

Taxon: *Senna surattensis* (Burm.f.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby

Family: Fabaceae

Common Name(s): kolomona
scrambled egg plant
scrambled eggs

Synonym(s): *Cassia surattensis* Burm.f.

Assessor: Chuck Chimera

Status: Approved

End Date: 27 Jul 2026

WRA Score: 5.0

Designation: EVALUATE

Rating: Evaluate

Keywords: Small Tree, Naturalized, Pasture Weed, Unarmed, Limited Dispersibility

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	y
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed		
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed	y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n = 0	y
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	n
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens		
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	y = 1, n = 0	n
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	y = 1, n = 0	n
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	y = 1, n = 0	n

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
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		
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		
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	n
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y = 1, n = -1	n
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut		
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)		
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)		
803	Well controlled by herbicides	y = -1, n = 1	y
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
	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	[Not domesticated] "Of uncertain origin, <i>S. surattensis</i> is widely distributed in Asia, Australia, and the Pacific and comprises three subspecies.1190 One, <i>S. surattensis</i> subsp. <i>retusa</i> [Syn.: <i>S. gaudichaudii</i> (W. J. Hooker & Arnott) H. S. Irwin & Barneby], is indigenous to the Hawaiian Islands and not in cultivation outside botanical gardens. Plants cultivated in Hawai'i belong to subsp. <i>surattensis</i> , which was long ago introduced to Hawai'i and recorded as naturalized before 1871.635 This subspecies is extensively cultivated throughout the Indian Subcontinent and Southeast Asia for its medicinal uses.1190 The Hawaiian name, <i>kolomona</i> ("Solomon, in all his glory"), is used for both subspecies as well as the introduced <i>S. septemtrionalis</i> (Viviani) H. S. Irwin & Barneby, a weedy alien not generally cultivated in Hawai'i."

102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	NA

103	Does the species have weedy races?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). 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
	Wagner, W.L., Herbst, D.R. & Sohmer, S.H. (1999). Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. Revised edition. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	"Of obscure origin, thought to be native to Australia, but Symon (1966) states that it is probably an early introduction there; in India, Burma, Indochina, and the Philippine Islands it is planted, sometimes escaping, and it is of uncertain status on the Caroline and Society islands"
	POWO (2026). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet; https://powo.science.kew.org/ . [Accessed 9 Jul 2026]	"The native range of this species is Indian Subcontinent to Myanmar. It is a shrub or tree and grows primarily in the seasonally dry tropical biome."

202	Quality of climate match data	High
	Source(s)	Notes
	Wagner, W.L., Herbst, D.R. & Sohmer, S.H. (1999). Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. Revised edition. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	"Of obscure origin, thought to be native to Australia, but Symon (1966) states that it is probably an early introduction there in India, Burma, Indochina, and the Philippine Islands it is planted, sometimes escaping, and it is of uncertain status on the Caroline and Society islands"

203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)	n
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Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	Notes
	Shoot Gardening. (2026). <i>Senna surattensis</i> (Scrambled eggs). https://www.shootgardening.com/plants/senna-surattensis . [Accessed 9 Jul 2026]	" USDA zones Zone 9, Zone 10, Zone 11, Zone 12 "
	Wagner, W.L., Herbst, D.R. & Sohmer, S.H. (1999). Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. Revised edition. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	"in Hawai'i cultivated now persisting and at least sparingly naturalized in low elevation, disturbed sites, 15-100 m"
	Motoooka, P., Castro, L., Nelson, D., Nagai, G. & Ching, L. (2003). Weeds of Hawaii's Pastures and Natural Areas: An Identification and Management Guide. CTAHR, UH Manoa, Honolulu, HI	"Low-elevation weed in pastures and disturbed lands on Kauai, Oahu, Maui, and Molokai"

204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Wagner, W.L., Herbst, D.R. & Sohmer, S.H. (1999). Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. Revised edition. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	"in Hawai'i cultivated now persisting and at least sparingly naturalized in low elevation, disturbed sites, 15-100 m, at least on Kaua'i, O'ahu, and Maui."
	Faccenda, K., Arthur, K., Thomas, M. K., Oppenheimer, H., Ross, M. C., Starr, F., Starr, K., Tribble, C. M., & Starmer, J. (2025). Notes, nuances, and novelties in the Hawaiian flora from Herbarium Pacificum. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers 163: 149-228	[Hawai'i Island] "Senna surattensis (Burm.f.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby New island record <i>Senna surattensis</i> was documented as naturalized on Kaua'i, O'ahu, Moloka'i, Lāna'i, and Maui (Imada 2019). Collections made on a road to the lighthouse at Kauhola Point now document its naturalization on Hawai'i, where there is a well-established population. Material examined. HAWAII: Kohala, Hala'ula, E of Kapa'au, along road to lighthouse at Kauhola Pt, 26 Apr 2006, C. Murray s.n. (BISH 726209)."
	Oppenheimer, H. (2007). New plant records from Moloka'i, Lāna'i, Maui, and Hawai'i for 2006. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers 96:17-34	[Lana'i] "Senna surattensis (N.L. Burm.) New island record H. Irwin & Barneby Persisting and at least sparingly naturalized on Kaua'i, O'ahu, Moloka'i, and Maui (Wagner et al. 1999: 702; Staples et al: 2002: 10), this taxon was recently found on Lāna'i in areas where it was obviously not under cultivation. It is a common ornamental on the island but has apparently only escaped in a few locations. Material examined. LĀNA'I: Hulopo'e, 20 m, in rocky gully, 20 Oct 2006, Oppenheimer H100637; woods near Kō'ele, 610 m, sparingly naturalized small trees or shrubs in alien forest of Eucalyptus and Falcata, 21 Dec 2006, Oppenheimer H120648."
	Staples, G.W., Imada, C.T., & Herbst, D.R. (2002). New Hawaiian plant records for 2000. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers 68: 3-18	[Molokai] "Senna surattensis (Burm. f.) New island record H.S. Irwin & Barneby Reported in the Manual (Wagner et al., 1990) to be naturalized on Kaua'i, O'ahu, and Maui, the following collections may have been overlooked when the distribution of <i>S. surattensis</i> was being compiled. They document that <i>S. surattensis</i> was well established on Moloka'i by the 1930s. Material examined. MOLOKA'I: Puna'ula Valley, wooded canyon bottom, elev. 100 ft, 28 Dec 1932, H. St. John & F.R. Fosberg 12831; along highway 46 some 7 mi E of Kaunakakai, elev. 10 ft, 31 Aug 1972, S. Ishikawa 139; Mapulehu Valley, margin of cultivated field, elev. 200 ft, 28 Dec 1932, H. St. John et al. 12763."

205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	y
	Source(s)	Notes

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	POWO (2026). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet; https://powo.science.kew.org/ . [Accessed 10 Jul 2026]	"Introduced into: Bahamas, Benin, Bismarck Archipelago, Cambodia, China South-Central, China Southeast, Colombia, Cook Is., DR Congo, Florida, Ghana, Hainan, Hawaii, Ivory Coast, Laos, Malaya, Marianas, Marquesas, Marshall Is., Mauritius, New Caledonia, New Guinea, Nigeria, Northern Territory, Pakistan, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Queensland, Réunion, Seychelles, Society Is., Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad-Tobago, Vietnam, Windward Is., Zimbabwe"
	Wagner, W.L., Herbst, D.R. & Sohmer, S.H. (1999). Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. Revised edition. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	"Of obscure origin, thought to be native to Australia, but Symon (1966) states that it is probably an early introduction there; in India, Burma, Indochina, and the Philippine Islands it is planted, sometimes escaping, and it is of uncertain status on the Caroline and Society islands; in Hawai'i cultivated, now persisting and at least sparingly naturalized in low elevation, disturbed sites, 15-100 m."

301	Naturalized beyond native range	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Staples, G.W. & Herbst, D.R. (2005). A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	"Because it is widely naturalized in Hawai'i, it is difficult to say how frequently kolomona is actually cultivated; many plants growing in yards, especially in rural areas, could be volunteers that are tolerated where they appear. It seems to be planted as a hedge or windbreak, and sometimes as a roadside beautification planting."
	Faccenda, K., Arthur, K., Thomas, M. K., Oppenheimer, H., Ross, M. C., Starr, F., Starr, K., Tribble, C. M., & Starmer, J. (2025). Notes, nuances, and novelties in the Hawaiian flora from Herbarium Pacificum. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers 163: 149-228	[Hawai'i Island] "Senna surattensis (Burm.f.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby New island record Senna surattensis was documented as naturalized on Kaua'i, O'ahu, Moloka'i, Lāna'i, and Maui (Imada 2019). Collections made on a road to the lighthouse at Kauhola Point now document its naturalization on Hawai'i, where there is a well-established population. Material examined. HAWAII: Kohala, Hala'ula, E of Kapa'au, along road to lighthouse at Kauhola Pt, 26 Apr 2006, C. Murray s.n. (BISH 726209)."
	Wagner, W.L., Herbst, D.R. & Sohmer, S.H. (1999). Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. Revised edition. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	[Kaua'i, O'ahu, and Maui] "in Hawai'i, cultivated, now persisting and at least sparingly naturalized in low-elevation, disturbed sites, 15-100 m, at least on Kaua'i, O'ahu, and Maui. Escaped from cultivation as early as 1871 (Hillebrand, 1888)."
	Oppenheimer, H. (2007). New plant records from Moloka'i, Lāna'i, Maui, and Hawai'i for 2006. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers 96:17-34	[Lana'i] "Senna surattensis (N.L. Burm.) New island record H. Irwin & Barneby Persisting and at least sparingly naturalized on Kaua'i, O'ahu, Moloka'i, and Maui (Wagner et al. 1999: 702; Staples et al. 2002: 10), this taxon was recently found on Lāna'i in areas where it was obviously not under cultivation. It is a common ornamental on the island but has apparently only escaped in a few locations. Material examined. LĀNA'I: Hulopo'e, 20 m, in rocky gully, 20 Oct 2006, Oppenheimer H100637; woods near Kō'ele, 610 m, sparingly naturalized small trees or shrubs in alien forest of Eucalyptus and Falcitaria, 21 Dec 2006, Oppenheimer H120648."
	Staples, G.W., Imada, C.T., & Herbst, D.R. (2002). New Hawaiian plant records for 2000. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers 68: 3-18	[Molokai] "Senna surattensis (Burm. f.) New island record H.S. Irwin & Barneby Reported in the Manual (Wagner et al., 1990) to be naturalized on Kaua'i, O'ahu, and Maui, the following collections may have been overlooked when the distribution of S. surattensis was being compiled. They document that S. surattensis was well established on Moloka'i by the 1930s. Material examined. MOLOKA'I: Puna'ula Valley, wooded canyon bottom, elev. 100 ft, 28 Dec 1932, H. St. John & F.R. Fosberg 12831; along highway 46 some 7 mi E of Kaunakakai, elev. 10 ft, 31 Aug 1972, S. Ishikawa 139; Mapulehu Valley, margin of cultivated field, elev. 200 ft, 28 Dec 1932, H. St. John et al. 12763."

302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	
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Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	Notes
	Motooka, P., Castro, L., Nelson, D., Nagai, G. & Ching, L. (2003). Weeds of Hawaii's Pastures and Natural Areas: An Identification and Management Guide. CTAHR, UH Manoa, Honolulu, HI	"Origin Australia or SE Asia. Cultivated as ornamental in Hawai'i. Naturalized in Hawai'i by 1871. Low-elevation weed in pastures and disturbed lands on Kaua'i, O'ahu, Maui, and Moloka'i " [A weed of disturbed areas that impacts agriculture]

303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Motooka, P., Castro, L., Nelson, D., Nagai, G. & Ching, L. (2003). Weeds of Hawaii's Pastures and Natural Areas: An Identification and Management Guide. CTAHR, UH Manoa, Honolulu, HI	"Distribution: Origin Australia or SE Asia. Cultivated as ornamental in Hawai'i. Naturalized in Hawai'i by 1871. Low-elevation weed in pastures and disturbed lands on Kaua'i, O'ahu, Maui, and Moloka'i (70). Environmental impact: Shades out forages in mesic pastures. Management: Not grazed by cattle. Sensitive to triclopyr and perhaps to other hormone-type herbicides. Senna obtusifolia, another weedy senna, was sensitive to dicamba and triclopyr but not to MCPA."
	Trujillo, E. E. (2005). History and success of plant pathogens for biological control of introduced weeds in Hawaii. Biological control, 33(1), 113-122	"In 1967, at the request of a cattle rancher in Kauai, an unknown disease of 'Kolomona,' Senna surattensis (Burm. f.) H. S. Irwin & Barneby (=Cassia surattensis Burm. f., Fabaceae), was studied. 'Kolomona,' which was introduced as an ornamental from the American tropics, had become a serious pest in pastures of Kauai. A fungal pathogen, Acremonium sp. (=Cephalosporium sp.: Hyphomycetes: Moniliaceae), was isolated from the discolored vascular tissue of 'Kolomona' plants, found to be the cause of the disease, and was developed as a bioherbicide to kill the weed. Cotton plugs impregnated with a spore suspension of the fungus were introduced below the bark of wounded host. Inoculated plants were killed in 4 months (Trujillo and Obrero, 1978), similar to a chemical herbicide application (Figs. 1A-D)."
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	"Weed of: Pastures"
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Senna surattensis is an agricultural and horticultural weed, having escaped cultivation to invade pastures and disturbed areas where it shades out forage and is avoided by cattle

304	Environmental weed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Motooka, P., Castro, L., Nelson, D., Nagai, G. & Ching, L. (2003). Weeds of Hawaii's Pastures and Natural Areas: An Identification and Management Guide. CTAHR, UH Manoa, Honolulu, HI	"Distribution: Origin Australia or SE Asia. Cultivated as ornamental in Hawai'i. Naturalized in Hawai'i by 1871. Low-elevation weed in pastures and disturbed lands on Kaua'i, O'ahu, Maui, and Moloka'i (70). Environmental impact: Shades out forages in mesic pastures. Management: Not grazed by cattle. Sensitive to triclopyr and perhaps to other hormone-type herbicides. Senna obtusifolia, another weedy senna, was sensitive to dicamba and triclopyr but not to MCPA."
	Wagner, W.L., Herbst, D.R. & Sohmer, S.H. (1999). Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. Revised edition. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	"in Hawai'i, cultivated, now persisting and at least sparingly naturalized in low-elevation, disturbed sites, 15-100 m, at least on Kaua'i, O'ahu, and Maui. Escaped from cultivation as early as 1871 (Hillebrand, 1888)." [A weed of disturbed areas and pastures]
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Naturalized in disturbed habitats in Hawai'i and capable of invading non-cultivated areas, although documented impacts are primarily to pasture vegetation rather than native ecosystems.

305	Congeneric weed	y
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Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	Notes
	Weber, E. (2017). Invasive Plant Species of the World, 2nd Edition: A Reference Guide to Environmental Weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, UK	"Senna alata ...Where invasive it forms dense thickets, shading out all other plants and preventing any regeneration of native species. The shrub establishes quickly in disturbed sites. Heavy infestations may restrict access to water for livestock and wildlife (Parsons and Cuthbertson, 2001)." ... "Senna didymobotrya ... Christmas bush forms extensive and dense thickets climbing over native vegetation, impeding growth and regeneration of native species. The shrub grows abundantly along rivers and in savannas. Extensive thickets affect wildlife by reducing habitats and restricting access to water (Macdonald, 1983; Henderson, 2001). Little is known about the ecology of this plant as an invader."
	Wakibara, J. V., & Mnaya, B. J. (2002). Possible control of <i>Senna spectabilis</i> (Caesalpinaceae), an invasive tree in Mahale mountains National Park, Tanzania. <i>Oryx</i> , 36(4), 357-363	" <i>Senna spectabilis</i> is a tree native to South and Central America. Thirty-five years ago it invaded the Mahale Mountains National Park in western Tanzania where it presently covers c. 225 ha. We quantified its occurrence relative to that of sympatric species of native trees, and compared girdling and felling as methods for its control in three 0.25 ha plots. Within invaded areas of forest this exotic species was both the most abundant and dominant of the 26 species of tree recorded. During 4 years of monitoring the experimental plots the abundance of <i>S. spectabilis</i> declined markedly in the plots where control methods were practised, but increased slightly in the unmanipulated plot. In contrast, the abundance of native tree species increased markedly in the plots where <i>S. spectabilis</i> had been removed or killed, with higher densities in the girdled rather than the felled plot. <i>S. spectabilis</i> appears to suppress the recruitment of native trees in the Park, and its removal can encourage regeneration of the degraded forest without the need for artificial seeding."
	Weber, E. (2003). Invasive Plant Species of the World. A Reference Guide to Environmental Weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, UK	<i>Senna alata</i> , <i>S. bicapsularis</i> , <i>S. didymobotrya</i> , <i>S. obtusifolia</i> [listed as significant weeds of natural areas]

401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Wagner, W.L., Herbst, D.R. & Sohmer, S.H. (1999). Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. Revised edition. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	"Small trees 3-6 m tall. Leaves 8-18 cm long, leaflets 6-10 pairs, the distal cones larger and proportionately narrower, obovate to elliptic-ovate or oblanceolate, 2-5 cm long, 0.8-2 cm wide, upper surface green and usually glabrous, lower surface glaucous and sparsely appressed pubescent, especially along midrib, apex rounded, emarginate, base obliquely rounded or cuneate, clavate nectaries between the first, second, and sometimes third pairs of leaflets, stipules linear-subulate, 4.5-13 mm long, caducous. Flowers in racemes 0.4-2.5 cm long, pedicels 15-25 mm long, bracts submembranous, ovate to lanceolate, 2-7 mm long, persistent until anthesis, then deciduous, the lowermost sometimes subtended by a clavate nectary; calyx lobes oblanceolate to oblong-obovate, the outermost 3-4.4 mm long, inner ones 5.5-8 mm long; petals bright yellow or yellowish orange, ovate to oblong-ovate, the longest one 16-24 mm long; fertile stamens 10, all nearly similar to one another, slightly increasing in size toward abaxial side of flower; filaments 9, 0.7-2 mm long, that of central abaxial stamen 1.5-3.5 mm long. Pods pendulous, chartaceous, strongly compressed, 7-10 cm long, 1.1-1.5 cm wide, base constricted into a stipe 0.5-0.7 cm long, the cavity with narrow interseminal septa. Seeds oriented transversely in 1 row, compressed parallel to the valves, pale brown, glossy, oblong-ellipsoid, 5-6 mm long, the areole 2.7-3.6 mm long"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
402	Allelopathic	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Unknown. No evidence found
403	Parasitic	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Wagner, W.L., Herbst, D.R. & Sohmer, S.H. (1999). Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. Revised edition. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	"Small trees 3-6 m tall." [No evidence]
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Motooka, P., Castro, L., Nelson, D., Nagai, G. & Ching, L. (2003). Weeds of Hawaii's Pastures and Natural Areas: An Identification and Management Guide. CTAHR, UH Manoa, Honolulu, HI	"Not grazed by cattle."
405	Toxic to animals	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Tropical Plants Database, Ken Fern. (2026). <i>Senna surattensis</i> . https://tropical.theferns.info/viewtropical.php?id=Senna+surattensis . [Accessed 27 Jul 2026]	"Known Hazards None known"
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Unknown
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Tropical Plants Database, Ken Fern. (2026). <i>Senna surattensis</i> . https://tropical.theferns.info/viewtropical.php?id=Senna+surattensis . [Accessed 27 Jul 2026]	"Known Hazards None known"
	Hanum, I.F. & Van der Maesen, L.J.G. (eds.). (1997). PROSEA : Plant Resources of South-East Asia 11, Auxiliary Plants. Prosea Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia	"Young leaves are cooked and eaten as a vegetable. In traditional medicine a decoction of the roots is used against gonorrhoea, the leaves against dysentery and the flowers as a purgative."
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Faccenda, K., & Daehler, C. C. (2022). A screening system to predict wildfire risk of invasive plants. Biological Invasions, 24(2), 575-589.	This species is likely a low fire risk in Hawai'i with a fire risk score of 0.13.
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	n

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	Notes
	Shoot Gardening. (2026). <i>Senna surattensis</i> (Scrambled eggs). https://www.shootgardening.com/plants/senna-surattensis . [Accessed 27 Jul 2026]	"Sunlight - Full Sun"
	Un Mondo Ecosostenibile (2026). <i>Senna surattensis</i> . https://antropocene.it/en/2024/01/16/senna-surattensis-2/ . [Accessed 27 Jul 2026]	"For cultivation it requires full sun, or at most light shade, and draining"

410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Shoot Gardening. (2026). <i>Senna surattensis</i> (Scrambled eggs). https://www.shootgardening.com/plants/senna-surattensis . [Accessed 27 Jul 2026]	"Soil type - Chalky Clay Loamy Sandy" Soil pH - Acid Alkaline Neutral"

411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Wagner, W.L., Herbst, D.R. & Sohmer, S.H. (1999). Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. Revised edition. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	"Small trees 3-6 m tall."

412	Forms dense thickets	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Motooka, P., Castro, L., Nelson, D., Nagai, G. & Ching, L. (2003). Weeds of Hawaii's Pastures and Natural Areas: An Identification and Management Guide. CTAHR, UH Manoa, Honolulu, HI	"Environmental impact: Shades out forages in mesic pastures." [Suggests densities of plants may inhibit other vegetation]

502	Grass	n
	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 10 Jul 2026]	Family Fabaceae

503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Wang, X., Guo, X., Yu, Y., Cui, H., Wang, R., & Guo, W. (2018). Increased nitrogen supply promoted the growth of non-N-fixing woody legume species but not the growth of N-fixing Robinia pseudoacacia. Scientific Reports, 8(1), 17896	"To test the effect of N supply on N-fixing and non-N-fixing woody legume species, we chose Robinia pseudoacacia as the N-fixing species, and one native species, Sophora japonica, and one alien species, <i>Senna surattensis</i> , as the non-N-fixing species; both <i>S. japonica</i> and <i>S. surattensis</i> do not form nodules and cannot fix N."

504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	n
	Source(s)	Notes

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Wagner, W.L., Herbst, D.R. & Sohmer, S.H. (1999). Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. Revised edition. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	"Small trees 3-6 m tall."

601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Wagner, W.L., Herbst, D.R. & Sohmer, S.H. (1999). Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. Revised edition. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	[No evidence] "Of obscure origin, thought to be native to Australia, but Symon (1966) states that it is probably an early introduction there; in India, Burma, Indochina, and the Philippine Islands it is planted, sometimes escaping, and it is of uncertain status on the Caroline and Society islands; in Hawai'i cultivated, now persisting and at least sparingly naturalized in low elevation, disturbed sites, 15-100 m."

602	Produces viable seed	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	"Flowers appear year-round and are accompanied by the messiness resulting from shed flowers, leaves, and pods. Aside from that drawback, kolomona is easy to grow, requires no care whatsoever, and is easily propagated from seed—a good lazy man's ornamental."
	Musandiwa, L. (2019). Taxonomy and invasive potential of the Cassiinae in southern Africa (Caesalpinioideae, Fabaceae) [Master's thesis, University of the Western Cape]	"Senna multijuga, S. obtusifolia, S. spectabilis and S. surattensis were found to have prolific seed production and long term seed viability in the present study (CABI, 2018), which are traits attributed to invasiveness (Lake and Leishman, 2004)."

603	Hybridizes naturally	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randell, B. R. (1989). Revision of the Cassiinae in Australia. 2. Senna Miller sect. Psilorhegma (J. Vogel) Irwin and Barneby. Journal of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens, 12(2), 165-272	[Unknown. According to the detailed revision of the Cassiinae in Australia, natural hybridization has been observed in other species, but it is not documented for S. surattensis] "The delimitation of sect. Psilorhegma is clarified by the exclusion of one non-Australian species Cassia divaricata Nees & Bl. A Gondwanic origin of the section is supported. Morphological characters are discussed in detail and three series are recognised. Detailed analyses of two hybrid swarms in ser. Subverrucosae lead to the specific and subspecific concepts adopted here. A possible history of this series is then discussed. The taxonomic revision considers 44 taxa in 16 species, one of which is first described here. 10 new subspecies are described. Of those species previously described, 14 are transferred from Cassia to Senna, and 19 are reduced to subspecific rank, while 2 varieties are now recognised as subspecies."

604	Self-compatible or apomictic	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randell, B. R. (1989). Revision of the Cassiinae in Australia. 2. Senna Miller sect. Psilorhegma (J. Vogel) Irwin and Barneby. Journal of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens, 12(2), 165-272	"Kalin Arroyo (1981) showed that self-incompatibility is the most common breeding-system in the Caesalpinioideae. If it was operative in these small populations, there would have been greatly reduced probability of successful seed-set, due to the reduced number of compatible style/ pollen tube combinations." [Senna surattensis is classified in the subfamily Caesalpinioideae. Possibly self-incompatible]

Qsn #	Question	Answer
605	Requires specialist pollinators	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Luo, Z. L., Gu, L., & Zhang, D. X. (2009). Intrafloral differentiation of stamens in heterantherous flowers. <i>Journal of Systematics and Evolution</i> , 47(1), 43-56	"At our observation sites, carpenter bees (<i>Xylocopa</i> spp.) were the principal floral visitors on the flowers of all four <i>Senna</i> species." ... "The bees flew very quickly when foraging on <i>Senna</i> flowers. A unique high-pitch buzzing sound could be heard clearly when the bees were harvesting pollen from the short stamens. Similar pollen-collecting behavior was observed when the bees foraged on the flowers of other species in <i>Senna</i> . On flowers of <i>S. surattensis</i> , however, bees often buzzed all the anthers instead of only harvesting pollen from the short ones."
	Randell, B. R. (1989). Revision of the Cassiinae in Australia. 2. <i>Senna</i> Miller sect. <i>Psilorhegma</i> (J. Vogel) Irwin and Barneby. <i>Journal of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens</i> , 12(2), 165-272	"Most species of <i>Senna</i> Miller are bee pollinated (Polhill, Raven and Stirton 1981)."

606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Un Mondo Ecosostenibile (2026). <i>Senna surattensis</i> . https://antropocene.it/en/2024/01/16/senna-surattensis-2/ . [Accessed 27 Jul 2026]	"Reproduction usually occurs by seed; this must be previously scarified to accelerate the germination process, in draining soil kept humid at a temperature of 24-26 °C, with germination times of 3-4 weeks and first flowering after 2-3 years."
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	No evidence. It is consistently described as reproducing by seed (with abundant pod production), and there are no documented observations of stem or root fragments establishing new plants.

607	Minimum generative time (years)	2
	Source(s)	Notes
	Un Mondo Ecosostenibile (2026). <i>Senna surattensis</i> . https://antropocene.it/en/2024/01/16/senna-surattensis-2/ . [Accessed 27 Jul 2026]	"Reproduction usually occurs by seed; this must be previously scarified to accelerate the germination process, in draining soil kept humid at a temperature of 24-26 °C, with germination times of 3-4 weeks and first flowering after 2-3 years."

701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Wagner, W.L., Herbst, D.R. & Sohmer, S.H. (1999). Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. Revised edition. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	"Pods pendulous, chartaceous, strongly compressed, 7-10 cm long, 1.1-1.5 cm wide, base constricted into a stipe 0.5-0.7 cm long, the cavity with narrow interseminal septa. Seeds oriented transversely in 1 row, compressed parallel to the valves, pale brown, glossy, oblong-ellipsoid, 5-6 mm long, the areole 2.7-3.6 mm long." [Can escape from cultivation and grow in disturbed areas like roadsides, but its seeds lack the physical characteristics for easy, unintentional transport by passing traffic or pedestrians.]

702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y
	Source(s)	Notes

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	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	"Because it is widely naturalized in Hawai'i, it is difficult to say how frequently kolomona is actually cultivated; many plants growing in yards, especially in rural areas, could be volunteers that are tolerated where they appear. It seems to be planted as a hedge or windbreak, and sometimes as a roadside beautification planting. Flowers appear year-round and are accompanied by the messiness resulting from shed flowers, leaves, and pods. Aside from that drawback, kolomona is easy to grow, requires no care whatsoever, and is easily propagated from seed—a good lazy man's ornamental."
	Wagner, W.L., Herbst, D.R. & Sohmer, S.H. (1999). Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. Revised edition. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	"in India, Burma, Indochina, and the Philippine Islands it is planted, sometimes escaping, and it is of uncertain status on the Caroline and Society islands"
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	"Major Pathway/s: Crop, Herbal, Ornamental Dispersed by: Humans, Escapee"

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	"Major Pathway/s: Crop, Herbal, Ornamental Dispersed by: Humans, Escapee"
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	No evidence that propagules of <i>Senna surattensis</i> are dispersed as contaminants of agricultural produce.

704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Wagner, W.L., Herbst, D.R. & Sohmer, S.H. (1999). Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. Revised edition. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	"Pods pendulous, chartaceous, strongly compressed, 7-10 cm long, 1.1-1.5 cm wide, base constricted into a stipe 0.5-0.7 cm long, the cavity with narrow interseminal septa. Seeds oriented transversely in 1 row, compressed parallel to the valves, pale brown, glossy, oblong-ellipsoid, 5-6 mm long, the areole 2.7-3.6 mm long." [Seeds lack morphological adaptations for wind dispersal]

705	Propagules water dispersed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	"Dispersed by: Humans, Escapee" [No evidence that <i>Senna surattensis</i> seeds or pods are adapted for dispersal by water. The seeds lack buoyant structures, and hydrochory has not been reported as a dispersal mechanism.]

706	Propagules bird dispersed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Wagner, W.L., Herbst, D.R. & Sohmer, S.H. (1999). Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. Revised edition. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	"Pods pendulous, chartaceous, strongly compressed, 7-10 cm long, 1.1-1.5 cm wide, base constricted into a stipe 0.5-0.7 cm long, the cavity with narrow interseminal septa. Seeds oriented transversely in 1 row, compressed parallel to the valves, pale brown, glossy, oblong-ellipsoid, 5-6 mm long, the areole 2.7-3.6 mm long." [Produces dry pods rather than fleshy fruits, and there is no evidence that seeds are dispersed by birds.]

707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	n
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Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	Notes
	Wagner, W.L., Herbst, D.R. & Sohmer, S.H. (1999). Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. Revised edition. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	"Pods pendulous, chartaceous, strongly compressed, 7-10 cm long, 1.1-1.5 cm wide, base constricted into a stipe 0.5-0.7 cm long, the cavity with narrow interseminal septa. Seeds oriented transversely in 1 row, compressed parallel to the valves, pale brown, glossy, oblong-ellipsoid, 5-6 mm long, the areole 2.7-3.6 mm long." [No means of external attachment]

708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Motooka, P., Castro, L., Nelson, D., Nagai, G. & Ching, L. (2003). Weeds of Hawaii's Pastures and Natural Areas: An Identification and Management Guide. CTAHR, UH Manoa, Honolulu, HI	"Not grazed by cattle." [Although some legumes have hard seed coats that may tolerate digestion, this has not been documented for <i>S. surattensis</i> .]

801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Wu, Z. Y., P. H. Raven & D. Y. Hong, eds. (2010). Flora of China. Vol. 10 (Fabaceae). Science Press, Beijing, and Missouri Botanical Garden Press, St. Louis	"Legume flat, strap-shaped, dehiscent, 7-10 × 0.8-1.5 cm, long slender beaked, valves papery. Seeds 10-25, glossy, flattened." [Unknown. Produces numerous seed pods, but there is no evidence that seed production exceeds 1,000 seeds/m ² .]

802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Jayasuriya, K. G., Wijetunga, A. S., Baskin, J. M., & Baskin, C. C. (2013). Seed dormancy and storage behaviour in tropical Fabaceae: a study of 100 species from Sri Lanka. Seed Science Research, 23(4), 257-269	"Table 3. Germination, dormancy and storage behaviour of seeds of 11 Fabaceae species assigned to the third seed germination - storage behavior category. E, endemic; I, introduced; MS, manual scarification; N, native; ND p PY, non-dormant p physical dormancy. Thirty-three to 67% of the seeds are non-dormant, and the others have PY" [<i>Senna surattensis</i> - Storage behaviour = Orthodox. Possible, but soil seed longevity unknown]

803	Well controlled by herbicides	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Motooka, P., Castro, L., Nelson, D., Nagai, G. & Ching, L. (2003). Weeds of Hawaii's Pastures and Natural Areas: An Identification and Management Guide. CTAHR, UH Manoa, Honolulu, HI	"Sensitive to triclopyr and perhaps to other hormone-type herbicides. <i>Senna obtusifolia</i> , another weedy senna, was sensitive to dicamba and triclopyr but not to MCPA."

804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Unknown. Occurs in disturbed habitats, but there is no evidence that <i>Senna surattensis</i> tolerates or benefits from mutilation, cultivation, or fire.

Qsn #	Question	Answer
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

Naturalized or potentially naturalizing on all main Hawaiian Islands (Kaua'i, O'ahu, Moloka'i, Lana'i, Maui, and Hawai'i)
An agricultural weed (invades pastures and disturbed areas where it shades out forage and is avoided by cattle)
Congeneric weed risk (5+ *Senna* spp. are noxious in Australia)
Produces viable seed with hard seed coat (persistent seed bank)
Generalist pollination (bees)
Well-matched to tropical/subtropical climates

Low-Risk Traits

No spines, thorns, burrs, or toxicity
Not shade-tolerant; requires full sun
No vegetative reproduction
Low seed production (<1000/m²)
Seeds not adapted for wind, water, bird, or external animal dispersal