Family: ***Bignoniaceae***

Taxon: ***Tabebuia pallida***

Synonym: *Bignonia pallida Lindl. (basionym)*

Common Name: Cuban pink trumpet-tree
white-cedar
whitewood

Questionaire : current 20090513 **Assessor:** Patti Clifford **Designation:** H(HPWRA)
Status: Assessor Approved **Data Entry Person:** Patti Clifford **WRA Score 11**

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**	**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)**	**y**
305	**Congeneric weed**	**n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)**	**y**
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**	
406	**Host for recognized pests and pathogens**	**y=1, n=0**	
407	**Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans**	**y=1, n=0**	
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**	
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**	**n**
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**	**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**	**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**	**n**
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**	
805	**Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)**	**y=-1, n=1**	

Designation: H(HPWRA) **WRA Score** **11**

Supporting Data:

101	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence of domestication.
201	2011. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) [Online Database Index]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	Native to: Caribbean: Barbados; Dominica; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Martinique; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and Grenadines
202	2011. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) [Online Database Index]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	Native to: Caribbean: Barbados; Dominica; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Martinique; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and Grenadines
203	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
204	2011. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) [Online Database Index]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	Native to: Caribbean: Barbados; Dominica; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Martinique; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and Grenadines
205	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence of repeated introductions.
301	2003. Macdonald, I.A.W./Reaser, J.K./Bright, C./Neville, L.E./Howard, G.W./Murphy, S.J./Preston, G. (eds.). Invasive alien species in southern Africa: national reports & directory of resources.. Global Invasive Species Programme, Cape Town, South Africa	" Invasive in Mauritius and Rodrigues, not introduced to La Réunion."
302	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	No evidence.
303	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	No evidence.
304	2003. Weber, E.. Invasive Plant Species of the World. A Reference Guide to Environmental Weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, UK	"A characteristic species of tropical dry and moist forests in the native range. Where invasive, it establishes well in disturbed sites and forms dense thickets that shade out native plants and strongly reduces species richness. Regeneration of native shrubs and trees is prevented, hindering natural succession and forest regeneration."
304	2004. Kueffer, C./Mauremootoo, J.. Forestry health & biosecurity working papers case studies on the status of invasive woody plant species in the Western Indian Ocean 3. Mauritius (islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues). Working Paper FBS/4-3E: .Food and Agr	Tabebuia pallida is considered to be one of the most invasive forestry trees in Mauritius. It forms monospecific stands that provide poor habitats for native flora and fauna, and allow little understorey vegetation or regeneration.

305	2011. GISP Global Invasive Species Database. Tabebuia heterophylla. National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII) & IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG), http://www.invasivespecies.net/database/species/ecology.asp?si=868&fr=1&sts=&la	"On the island Mauritius, Parnell et al. (1989) found that, "T. heterophylla was spreading rapidly on the island, with small numbers of mature trees present but abundant young plants and seedlings. It appears to grow faster than any native or exotic tree on the island. Most T. heterophylla bear leaves and branches almost to the base and cast a deep shade under which virtually no other species grow. T. heterophylla is deciduous and its thick litter layer may also prevent the growth of native seedlings. PIER (2004) states that, "T. heterophylla is invasive in Hawai'i. It is also reported invasive on Diego Garcia and naturalizing on Kwajalein (Whistler and Steele, 1999). T. heterophylla is also naturalized in some locations on Nimitz Hill, Guam (Bart Lawrence, personal communication)." Zimmerman et al. (2000) state that, "T. heterophylla readily invades pasture via seed." In their study, Zimmerman et al. (2000) state that, "T. heterophylla appears to facilitate the colonization of many common forest species that are unable to establish in recently abandoned pasture." Weaver (1990) states that, "T. heterophylla regenerates and forms pure stands on grasslands and degraded soils, in particular on exposed upper slopes and ridges, where competition from faster growing, larger, and more tolerant trees is lacking." In the seedling and sapling stages, T. heterophylla is an aggressive pioneer (Weaver, 1990), and it can maintain viable populations in both dry and moist forest habitats (Cordero and Molano, 1996)."
401	2003. Weber, E.. Invasive Plant Species of the World. A Reference Guide to Environmental Weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, UK	No spines, thorns or burrs.
402	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
403	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.	Not parasitic.
403	2010. Nickrent, D.. The parasitic plant connection. Department of Plant Biology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale http://www.parasiticplants.siu.edu/index.html	Not parasitic.
404	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
405	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
406	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.	Pests and diseases of Tabebuia are few.
406	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
407	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
408	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
409	2011. Birkdale International. Tabebuia pallida. Birkdale International, http://www.birkdaleinternational.com/default.asp	Suitable in full sun.
410	2011. Birkdale International. Tabebuia pallida. Birkdale International, http://www.birkdaleinternational.com/default.asp	Soil tolerances: Suitable in Sandy Soil Suitable in Heavy/ Clay Soil Needs Well Drained Soil Suitable in Loamy Soil Suitable in Salty Soil Suitable in Acidic Soil
411	2003. Weber, E.. Invasive Plant Species of the World. A Reference Guide to Environmental Weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, UK	A tree of 5-35 m in height.
412	2003. Weber, E.. Invasive Plant Species of the World. A Reference Guide to Environmental Weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, UK	"A characteristic species of tropical dry and moist forests in the native range. Where invasive, it establishes well in disturbed sites and forms dense thickets that shade out native plants and strongly reduces species richness"

501	2003. Weber, E.. Invasive Plant Species of the World. A Reference Guide to Environmental Weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, UK	Terrestrial.
502	2003. Weber, E.. Invasive Plant Species of the World. A Reference Guide to Environmental Weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, UK	Bignoniaceae
503	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.	Bignoniaceae.
504	2003. Weber, E.. Invasive Plant Species of the World. A Reference Guide to Environmental Weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, UK	Tree.
601	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence.
602	2010. Puccio, P.. Tabebuia pallida. Mazza, G., http://www.photomazza.com/?Tabebuia-pallida	Easily reproduces by seed.
603	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
604	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
605	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.	"Flowers of most Tabebuia appear to be adapted for pollination by bees. In Hawaii they seem to be pollinated readily by introduced carpenter bees and perhaps by nectar-feeding birds, resulting in abundant fruit production. " [genus level description]
606	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.	Tabebuia spp. are usually propagated by seed, although cuttings and air layering can be used.
607	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
701	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.	"Flowers of most Tabebuia appear to be adapted for pollination by bees. In Hawaii they seem to be pollinated readily by introduced carpenter bees and perhaps by nectar-feeding birds, resulting in abundant fruit production. Eventually the capsules ripen and split open to release hundreds of papery winged seeds which accumulate in windrows along curbs and fence rows. Consequently, tabebuia seedlings appear in all sorts of weedy situations, and the genus has the potential to become invasive here. " Includes T. pallida. [genus description]
702	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.	"Flowers of most Tabebuia appear to be adapted for pollination by bees. In Hawaii they seem to be pollinated readily by introduced carpenter bees and perhaps by nectar-feeding birds, resulting in abundant fruit production. Eventually the capsules ripen and split open to release hundreds of papery winged seeds which accumulate in windrows along curbs and fence rows. On the other hand, the abundant seed has been put to use by makers of seed leis. " Includes T. pallida. [genus description]
702	2011. Lychee Tree Nursery. Tabebuia pallida pink Tabebuia. Lychee Tree Nursery, http://www.lycheetreenursery.com/tabebuia_pallida.htm	Lychee Tree Nursery has Tabebuia pallida for sale in Florida.
703	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence of produce contamination.
704	2003. Weber, E.. Invasive Plant Species of the World. A Reference Guide to Environmental Weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, UK	"winged seeds"
705	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
706	2003. Weber, E.. Invasive Plant Species of the World. A Reference Guide to Environmental Weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, UK	Wind dispersed.
707	2003. Weber, E.. Invasive Plant Species of the World. A Reference Guide to Environmental Weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, UK	Wind dispersed.

708	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unlikely to be eaten by animals.
801	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.	"Flowers of most Tabebuia appear to be adapted for pollination by bees. In Hawaii they seem to be pollinated readily by introduced carpenter bees and perhaps by nectar-feeding birds, resulting in abundant fruit production. Eventually the capsules ripen and split open to release hundreds of papery winged seeds which accumulate in windrows along curbs and fence rows." [genus description]
802	2003. Weber, E.. Invasive Plant Species of the World. A Reference Guide to Environmental Weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, UK	Not much ecological data is known on this species.
802	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
803	2003. Weber, E.. Invasive Plant Species of the World. A Reference Guide to Environmental Weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, UK	"Specific control methods for this species are not available. Larger stems are cut and the cut stumps treated with herbicide."
804	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
805	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.