

Taxon: *Alocasia 'Low Rider'*

Family: Araceae

Common Name(s): *Alocasia 'Low Rider'*

Synonym(s):

Assessor: Chuck Chimera

Status: Approved

End Date: 21 Jul 2026

WRA Score: -3.0

Designation: L

Rating: **Low Risk**Keywords: **Ornamental Cultivar, Shade Tolerant, Tuberous, Rarely Seeds, Propagated Vegetatively**

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
101	Is the species highly domesticated?	y = -3, n = 0	y
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?	y = 1, n = -1	n
103	Does the species have weedy races?	y = 1, n = -1	n
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	n
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	y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n = 0	n
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed	y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n = 0	n
304	Environmental weed	y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n = 0	n
305	Congeneric weed	y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n = 0	y
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	y
405	Toxic to animals	y = 1, n = 0	y
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens		
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	y = 1, n = 0	y
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	y
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y = 1, n = 0	n
411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y = 1, n = 0	n

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
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	y
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	y = 1, n = 0	n
602	Produces viable seed		
603	Hybridizes naturally		
604	Self-compatible or apomictic		
605	Requires specialist pollinators		
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y = 1, n = -1	y
607	Minimum generative time (years)		
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	y = 1, n = -1	n
706	Propagules bird dispersed		
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y = 1, n = -1	n
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut		
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	y = 1, n = -1	n
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	y = 1, n = -1	y
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)		

Supporting Data:

Qsn #	Question	Answer
101	Is the species highly domesticated?	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Missouri Botanical Garden. (2026). <i>Alocasia Low Rider</i> . https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org . [Accessed 20 Jul 2026]	"Low Rider is a dwarf selection of <i>Alocasia 'Portora'</i> . Mature plants will reach up to 2' tall with a similar spread. "
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	It is a horticultural cultivar, not a wild species. 'Low Rider' was selected for its compact growth habit and ornamental foliage, making it the product of human selection rather than natural evolution. It does not occur in nature. Cultivars exist only because they are maintained by cultivation.

102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Gallaher, T.J., Brock, K., Kennedy, B.H., Imada, C.T., Imada, K., & Walvoord, N. (2026). <i>Plants of Hawai'i</i> . http://www.plantsofhawaii.org . [Accessed 20 Jul 2026]	No evidence of cultivar, or of parents from which the cultivar was derived (<i>Alocasia odora</i> and <i>Alocasia portei</i>)
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	There are no published reports that <i>Alocasia 'Low Rider'</i> has become naturalized anywhere it is cultivated. It is a horticultural cultivar propagated primarily by vegetative means and is not known to establish self-sustaining populations outside of cultivation.

103	Does the species have weedy races?	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	There is no evidence that <i>Alocasia 'Low Rider'</i> has developed weedy races or invasive strains. As a cultivated ornamental cultivar propagated primarily by vegetative division or tissue culture, it has not been reported to evolve or produce populations with enhanced weediness.

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
	Missouri Botanical Garden. (2026). <i>Alocasia Low Rider</i> . https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org . [Accessed 20 Jul 2026]	" <i>Alocasia</i> is a genus of around 80 species of tuberous, herbaceous perennials native to the tropics and subtropics of Asia and Australia."
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	<i>Alocasia 'Low Rider'</i> is adapted to tropical and subtropical climates and thrives in warm, humid environments.

Qsn #	Question	Answer
202	Quality of climate match data	High
	Source(s)	Notes
	POWO (2026). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet; https://powo.science.kew.org/ . [Accessed 20 Jul 2026]	"Alocasia odora - The native range of this species is E. India to S. Japan and Borneo." ... "Alocasia portei - The native range of this species is Philippines (Luzon). It is a subshrub or shrub and grows primarily in the wet tropical biome."
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Alocasia 'Low Rider' was derived from Alocasia 'Portora', a large-growing horticultural hybrid. Its distant wild ancestors are Alocasia odora and Alocasia portei, which are native to the tropical forest understories of Southeast Asia and the Philippines.

203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Missouri Botanical Garden. (2026). Alocasia Low Rider. https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org . [Accessed 21 Jul 2026]	"Zone: 7 to 11" [Alocasia 'Low Rider' is primarily adapted to warm, humid, frost-free tropical and subtropical environments and does not exhibit broad climatic tolerance.]

204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Missouri Botanical Garden. (2026). Alocasia Low Rider. https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org . [Accessed 21 Jul 2026]	"Alocasia is a genus of around 80 species of tuberous, herbaceous perennials native to the tropics and subtropics of Asia and Australia."
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Alocasia 'Low Rider' is a cultivated ornamental with no native range and no documented naturalization in tropical or subtropical regions.

205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Alocasia 'Low Rider' has been repeatedly introduced worldwide through the ornamental horticultural trade, although there is no evidence that these introductions have resulted in naturalization or invasion.

301	Naturalized beyond native range	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Gallaher, T.J., Brock, K., Kennedy, B.H., Imada, C.T., Imada, K., & Walvoord, N. (2026). Plants of Hawai'i. http://www.plantsofhawaii.org . [Accessed 21 Jul 2026]	No evidence of cultivar, or of parents from which the cultivar was derived (Alocasia odora and Alocasia portei)
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	There are no published reports that Alocasia 'Low Rider' has become naturalized anywhere it is cultivated. It is a horticultural cultivar propagated primarily by vegetative means and is not known to establish self-sustaining populations outside of cultivation.

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
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	There is no evidence that <i>Alocasia 'Low Rider'</i> is a garden, amenity, or disturbance weed.

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
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	There are no documented reports that <i>Alocasia 'Low Rider'</i> is an agricultural, forestry, or horticultural weed. It is grown intentionally as an ornamental and is not known to invade crops, plantations, orchards, nurseries, or managed forests.

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
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	There are no documented reports that <i>Alocasia 'Low Rider'</i> is an environmental weed. Unlike some <i>Alocasia</i> species that have naturalized in tropical regions, this dwarf ornamental cultivar has not been reported to escape cultivation or invade natural ecosystems.

305	Congeneric weed	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Hay, A., & Wise, R. (1991). The genus <i>Alocasia</i> (Araceae) in Australasia. <i>Blumea: Biodiversity, Evolution and Biogeography of Plants</i> , 35(2), 499-545	" <i>Alocasia hollrungii</i> ... It is common in the lowlands (but Pullen 1555 from c. 1000 m), in rainforest and forest edge, gaps, regrowth, often an abundant weed in plantations. "
	Irsyam, A. S. D., Hariri, M. R., Dewi, A. P., & Irwanto, R. R. (2023). First report on the naturalized <i>Alocasia cucullata</i> (Araceae) in Java, Indonesia. <i>Journal of Tropical Biodiversity and Biotechnology</i> , 8(2), 1-8	"The presence of naturalized <i>A. cucullata</i> in the wild needs to be closely monitored because it can be invasive and disturb native species. Previous research has shown the species to be invasive in Cuba, Costa Rica, Hawaii, Fiji, the Cook Islands, Micronesia, Palau, and French Polynesia. (Space et al. 2009; Rojas-Sandoval 2019). <i>Alocasia cucullata</i> also escape from the Lesser Antilles cultivation area and then became naturalized in St. Lucia (Graveson 2012; Joseph & Abati 2016)."
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	Several species listed as weeds of some type

401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	n
	Source(s)	Notes

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Kubitzki, K. (ed.). (1998). The Families and genera of vascular plants. Volume IV. Flowering plants, Monocotyledons: Alismatanae and Commelinanae (except Gramineae). Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	[No evidence from genus] "Sometimes gigantic and arborescent; stem hypogeal to epigeal and erect; leaves several; leaf blade ovate-cordate to sagittate, sometimes peltate, margin rarely sinuate to deeply pinnatifid; inflorescences several; spathe constricted, blade usually boat-shaped and erect, rarely fornicate, sometimes reflexed, rarely persistent; spadix: female zone separated from male by much narrower zone of sterile synandrodies, terminal appendix always present; synandrium 3-8-androus; pollen extruded in strands; female flowers lacking staminodes, ovary 1-locular or partially 3-4-locular at apex, ovules hemitropous or anatropous, few, placenta basal, style usually distinct, narrower than ovary; berry 1-few-seeded, usually reddish; testa smooth."

402	Allelopathic	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Unknown. There are no reports that <i>Alocasia 'Low Rider'</i> is allelopathic or suppresses other plants through chemical inhibition.

403	Parasitic	n
	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	"Terrestrial herbs; stems erect or decumbent; rhiz or tubers present." [Genus description. No evidence]

404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	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	":The calcium oxalate crystals in the stems and leaves make alocasias toxic." [Genus description. Presumably unpalatable]

405	Toxic to animals	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	"The calcium oxalate crystals in the stems and leaves make alocasias toxic." [Genus description. Presumably toxic if consumed]
	ASPCA. (2026). <i>Alocasia</i> . https://www.aspc.org/pet-care/aspc-poisn-control/toxic-and-non-toxic-plants/alocasia . [Accessed 21 Jul 2026]	"Toxicity: Toxic to Dogs, Toxic to Cats, Toxic to Horses Toxic Principles: Insoluble calcium oxalates Clinical Signs: Oral irritation, pain and swelling of mouth, tongue and lips, excessive drooling, vomiting (not horses), difficulty swallowing"

406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Missouri Botanical Garden. (2026). <i>Alocasia Low Rider</i> . https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org . [Accessed 21 Jul 2026]	"Problems - Watch for spider mites, mealy bugs, scale, and other common pests, especially on plants grown indoors."
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	<i>Alocasia 'Low Rider'</i> belongs to a plant group known to host recognized pests and pathogens affecting ornamental aroids, although the cultivar itself is not documented as a significant pest or disease host.

Qsn #	Question	Answer
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	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	"The calcium oxalate crystals in the stems and leaves make alocasias toxic." [Genus description. Presumably yes]
	Kubitzki, K. (ed.). (1998). The Families and genera of vascular plants. Volume IV. Flowering plants, Monocotyledons: Alismatanae and Commelinanae (except Gramineae). Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	PHYTOCHEMISTRY. The Araceae are well known as a family which includes poisonous plants. Many ornamentals (e.g. species of <i>Alocasia</i> , <i>Caladium</i> , <i>Dieffenbachia</i> , <i>Philodendron</i> , <i>Zantedeschia</i>) are known to cause poisoning, particularly when vegetative plant parts are accidentally eaten by children and pets. The red berries of <i>Arum</i> are known to be poisonous and the tubers of all edible Araceae must be cooked or treated before they can be eaten. The presence of active compounds is also evident from the use of Araceae for medicinal purposes by people in many parts of the world; e.g. see Plowman (1969); Knecht (1983); !own (1988). The chemical basis of the toxicity of Araceae is not completely understood, but it is generally assumed that calcium oxalate raphicles can cause minute lesions in the mouth, thus facilitating the access of toxic chemical compounds to the blood system."

408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Missouri Botanical Garden. (2026). <i>Alocasia Low Rider</i> . https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org . [Accessed 21 Jul 2026]	"Best in part shade or filtered sun in moist, organically rich soils." [There is no evidence that <i>Alocasia 'Low Rider'</i> creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems. It is a low-growing, moisture-loving tropical ornamental that typically occurs in irrigated or humid landscape settings and does not produce large amounts of dry, highly flammable biomass. It is not associated with increased fire risk.]
	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	"Terrestrial herbs; stems erect or decumbent; rhiz or tubers present." [Genus description. No evidence. Herbaceous plants of wet habitats]

409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Chicago Botanic Garden. (2026). <i>Alocasia 'Low Rider'</i> . https://www.chicagobotanic.org/plant-information/plant-finder/alocasia-low-rider-low-rider-alocasia . [Accessed 21 Jul 2026]	"Exposure: Full Sun Partial Shade Full Shade"
	Missouri Botanical Garden. (2026). <i>Alocasia Low Rider</i> . https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org . [Accessed 21 Jul 2026]	"Sun: Full sun to part shade"

410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Missouri Botanical Garden. (2026). <i>Alocasia Low Rider</i> . https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org . [Accessed 21 Jul 2026]	"Best in part shade or filtered sun in moist, organically rich soils."
	PlantMaster. (2026). <i>Alocasia 'Low Rider' Elephant's Ear</i> . https://plantmaster.com/plants/eplant.php?plantnum=102941 . [Accessed 21 Jul 2026]	"Soil Type Loam"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Chicago Botanic Garden. (2026). <i>Alocasia 'Low Rider'</i> . https://www.chicagobotanic.org/plant-information/plant-finder/alocasia-low-rider-low-rider-alocasia . [Accessed 21 Jul 2026]	"Soil: Moist"
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	<i>Alocasia 'Low Rider'</i> does not tolerate a wide range of soil conditions and performs best in moist, fertile, well-drained soils with high organic matter.

411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Missouri Botanical Garden. (2026). <i>Alocasia Low Rider</i> . https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org . [Accessed 21 Jul 2026]	"a dwarf selection of <i>Alocasia 'Portora'</i> . Mature plants will reach up to 2' tall with a similar spread. The glossy, heart-shaped leaves have wavy margins and are held on thick, stout leaf stalks. The typical aroid-type inflorescences have a pale green spathe surrounding a creamy white, spike-like spadix and are not considered horticulturally significant."

412	Forms dense thickets	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Missouri Botanical Garden. (2026). <i>Alocasia Low Rider</i> . https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org . [Accessed 21 Jul 2026]	"a dwarf selection of <i>Alocasia 'Portora'</i> . Mature plants will reach up to 2' tall with a similar spread. " [There is no evidence that <i>Alocasia 'Low Rider'</i> forms dense thickets. As a dwarf ornamental cultivar, it typically grows as a small, clumping plant in managed landscapes and has not been reported to spread aggressively or create dense stands that displace other vegetation.]

501	Aquatic	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Staples, G.W. & Herbst, D.R. (2005). <i>A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places</i> . Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	"Terrestrial herbs; stems erect or decumbent; rhiz or tubers present." [Genus description]

502	Grass	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Kubitzki, K. (ed.). (1998). <i>The Families and genera of vascular plants. Volume IV. Flowering plants, Monocotyledons: Alismatanae and Commelinanae (except Gramineae)</i> . Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	Araceae

503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Kubitzki, K. (ed.). (1998). <i>The Families and genera of vascular plants. Volume IV. Flowering plants, Monocotyledons: Alismatanae and Commelinanae (except Gramineae)</i> . Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	"Araceae"

504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	y
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Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	Notes
	Missouri Botanical Garden. (2026). <i>Alocasia Low Rider</i> . https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org . [Accessed 21 Jul 2026]	"Rhizomatous varieties are best left in pots year-round. Tuberous varieties may be planted directly in the garden in late spring. After first fall frost, dig and lift tubers, shake off loose soil, dry and store in cool, dry location for winter. May be grown as a houseplant."
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	<i>Alocasia 'Low Rider'</i> is a cultivated horticultural cultivar and does not have a native habitat or naturally occurring populations in which reproductive success or failure can be evaluated. There is no evidence of substantial reproductive failure in a native habitat because the cultivar was developed and maintained through human cultivation.
602	Produces viable seed	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	There is no published evidence that <i>Alocasia 'Low Rider'</i> regularly produces viable seed. As a cultivated dwarf cultivar, it is primarily propagated vegetatively (by division or tissue culture) to maintain its selected traits. Like other <i>Alocasia</i> species, it is capable of flowering and can produce berries containing seeds under suitable conditions, but seed production and viability have not been documented for the specific cultivar 'Low Rider'.
603	Hybridizes naturally	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Unknown. There is no evidence that <i>Alocasia 'Low Rider'</i> naturally hybridizes, although hybridization is possible among some <i>Alocasia</i> taxa under cultivation.
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Unknown. There is no available evidence that <i>Alocasia 'Low Rider'</i> is self-compatible or apomictic. As a cultivated <i>Alocasia</i> hybrid/cultivar, its reproductive biology has not been documented in detail. While some <i>Alocasia</i> species can produce seed through sexual reproduction, no information is available confirming self-fertility or asexual seed production (apomixis) in this cultivar.
605	Requires specialist pollinators	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Unknown. <i>Alocasia 'Low Rider'</i> likely requires specialized insect pollinators for sexual reproduction, as is typical of Araceae, but its specific pollination biology has not been documented.
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	Notes
	PlantIn. (2026). Alocasia Low Rider Care. https://myplantin.com/plant/474 . [Accessed 21 Jul 2026]	"You can propagate your Alocasia Low Rider by separating pups from the mature plant."
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Alocasia 'Low Rider' reproduces vegetatively through division of underground stems (rhizome/corm-like structures). New plants can develop from pieces of these storage organs, and this is the primary method used by horticulturists to propagate and maintain the cultivar's desired characteristics.

607	Minimum generative time (years)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Unknown. There is no published information specifically documenting the minimum generative time of Alocasia 'Low Rider'. As a cultivated Alocasia hybrid/cultivar, it is primarily propagated vegetatively rather than grown from seed. Like many Alocasia plants, it may reach flowering maturity within a few years under favorable tropical growing conditions, but seed production is uncommon and not the primary means of reproduction.

701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Seed production may be rare or absent. Alocasia 'Low Rider' is primarily a cultivated ornamental plant and is not typically found growing in heavily trafficked areas where propagules would be likely to disperse unintentionally. Although small pieces of its underground storage structures could potentially spread if disturbed soil or discarded plant material is moved, there is no evidence that this cultivar commonly disperses unintentionally.

702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Missouri Botanical Garden. (2026). Alocasia Low Rider. https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org . [Accessed 21 Jul 2026]	"A good choice for containers. Use as an accent in mixed borders. Suitable for use as a houseplant."
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Alocasia 'Low Rider' is an ornamental cultivar that is intentionally propagated and distributed by people through the horticultural trade. It is primarily reproduced vegetatively by division of underground storage structures or through tissue culture to maintain its desirable traits.

703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Alocasia 'Low Rider' propagules are not likely to be dispersed as a produce contaminant because seeds are rarely, if ever, produced, and the plant is propagated primarily through intentional vegetative propagation.

704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	n
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Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	Notes
	Staples, G.W. & Herbst, D.R. (2005). <i>A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places</i> . Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	"Frt orange to red. Seeds 1 to few." [Genus description. No adaptation for wind dispersal]
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	<i>Alocasia</i> 'Low Rider' does not have propagules adapted for wind dispersal. The cultivar is primarily propagated vegetatively through division of underground storage structures, and its seeds (if produced) are not known to possess specialized structures for wind dispersal, such as wings, hairs, or other aerodynamic adaptations.

705	Propagules water dispersed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Unlikely. <i>Alocasia</i> 'Low Rider' does not have propagules adapted for water dispersal. It is primarily propagated vegetatively through underground storage structures, and there is no evidence that its seeds or vegetative propagules are specialized for floating or long-distance dispersal by water.

706	Propagules bird dispersed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Unknown. <i>Alocasia</i> 'Low Rider' is primarily propagated vegetatively and rarely, if ever, produces seeds. While some <i>Alocasia</i> species produce fleshy berries that could potentially be consumed and dispersed by birds, there is no evidence that this cultivar produces bird-dispersed propagules or that birds contribute to its spread.

707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Kubitzki, K. (ed.). (1998). <i>The Families and genera of vascular plants. Volume IV. Flowering plants, Monocotyledons: Alismatanae and Commelinanae (except Gramineae)</i> . Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	"berry 1-few-seeded, usually reddish; testa smooth." [Genus description. No adaptations for external attachment]
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	<i>Alocasia</i> 'Low Rider' does not have propagules known to be adapted for external dispersal by animals (e.g., attachment to fur, feathers, or other animal surfaces). The cultivar is primarily propagated vegetatively through intentional human handling of underground storage structures, and there is no evidence of animal-mediated dispersal.

708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Unknown. <i>Alocasia</i> 'Low Rider' rarely, if ever, produces seeds, and there is no evidence that its propagules are adapted to survive passage through animal digestive systems. While some <i>Alocasia</i> species produce fleshy fruits that could potentially be consumed by animals, this has not been documented for this cultivar.

801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	n
	Source(s)	Notes

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Missouri Botanical Garden. (2026). <i>Alocasia Low Rider</i> . https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org . [Accessed 21 Jul 2026]	"Best in part shade or filtered sun in moist, organically rich soils. Plant in locations protected from strong winds after last frost date. Rhizomes/tuberous roots may be started indoors in pots or containers. After last frost date, pots may be sunk to the rim in the garden and containers may be set out on the patio. Water and fertilize regularly. Before first fall frost, pots may be dug up and pots/containers should be brought inside where they can overwintered in a humid, cool (around 60-65°F) location. Reduce watering in winter. Return to the garden in spring. Rhizomatous varieties are best left in pots year-round. Tuberous varieties may be planted directly in the garden in late spring. After first fall frost, dig and lift tubers, shake off loose soil, dry and store in cool, dry location for winter. May be grown as a houseplant." [No mention of seeds in this or other websites for this cultivar]
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	<i>Alocasia 'Low Rider'</i> is not known to produce prolific seed. As a cultivated ornamental cultivar, it is primarily propagated vegetatively, and flowers and viable seeds are rarely, if ever, produced. There is no evidence that it produces seed quantities approaching levels considered prolific (e.g., >1,000 seeds/m ²).

802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	There is no evidence that <i>Alocasia 'Low Rider'</i> forms a persistent propagule bank lasting more than one year. The cultivar is primarily maintained through vegetative propagation, and seed production is rare or undocumented. While underground storage structures can allow the plant to persist and regrow after disturbance, this is not considered a persistent soil propagule bank.

803	Well controlled by herbicides	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Unknown. No evidence that this species is controlled with herbicides

804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	<i>Alocasia 'Low Rider'</i> tolerates cutting and cultivation by resprouting from underground storage organs, although it is not known to tolerate or benefit from fire.

805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Unknown

Summary of Risk Traits:

High-Risk Traits

- Congeneric *Alocasia* species are invasive weeds
- Toxic to animals and humans (calcium oxalate crystals)
- Unpalatable to grazers
- Shade tolerant
- Geophyte with underground storage organs (resprouts after damage)
- Reproduces vegetatively via fragmentation
- Intentionally spread by people through horticultural trade

Low-Risk Traits

- Domesticated cultivar, not wild-type
- No evidence of naturalization anywhere
- Narrow climate tolerance (tropical/subtropical)
- No spines, thorns, or burrs
- Not parasitic, aquatic, grass, or nitrogen-fixing
- Does not form dense thickets
- No fire hazard
- Rarely produces seeds; no persistent seed bank
- No natural dispersal mechanisms (wind, water, animals)

