Jones, D.L.. Encyclopaedia of Australian plants suitable for cultivation. Voume 7. Publishing Solutions, Singapore	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle?] A sunny or semi-shaded site is recommended.
409	2007. Gilman, E.F.. Pandorea jasminoides Bower plant, Bower vine. FPS453: .University of Florida IFAS Extension, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/FP/FP45300.pdf	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle?] Part sun/part shade.
410	1997. Elliot, W.R./Jones, D.L.. Encyclopaedia of Australian plants suitable for cultivation. Voume 7. Publishing Solutions, Singapore	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)? Yes] Acidic soils that drain well, but moisture retentive are suitable.
410	2007. Gilman, E.F.. Pandorea jasminoides Bower plant, Bower vine. FPS453: .University of Florida IFAS Extension, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/FP/FP45300.pdf	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)? Yes] Soil tolerances: slightly alkaline; clay; sand; acidic; loam
411	2007. Gilman, E.F.. Pandorea jasminoides Bower plant, Bower vine. FPS453: .University of Florida IFAS Extension, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/FP/FP45300.pdf	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? Yes] Rapidly growing vine, that can cover 15' tall arbor in one or two growing seasons.
412	2007. Gilman, E.F.. Pandorea jasminoides Bower plant, Bower vine. FPS453: .University of Florida IFAS Extension, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/FP/FP45300.pdf	[Forms dense thickets? No] Vine.
501	2007. Gilman, E.F.. Pandorea jasminoides Bower plant, Bower vine. FPS453: .University of Florida IFAS Extension, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/FP/FP45300.pdf	[Aquatic? No] Bignoniaceae; terrestrial vine.

502	2007. Gilman, E.F.. Pandorea jasminoides Bower plant, Bower vine. FPS453: .University of Florida IFAS Extension, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/FP/FP45300.pdf	[Grass? No] Bignoniaceae.
503	2007. Gilman, E.F.. Pandorea jasminoides Bower plant, Bower vine. FPS453: .University of Florida IFAS Extension, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/FP/FP45300.pdf	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Bignoniaceae.
503	2010. www.nationmaster.com. Encyclopedia Nitrogen fixation. Nationmaster.com, http://www.nationmaster.com/encyclopedia/Nitrogen-fixation	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Bignoniaceae.
504	1997. Elliot, W.R./Jones, D.L.. Encyclopaedia of Australian plants suitable for cultivation. Voume 7. Publishing Solutions, Singapore	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] Evergreen woody climber.
601	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] No evidence.
602	2007. Gilman, E.F.. Pandorea jasminoides Bower plant, Bower vine. FPS453: .University of Florida IFAS Extension, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/FP/FP45300.pdf	[Produces viable seed? Yes] Propagation is by seed or soft-wood cutting.
603	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Hybridizes naturally? Unknown]
604	1993. James, E.A./Knox, R.B.. Reproductive biology of the Australian species of the Genus Pandorea (Bignoniaceae). Australian Journal of Botany. 41: 611-626.	[Self-compatible or apomictic? No] Panorea jasminoides is self-incompatible.
605	1993. James, E.A./Knox, R.B.. Reproductive biology of the Australian species of the Genus Pandorea (Bignoniaceae). Australian Journal of Botany. 41: 611-626.	[Requires specialist pollinators?] "Floral morphologies (in the Bignoniaceae) are quite diverse but can be correlated to one of five distinct pollinator groups: hummingbirds, bats, large and medium-sized bees, butterflies and small bees."
605	2008. Pemberton, R.W./Liu, H.. Potential of invasive and native solitary specialist bee pollinators to help restore the rare cowhorn orchid (Cyrtopodium punctatum) in Florida. Biological Conservation. 141: 1758-1764.http://ddr.nal.usda.gov/bitstream/10113	[Requires specialist pollinators?] "Female Euglossa viridissima collected pollen from flowers of Solanum errianthum D.Don, and collected nectar from Pandorea jasminoides (Lindl.) K. Schum."
606	1997. Elliot, W.R./Jones, D.L.. Encyclopaedia of Australian plants suitable for cultivation. Voume 7. Publishing Solutions, Singapore	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation?] Pandorea jasminoides may self-layer at the nodes when stems are lying on the ground. The rooted layers may be removed and potted.
607	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Minimum generative time (years)? Unknown]
701	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No] No evidence of plants growing along roadsides or agricultural areas. [heavily trafficked areas]
702	1997. Elliot, W.R./Jones, D.L.. Encyclopaedia of Australian plants suitable for cultivation. Voume 7. Publishing Solutions, Singapore	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] Suggested as a species for cultivation in the Encyclopedia of Australian Plants Suitable for Cultivation.
703	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] No evidence of being a contaminant.
704	2012. Armstrong, W.P.. Blowing in the wind - seeds and fruits dispersed by wind. Palomar University - Wayne's Word, http://waynesword.palomar.edu/plfeb99.htm	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? Yes] Pandorea jasminoides seeds are dispersed by the wind in a mode similar to single winged seeds.
705	2012. Armstrong, W.P.. Blowing in the wind - seeds and fruits dispersed by wind. Palomar University - Wayne's Word, http://waynesword.palomar.edu/plfeb99.htm	[Propagules water dispersed? Unknown]
706	2012. Armstrong, W.P.. Blowing in the wind - seeds and fruits dispersed by wind. Palomar University - Wayne's Word, http://waynesword.palomar.edu/plfeb99.htm	[Propagules bird dispersed? No] Capsule, 8 cm x 2 cm.

707	1997. Elliot, W.R./Jones, D.L.. Encyclopaedia of Australian plants suitable for cultivation. Voume 7. Publishing Solutions, Singapore	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] Capsules to about 8 cm x 2 cm, oblon-ovoid, inflated, beaked, somewhat papery. [no means of external attachment]
707	2007. Gilman, E.F.. Pandorea jasminoides Bower plant, Bower vine. FPS453: .University of Florida IFAS Extension, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/FP/FP45300.pdf	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] Fruit elongated; 1-3 inches; not showy. [no mechanism for attachment]
708	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Unknown]
801	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)? Unknown].
802	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Unknown]
803	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown]
804	1997. Elliot, W.R./Jones, D.L.. Encyclopaedia of Australian plants suitable for cultivation. Voume 7. Publishing Solutions, Singapore	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] "Plants adapt to tropical, subtropical and temperate regions. Young plants are very susceptible to frost damage while older plants may suffer some damage from heavy frosts but well-established plants usually reshoot." "plants respond very well to hard pruning which can help restrict them to a desired size." [tolerates mutilation/cultivation]
805	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown]

Summary of Risk Traits:

Low Risk Traits:

- Not considered weedy elsewhere.
- No spines, thorns or burrs (assists in removal of unwanted plants).
- Not toxic or allergic to humans or animals.
- Not a nitrogen producing species (won't add nitrogen to soil).
- Limited dispersal abilities.

High Risk Traits:

- Native to subtropical regions.
- Tolerant of a wide variety of soils.
- Climbing or smothering growth (can overtop plants and limit photosynthesis).
- Wind dispersed.
- Coppices when pruned and after frost.