Taxon: Anthurium hookeri Kunth

Family: Araceae

Common Name(s): bird's nest anthurium

Synonym(s):
Anthurium amplum Kunth
Anthurium hookeri f. longicuneatum Engl.
Anthurium hookeri var. longicuneatum (Engl.) Engl.
Anthurium huegelii Schott
Anthurium neglectum Miq.
Anthurium varians Miq.
Pothos acaulis Aiton
Pothos crassinervius Hook.

Assessor: Chuck Chimera **Status:** Approved **End Date:** 10 Oct 2025

WRA Score: -1.0 **Designation:** L **Rating:** Low Risk

Keywords: Herbaceous, Epiphyte, Toxic Properties, Shade Tolerant, Frugivore Dispersed

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	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		
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		

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
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
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	n
604	Self-compatible or apomictic		
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	2
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	y = 1, n = -1	y
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)		
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y = 1, n = -1	y
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	y = 1, n = -1	n
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y = 1, n = -1	n
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
	Mayo, S. J. (1982). Anthurium acaule (Jacq.) Schott (Araceae) and West Indian “Bird’s Nest” Anthuriums. Kew Bulletin, 36(4), 691-719	[No evidence of domestication] "A. hookeri, though an abundant epiphyte in higher altitude forests of the volcanic islands of the Lesser Antilles, is apparently absent from Martinique (Map 2), and has an unspotted pale green spathe, though often purpletinged or streaked abaxially, striking blue-purple spadices and a bluntly keeled abaxial midrib surface."

102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2025). Personal Communication	NA

103	Does the species have weedy races?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2025). 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
	POWO (2025). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet; https://powo.science.kew.org/. [Accessed 9 Oct 2025]	"Native to: French Guiana, Guyana, Netherlands Antilles, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Venezuelan Antilles, Windward Is."

202	Quality of climate match data	High
	Source(s)	Notes
	POWO (2025). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet; https://powo.science.kew.org/. [Accessed 9 Oct 2025]	"Native to: French Guiana, Guyana, Netherlands Antilles, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Venezuelan Antilles, Windward Is."

203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Mayo, S. J. (1982). Anthurium acaule (Jacq.) Schott (Araceae) and West Indian “Bird’s Nest” Anthuriums. Kew Bulletin, 36(4), 691-719	"Epiphytic or sometimes saxicolous, apparently restricted to humid forests, at (100-)300-1000 m." [Tropical elevations under 1000 m]
	Dave's Garden. (2020). Queen Anthurium - Anthurium warocqueanum. https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/98218/. [Accessed 10 Oct 2025]	"Hardiness USDA Zone 9b: to -3.8 °C (25 °F) USDA Zone 10a: to -1.1 °C (30 °F) USDA Zone 10b: to 1.7 °C (35 °F) USDA Zone 11: above 4.5 °C (40 °F)"

204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates	y

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	POWO (2025). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet; https://powo.science.kew.org/. [Accessed 10 Oct 2025]	"Native to: French Guiana, Guyana, Netherlands Antilles, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Venezuelan Antilles, Windward Is."

205	**Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?**	**y**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Gallaher, T.J., Brock, K., Kennedy, B.H., Imada, C.T., Imada, K., & Walvoord, N. (2025). Plants of Hawai'i. http://www.plantsofhawaii.org. [Accessed 10 Oct 2025]	"Only found in cultivation"
	Dave's Garden. (2020). Queen Anthurium - Anthurium warocqueanum. https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/98218/. [Accessed 10 Oct 2025]	"This plant is said to grow outdoors in the following regions: Thousand Oaks, California Big Pine Key, Florida Fort Lauderdale, Florida Gainesville, Florida Loxahatchee, Florida(2 reports) Melbourne, Florida Miami, Florida(2 reports) Orlando, Florida Port Charlotte, Florida Sarasota, Florida(2 reports) Greenwell Springs, Louisiana"
	Clay, H.F. & Hubbard, J.C. (1987). The Hawaii Garden: Tropical Exotics. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	[Hawaiian Islands] "Specimen plant; mass planting; large container plant; dramatic, tropical foliage; grown for leaves, not for flowers."

301	**Naturalized beyond native range**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Gallaher, T.J., Brock, K., Kennedy, B.H., Imada, C.T., Imada, K., & Walvoord, N. (2025). Plants of Hawai'i. http://www.plantsofhawaii.org. [Accessed 10 Oct 2025]	"Only found in cultivation"
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	[No evidence] "Anthurium hookeri Kunth Araceae Accepted name: Anthurium schlechtendalii Kunth subsp. schlechtendalii Total N° of Refs: 1 Habit: perennial Herb Preferred Climate/s: Mediterranean, Tropical Major Pathway/s: Ornamental Dispersed by: Humans References: Algeria-W-1977."
	GBIF Secretariat (2025). Anthurium hookeri Kunth GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset. https://www.gbif.org/species/2872293. [Accessed 10 Oct 2025]	No evidence

302	**Garden/amenity/disturbance weed**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	[Included in a list of weeds, but with no impacts specified] "Anthurium hookeri Kunth Araceae Accepted name: Anthurium schlechtendalii Kunth subsp. schlechtendalii Total N° of Refs: 1 Habit: perennial Herb Preferred Climate/s: Mediterranean, Tropical Major Pathway/s: Ornamental Dispersed by: Humans References: Algeria-W-1977."
	WRA Specialist. (2025). Personal Communication	Based on current evidence, Anthurium hookeri is not known to be invasive or weedy outside its native range. It does not appear on major invasive species lists, and there are no credible reports of it being ecologically harmful.

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	There is no evidence that Anthurium hookeri behaves as an environmental weed outside its native range.

401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Clay, H.F. & Hubbard, J.C. (1987). The Hawaii Garden: Tropical Exotics. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	[No evidence] "A large, herbaceous, evergreen plant that grows to 6 feet or more in height and 8 feet or more in diameter. Large , leathery, spatulate leaves, each of which can be 6 feet long and 2 feet wide, sprout in a rosette arrangement from a low trunk; leaves have strong central midribs and secondary veins; leaf edges are characteristically wavy. Occasionally an unattractive purplish anthurium flower rises on a tall stem from the central trunk; sometimes purple fruits develop along the spadix."

402	Allelopathic	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. (2025). Personal Communication	Anthurium hookeri is not known to be allelopathic. There are no reports or studies indicating it releases compounds that inhibit germination or growth of other plants, and allelopathy is not a recognized trait within the genus Anthurium.

403	Parasitic	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Mayo, S. J. (1982). Anthurium acaule (Jacq.) Schott (Araceae) and West Indian “Bird’s Nest” Anthuriums. Kew Bulletin, 36(4), 691-719	"Epiphytic or saxicolous, rosulate herb, often very large, with abbreviated stem surrounded by mass of adventitious roots."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Scott, S. & Thomas, C. (2000). Poisonous Plants of Paradise: First Aid and Medical Treatment of Injuries from Hawaii's Plants. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	"All parts of the anthurium plant may contain bundles of needlelike calcium oxalate crystals, but most are in the leaves and stems." ...[]"The amount of calcium oxalate in a plant varies greatly from species to species and often even within the same species. The toxicity of anthurium plants is questionable among researchers; some do not list anthuriums as toxic; others do."
	Dave's Garden. (2020). Queen Anthurium - Anthurium warocqueanum. https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/98218/. [Accessed 10 Oct 2025]	"Danger All parts of plant are poisonous if ingested"
	Clay, H.F. & Hubbard, J.C. (1987). The Hawaii Garden: Tropical Exotics. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	"Raw plant parts may be toxic"
	WRA Specialist. (2025). Personal Communication	Anthurium hookeri is unpalatable to grazing animals. Like other members of the Araceae family, it contains calcium oxalate crystals and other irritant compounds that cause oral and digestive irritation if eaten. Livestock and other animals typically avoid the plant, and accidental ingestion can result in mild toxicity.

405	Toxic to animals	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Dave's Garden. (2020). Queen Anthurium - Anthurium warocqueanum. https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/98218/. [Accessed 10 Oct 2025]	"Danger All parts of plant are poisonous if ingested"
	Clay, H.F. & Hubbard, J.C. (1987). The Hawaii Garden: Tropical Exotics. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	"Raw plant parts may be toxic"
	Himadri Aquatics and Gardens. (2025). Anthurium Hookeri. https://himadrigardens.com/product/anthurium-hookeri/. [Accessed 10 Oct 2025]	"Toxicity: Like many other Anthurium species, Anthurium hookeri is considered toxic if ingested and can cause irritation to the skin. Keep it out of reach of children and pets."

406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	International Aroid Plant Society. (2025). Anthurium hookeri Kunth. https://www.aroid.org/anthurium/anthurium-hookeri-kunth. [Accessed 10 Oct 2025]	"Common Pests & Diseases Typical Issues Aphids, spider mites, and mealybugs Root rot"
	Clay, H.F. & Hubbard, J.C. (1987). The Hawaii Garden: Tropical Exotics. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	"INSECTS/DISEASES For thrips, apply diazinon or malathion"

407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Knight, A. (2007). A Guide to Poisonous House and Garden Plants. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	"As they are common house and garden plants, anthuriums have the potential for causing poisoning in household pets that might chew upon the plant."
	Dave's Garden. (2020). Queen Anthurium - Anthurium warocqueanum. https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/98218/. [Accessed 10 Oct 2025]	"Danger All parts of plant are poisonous if ingested"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Scott, S. & Thomas, C. (2000). Poisonous Plants of Paradise: First Aid and Medical Treatment of Injuries from Hawaii's Plants. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	"The amount of calcium oxalate in a plant varies greatly from species to species and often even within the same species. The toxicity of anthurium plants is questionable among researchers; some do not list anthuriums as toxic; others do. Juices from these plants may cause a skin rash."
	Himadri Aquatics and Gardens. (2025). Anthurium Hookeri. https://himadrigardens.com/product/anthurium-hookeri/. [Accessed 10 Oct 2025]	"Toxicity: Like many other Anthurium species, Anthurium hookeri is considered toxic if ingested and can cause irritation to the skin. Keep it out of reach of children and pets."

408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Clay, H.F. & Hubbard, J.C. (1987). The Hawaii Garden: Tropical Exotics. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	"GROWING CONDITIONS Requires partially shaded areas providing soils rich in humus, constant moisture, and protection from winds or falling debris. Optimum growth occurs in humid, almost hothouse conditions." [Anthurium hookeri does not create a fire hazard in natural ecosystems. It grows in humid, shaded forest understories where moisture levels are high and flammable biomass is low. The plant's large, fleshy leaves and succulent stems retain water and decompose quickly, offering little contribution to fuel loads. There are no reports of Anthurium species increasing fire risk or altering fire regimes anywhere they occur.]

409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Clay, H.F. & Hubbard, J.C. (1987). The Hawaii Garden: Tropical Exotics. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	"Being a shade lover , it is best planted under an arboreal canopy where only moderate amounts of sunlight may reach the garden floor."
	Dave's Garden. (2020). Queen Anthurium - Anthurium warocqueanum. https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/98218/. [Accessed 10 Oct 2025]	"Sun Exposure Light Shade Partial to Full Shade"

410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Mayo, S. J. (1982). Anthurium acaule (Jacq.) Schott (Araceae) and West Indian "Bird's Nest" Anthuriums. Kew Bulletin, 36(4), 691-719	"Epiphytic or sometimes saxicolous, apparently restricted to humid forests, at (100-)300-1000 m."
	Clay, H.F. & Hubbard, J.C. (1987). The Hawaii Garden: Tropical Exotics. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	"Requires partially shaded areas providing soils rich in humus, constant moisture, and protection from winds or falling debris. Optimum growth occurs in humid, almost hothouse conditions."
	International Aroid Plant Society. (2025). Anthurium hookeri Kunth. https://www.aroid.org/anthurium/anthurium-hookeri-kunth. [Accessed 10 Oct 2025]	"Thrives in areas with high humidity, moderate to warm temperatures, and well-draining, organic-rich soils."

411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Mayo, S. J. (1982). Anthurium acaule (Jacq.) Schott (Araceae) and West Indian "Bird's Nest" Anthuriums. Kew Bulletin, 36(4), 691-719	"Epiphytic or sometimes saxicolous, apparently restricted to humid forests, at (100-)300-1000 m." [Not a climber - an epiphyte]

412	Forms dense thickets	n

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Mayo, S. J. (1982). Anthurium acaule (Jacq.) Schott (Araceae) and West Indian “Bird’s Nest” Anthuriums. Kew Bulletin, 36(4), 691-719	"In Dominica and Guadeloupe, where the montane rain-forests appear to have suffered less human interference than in other islands of the Lesser Antilles, it is a common and distinctive epiphyte growing in dense clumps on the boles of smaller trees (Beard 1949, p.60)." [Forms dense clumps, but no evidence that plants competitive exclude other vegetation]

501	Aquatic	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Mayo, S. J. (1982). Anthurium acaule (Jacq.) Schott (Araceae) and West Indian “Bird’s Nest” Anthuriums. Kew Bulletin, 36(4), 691-719	"Epiphytic or sometimes saxicolous, apparently restricted to humid forests, at (100-)300-1000 m."

502	Grass	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Mayo, S. J. (1982). Anthurium acaule (Jacq.) Schott (Araceae) and West Indian “Bird’s Nest” Anthuriums. Kew Bulletin, 36(4), 691-719	Araceae

503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Mayo, S. J. (1982). Anthurium acaule (Jacq.) Schott (Araceae) and West Indian “Bird’s Nest” Anthuriums. Kew Bulletin, 36(4), 691-719	Araceae

504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Mayo, S. J. (1982). Anthurium acaule (Jacq.) Schott (Araceae) and West Indian “Bird’s Nest” Anthuriums. Kew Bulletin, 36(4), 691-719	"Epiphytic or saxicolous, rosulate herb, often very large, with abbreviated stem surrounded by mass of adventitious roots."

601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	POWO (2025). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet; https://powo.science.kew.org/. [Accessed 10 Oct 2025]	"Native to: French Guiana, Guyana, Netherlands Antilles, Suriname, Trinidad-Tobago, Venezuela, Venezuelan Antilles, Windward Is." [Anthurium hookeri shows no known signs of reproductive failure in its native habitat; it appears capable of maintaining stable populations under natural conditions.]

602	Produces viable seed	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Prihandono, S., Haryanto, E. T., & Pujiasmanto, B. (2020). Study of seed maturity level and duration of immersion in auxin solution on growth of Anthurium hookeri seedlings. Cell Biology & Development, 4(2), 64-70	"Anthurium is one of the favorite indoor potted plants to decorate the room. One type of anthurium is Anthurium hookeri Kunth. The problem in anthurium cultivation is very slow plant growth. This study aimed to study the effect of seed maturity level and duration of immersion in auxin solution on the growth of A. hookeri seedlings. This study used a completely randomized design arranged in a factorial manner and consisted of two factors. The first factor is the level of maturity of the seeds (seeds aged 1-3 days after harvest, seeds aged 4-6 days after harvest, and seeds aged 7-9 days after harvest). The second factor was the duration of immersion (without soaking in the IAA solution, soaking for 15 minutes in the IAA solution, soaking for 30 minutes in the IAA solution, and soaking for 45 minutes in the IAA solution). The variables observed were germination variables (moisture content of seeds at harvest, germination fastness, germination potency, germination value, and germination unison) and growth variables (root length, seedling height, number of leaves, and leaf length). The data obtained on the germination variable were analyzed descriptively. In contrast, the data obtained on the growth variable was analyzed by the F test at the 5% level. If there was a significant difference, it was continued using Duncan's Multiple Distance Test (DMRT) at the 5% level. The results showed that on the germination variable, treatment of 1-3 days old seeds and soaking in IAA solution for 30 minutes gave better results than other treatments. Seed age treatment did not affect all growth variables except the number of leaves. The immersion treatment in the IAA solution only affected the number of leaves and did not affect other growth variables. There was an interaction between the treatment of seed age and immersion in the IAA solution on the variable of the number of leaves."

603	Hybridizes naturally	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Plant Majesty. (2025). Anthurium Hookeri x Anthurium Magnificum Hybrid. https://plantmajesty.com. [Accessed 10 Oct 2025]	"This hybrid brings together the best traits of Anthurium Hookeri and Anthurium Magnificum, combining their stunning foliage to create a truly magnificent plant that stands out in any tropical collection."
	WRA Specialist. (2025). Personal Communication	There is no evidence that Anthurium hookeri hybridizes naturally in the wild, but artificial hybrids are apparently possible.

604	Self-compatible or apomictic	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Jiménez, P. D., Hentrich, H., Aguilar-Rodríguez, P. A., Krömer, T., Chartier, M., & Gibernau, M. (2019). A Review on the Pollination of Aroids with Bisexual Flowers. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden, 104(1), 83-104	"Although there is the possibility of self-pollination or apomixis in some species (e.g., Anthurium scandens; Valerio & Villalobos, 1980), most studies document geitonogamy or xenogamy as the standard within the genus."

605	Requires specialist pollinators	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Jiménez, P. D., Hentrich, H., Aguilar-Rodríguez, P. A., Krömer, T., Chartier, M., & Gibernau, M. (2019). A Review on the Pollination of Aroids with Bisexual Flowers. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden, 104(1), 83-104	"Anthurium hookeri and A. salvadorense Croat have been reported to be pollinated by species of the genus Drosophila (Schwerdtfeger et al., 2002), while six other Anthurium species are also assumed to be pollinated by Drosophilidae (Croat, 1980; Schwerdtfeger et al., 2002). These authors mention that the behavior of the fruit flies is similar to that shown in the deposition of eggs in rotten fruits. Nevertheless, the deposition of fly eggs on Anthurium inflorescences has never been observed. Since it is assumed that the insects are not rewarded with nutrients or substrate for their larvae by these plants, the pollination system resembles the deceptive pollination of inflorescences with kettle traps, but without trapping the pollinators (Gibernau, 2016)."
	Schwerdtfeger, M., Gerlach, G., & Kaiser, R. (2002). Anthecology in the neotropical genus Anthurium (Araceae): a preliminary report. Selbyana 23(2): 258-267	"Anthurium peltigerum Sodiro, A. nigrescens Engl., and Anthurium sp. 96090216 have been observed to be visited by Drosophilidae in their natural environment in Ecuador. Interestingly, these field data correspond well to observations of cultivated plants in the greenhouses of the Botanic Garden at Goettingen. Here, flowering plants of, for instance, A. grandifolium Kunth, A. hookeri, A. chamulense Matuda, and A. schlechtendalii Kunth are notoriously visited by drosophilids, and five to ten individuals can sometimes be observed on one single inflorescence at a given time. Remarkably, in the greenhouse, the visits of drosophilids are restricted to species that have a pronounced, yeast-like scent and have not been observed at "scentless" or "perfumed" species flowering nearby. The fact, that "wild" Drosophilidae occuring in European greenhouses are attracted by neotropical Anthurium species allows the conclusion that the flies are attracted by specific scent compounds which correspond to Drosophilidic behavior such as egg deposition at rotting fruits."

606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Clay, H.F. & Hubbard, J.C. (1987). The Hawaii Garden: Tropical Exotics. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	"Generally propagated from seeds; spread seeds on the surface of moistened, finely shredded tree fern fiber and keep constantly moist."
	Dave's Garden. (2020). Queen Anthurium - Anthurium warocqueanum. https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/98218/. [Accessed]	"Propagation Methods By dividing rhizomes, tubers, corms or bulbs (including offsets) From herbaceous stem cuttings From woody stem cuttings"
	WRA Specialist. (2025). Personal Communication	Anthurium hookeri reproduces vegetatively through clump division, but does not readily reproduce by fragmentation of leaves or stems. Vegetative spread is slow and localized, not a mechanism for rapid invasion.

607	Minimum generative time (years)	2
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Clay, H.F. & Hubbard, J.C. (1987). The Hawaii Garden: Tropical Exotics. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	"Moderate growth rate; easily transplanted at any size." [Minimum generative time for Anthurium hookeri is likely 2-5 years from seed under natural conditions, with faster flowering possible under optimal cultivation.]

Qsn #	Question	Answer
701	**Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)**	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Mayo, S. J. (1982). Anthurium acaule (Jacq.) Schott (Araceae) and West Indian “Bird’s Nest” Anthuriums. Kew Bulletin, 36(4), 691-719	"Berries up to l X 0.5 cm, obovate to cylindric, rounded at apex and base, either translucent white with red-brown stigma remains, or purple apically and white basally, 2-seeded. Seeds up to 3 X 1.55 mm, broad, elliptical to hippocrepiform, somewhat flattened, brownish-purple." [No evidence. No means of attachment, and grows as an epiphyte]

702	**Propagules dispersed intentionally by people**	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	"Major Pathway/s: Ornamental Dispersed by: Humans"
	Clay, H.F. & Hubbard, J.C. (1987). The Hawaii Garden: Tropical Exotics. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	[Hawaiian Islands] "Specimen plant; mass planting; large container plant; dramatic, tropical foliage; grown for leaves, not for flowers."

703	**Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant**	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence

704	**Propagules adapted to wind dispersal**	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Mayo, S. J. (1982). Anthurium acaule (Jacq.) Schott (Araceae) and West Indian “Bird’s Nest” Anthuriums. Kew Bulletin, 36(4), 691-719	"Berries up to 1 X 0.5 cm, obovate to cylindric, rounded at apex and base, either translucent white with red-brown stigma remains, or purple apically and white basally, 2-seeded. Seeds up to 3 X 1.5 mm, broad, elliptical to hippocrepiform, somewhat flattened, brownish-purple." [Adapted for frugivory]

705	**Propagules water dispersed**	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Mayo, S. J. (1982). Anthurium acaule (Jacq.) Schott (Araceae) and West Indian “Bird’s Nest” Anthuriums. Kew Bulletin, 36(4), 691-719	"Berries up to 1 X 0.5 cm, obovate to cylindric, rounded at apex and base, either translucent white with red-brown stigma remains, or purple apically and white basally, 2-seeded. Seeds up to 3 X 1.5 mm, broad, elliptical to hippocrepiform, somewhat flattened, brownish-purple." ... "Epiphytic or sometimes saxicolous, apparently restricted to humid forests" [An epiphyte with fruit adapted for frugivory]

706	**Propagules bird dispersed**	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Mayo, S. J. (1982). Anthurium acaule (Jacq.) Schott (Araceae) and West Indian “Bird’s Nest” Anthuriums. Kew Bulletin, 36(4), 691-719	"Berries up to 1 X 0.5 cm, obovate to cylindric, rounded at apex and base, either translucent white with red-brown stigma remains, or purple apically and white basally, 2-seeded. Seeds up to 3 X 1.5 mm, broad, elliptical to hippocrepiform, somewhat flattened, brownish-purple." ... "Epiphytic or sometimes saxicolous, apparently restricted to humid forests" [An epiphyte with fruit adapted for frugivory]

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Croat, T.B. (1997). A Revision of Philodendron Subgenus Philodendron (Araceae) of Central America. http://www.aroid.org/genera/philodendron/Contents.php. [Accessed]	[Generic description] "The softened and generally plumper berries begin to emerge and may even be extruded and supported by threadlike tepalar fibers (narrow strips of epidermis from the inner surface of the tepals). This form of display broadens the visual target of the infructescence for bird dispersers and makes picking off the fruits much easier."

707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Croat, T.B. (1997). A Revision of Philodendron Subgenus Philodendron (Araceae) of Central America. http://www.aroid.org/genera/philodendron/Contents.php. [Accessed]	[Generic description. Unknown if sticky seeds occur in A. hookeri, or if they could adhere to birds or other animals and aid in dispersal] "This form of display broadens the visual target of the infructescence for bird dispersers and makes picking off the fruits much easier. In other cases, the mature berries are not extruded but merely become loosened and, if not removed, simply fall to the ground. Many examples have been seen where animals have fed on the infructescence only to leave the seeds scattered beneath the plant. Because the seeds are sticky, many even stick to the leaves of the same plant or other plants in the immediate vicinity."

708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Mayo, S. J. (1982). Anthurium acaule (Jacq.) Schott (Araceae) and West Indian “Bird’s Nest” Anthuriums. Kew Bulletin, 36(4), 691-719	"Berries up to 1 X 0.5 cm, obovate to cylindric, rounded at apex and base, either translucent white with red-brown stigma remains, or purple apically and white basally, 2-seeded. Seeds up to 3 X 1.5 mm, broad, elliptical to hippocrepiform, somewhat flattened, brownish-purple." ... "Epiphytic or sometimes saxicolous, apparently restricted to humid forests" [Presumably yes based on morphology and habit. An epiphyte with fruit adapted for frugivory]

801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Mayo, S. J. (1982). Anthurium acaule (Jacq.) Schott (Araceae) and West Indian “Bird’s Nest” Anthuriums. Kew Bulletin, 36(4), 691-719	"Berries up to 1 X 0.5 cm, obovate to cylindric, rounded at apex and base, either translucent white with red-brown stigma remains, or purple apically and white basally, 2-seeded. Seeds up to 3 X 1.5 mm, broad, elliptical to hippocrepiform, somewhat flattened, brownish-purple." [Presumably no. 2-seeded fruits unlikely to reach high seed densities]

802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Doijode, S.J. (2001). Seed Storage of Horticultural Crops. Food Product Press, Inc., Binghamton, NY	"Anthurium seeds exhibit recalcitrant storage behavior (Stanwood, 1987). They survive for an exceptionally short period under ambient conditions. Seeds lose viability rapidly on desiccation, and it is difficult to store them longer, even under moist conditions; furthermore, high seed moisture is favorable for the growth of pathogens. However, seed viability is preserved for a shorter period when seeds are stored in berries."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
803	**Well controlled by herbicides**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. (2025). Personal Communication	Anthurium hookeri is likely controllable with standard systemic herbicides, but there is no published data, and mechanical removal is usually sufficient given its low tendency to spread.

804	**Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Clay, H.F. & Hubbard, J.C. (1987). The Hawaii Garden: Tropical Exotics. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	"Remove flowers and badly damaged or dead leaves only; removal of healthy foliage produces a lopsided plant. Many gardeners who do not wish to propagate the plant from seeds remove the flowers as they appear." ... "Handsome large leaves are easily damaged by excessive sun, wind, or falling debris." [Unlikely, given pruning and damage tolerance]

805	**Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. (2025). Personal Communication	Unknown

Summary of Risk Traits:

Anthurium hookeri (bird's-nest anthurium) is a clump-forming tropical aroid native to northern South America and the Caribbean. It grows as an epiphyte or terrestrial understory plant in humid, shaded forests and is widely cultivated as an ornamental for its large, attractive, rosette-forming leaves. In cultivation, it thrives under shade and moisture, and flowers can be removed without harming the plant. Its fruit consists of small berries, but the plant is generally propagated by clump division rather than seeds.

Anthurium hookeri is not considered invasive or weedy. It reproduces slowly, does not readily spread through fragmentation, and is unlikely to be dispersed unintentionally by humans, or contaminated produce, but may be dispersed by birds or other frugivorous animals. The species is unpalatable to grazing animals due to calcium oxalate crystals in its leaves and stems, and it is highly sensitive to fire and severe disturbance. While it tolerates careful pruning of dead or damaged leaves, removal of healthy foliage can weaken the plant. Overall, A. hookeri remains a low-risk, attractive ornamental that does not pose a threat to natural ecosystems.

High Risk / Undesirable Traits
• Climate Match: Suited to tropical/subtropical climates.
• Human Dispersal: Repeatedly introduced as an ornamental.
• Toxicity: Toxic to humans and animals, reducing herbivory.
• Shade Tolerant: Can establish in forest understories.
• Frugivore-Dispersed: Berries are adapted for spread by birds or other frugivorous animals

Low Risk Traits
• Not a Weed: Not naturalized, and no history of invasiveness.
• Slow Reproduction: Long time to maturity, low seed production, no seed bank.
• No Hybridization: Does not hybridize naturally.
• No Vegetative Spread: Cannot reproduce from fragments.
• Habitat Specific: Requires humid, shady forests and specific soils.
• Not Allelopathic or a Fire Hazard.