

<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (Scarlet Wisteria-Tree, Vegetable Hummingbird, West Indian-Pea) -- FLORIDA		Answer	Score
1.01	Is the species highly domesticated?	n	0
1.02	Has the species become naturalised where grown?		
1.03	Does the species have weedy races?		
2.01	Species suited to FL climates (USDA hardiness zones; 0-low, 1-intermediate, 2-high).	2	
2.02	Quality of climate match data (0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high).	2	
2.03	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility).	n	0
2.04	Native or naturalized with mean annual precipitation of 40-70 inches.	n	0
2.05	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	y	
3.01	Naturalized beyond native range.	y	2
3.02	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	y	2
3.03	Weed of agriculture	?	
3.04	Environmental weed	n	0
3.05	Congeneric weed	y	2
4.01	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	n	0
4.02	Allelopathic	n	0
4.03	Parasitic	n	0
4.04	Unpalatable to grazing animals	?	
4.05	Toxic to animals	y	1
4.06	Host for recognised pests and pathogens	?	
4.07	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans.		
4.08	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems		
4.09	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	n	0
4.10	Grows on infertile soils (oligotrophic, limerock, or excessively draining soils).	y	1
4.11	Climbing or smothering growth habit	n	0
4.12	Forms dense thickets	n	0
5.01	Aquatic	n	0
5.02	Grass	n	0
5.03	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y	1
5.04	Geophyte	n	0
6.01	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat		
6.02	Produces viable seed	y	1
6.03	Hybridizes naturally		
6.04	Self-compatible or apomictic		
6.05	Requires specialist pollinators		
6.06	Reproduction by vegetative propagation	y	1
6.07	Minimum generative time (years)	1	1
7.01	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	n	-1
7.02	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y	1

7.03	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	?	
7.04	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	n	-1
7.05	Propagules water dispersed		
7.06	Propagules bird dispersed	?	
7.07	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	n	-1
7.08	Propagules dispersed by other animals (internally)	?	
8.01	Prolific seed production		
8.02	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	n	-1
8.03	Well controlled by herbicides		
8.04	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation or cultivation	y	1
8.05	Effective natural enemies present in Florida, or east of the continental divide.		
	Total Score		10
	Implemented Pacific Second Screening		No
	Risk Assessment Results		Reject

	Reference	Source data
1.01		Widely cultivated but no evidence of selection for reduced weediness.
1.02		Skip to 2.01
1.03		Skip to 2.01
2.01	<p>1. PERAL NAPPFAST Global Plant Hardiness (http://www.nappfast.org/Plant_hardiness/NAPPFAST%20Global%20zones/10-year%20climate/PLANT_HARDINESS_10YR%20lgnd.tif) & USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map, 2012. Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Accessed from http://planthardiness.ars.usda.gov. 2. USDA/ARS-GRIN [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxgenform.pl?language=en (02 July 2012). 3. Heering, J.H. & R.C. Gutteridge. 1992. <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poiret [Internet] Record from Proseabase. Mannerje, L't and R.M. Jones (eds.). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. Http://www.proseanet.org. Accessed 25 June 2012. 4. Cook, B.G., et al. 2005. Tropical Forages: an interactive selection tool., CSIRO, DPI&F(Qld), CIAT and ILRI, Brisbane, Australia. Web. http://www.tropicalforages.info/. 10 July 2012.</p>	<p>No computer analysis was performed. 1. Global plant hardiness zones (10-?)11-13; equivalent to USDA Hardiness zones 9b-11b ([north?], central, & south zones of Florida). 2. Possible origin Indonesia; cultivated in the tropics. 3. The exact country of origin is not known (Indonesia and India have been suggested) but it is considered native to many South-East Asian countries. 4. Native to: Tropical Asia including, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Philippines, with possibly Indonesia as the center of diversity.</p>
2.02		No computer analysis was performed. 1. Native range is somewhat known; refer to 2.01 source data.
2.03	<p>1. Köppen-Geiger climate map (http://www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/11/1633/2007/hess-11-1633-2007.pdf). 2. Heering, J.H. & R.C. Gutteridge. 1992. <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poiret [Internet] Record from Proseabase. Mannerje, L't and R.M. Jones (eds.). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. Http://www.proseanet.org. Accessed 25 June 2012.</p>	<p>1. Native distribution appears to be in two climatic groups (Af, Am), possibly one other climatic group (Aw). 2. Only suitable to the lowland tropics, up to 800 m above sea-level, as it is sensitive to frost and cannot tolerate cool temperatures for an extended amount of time.</p>
2.04	<p>1. Heering, J.H. & R.C. Gutteridge. 1992. <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poiret [Internet] Record from Proseabase. Mannerje, L't and R.M. Jones (eds.). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. Http://www.proseanet.org. Accessed 25 June 2012.</p>	<p>1. Annual rainfall ranges from 2000-4000 mm (78.7"-157.5"); has been successfully grown in arid conditions, 800 mm (31.5").</p>

2.05	<p>1. USDA, NRCS. 2012. The PLANTS Database (http://plants.usda.gov, 25 June 2012). National Plant Data Team, Greensboro, NC 27401-4901 USA. 2. Heering, J.H. & R.C. Gutteridge. 1992. <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poiret [Internet] Record from Proseabase. Marnette, L't and R.M. Jones (eds.). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. Http://www.proseanet.org. Accessed 25 June 2012. 3. Kairo, M. et al. 2003. Invasive Species Threats in the Caribbean Region - Report to The Nature Conservancy. CAB International, Curepe, Trinidad and Tobago & Egham, UK. 4. Villaseñor, J.L & F.J. Espinosa-Garcia. 2004. The alien flowering plants of Mexico. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i>, 10: 113-123. 4. Cook, B.G., et al. 2005. Tropical Forages: an interactive selection tool., CSIRO, DPI&F(Qld), CIAT and ILRI, Brisbane, Australia. Web. http://www.tropicalforages.info/. 10 July 2012.</p>	<p>1. Present in Florida, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands. 2. Widely distributed through the tropics from southern Mexico to South America; planted in Florida and Hawaii. Has been cultivated in West Africa for at least 140 years and more recently East Africa. 3. Exotic in Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico. 4. Present in 3 states of Mexico. 4. Widespread exotic distribution: northern Australia (possibly native), Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guadeloupe, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Martinique, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Puerto Rico, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, United States.</p>
3.01	<p>1. Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk (PIER). Global Compendium of Weeds. http://www.hear.org. Accessed 25 June 2012 via: Hosking, J. NSW Department of Agriculture, Weed Database. 30 April 2003. 2. Kairo, M. et al. 2003. Invasive Species Threats in the Caribbean Region - Report to The Nature Conservancy. CAB International, Curepe, Trinidad and Tobago & Egham, UK.</p>	<p>1. Naturalized in northern Australia, Belize, (at least one) Caribbean territory, Federated States of Micronesia (Pohnpei), Mexico, Puerto Rico, United States, Vietnam. 2. Naturalized in Puerto Rico.</p>
3.02	<p>1. Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk (PIER). Global Compendium of Weeds. http://www.hear.org. Accessed 25 June 2012 via: Hosking, J. NSW Department of Agriculture, Weed Database. 30 April 2003. 2. Cook, B.G., et al. 2005. Tropical Forages: an interactive selection tool., CSIRO, DPI&F(Qld), CIAT and ILRI, Brisbane, Australia. Web. http://www.tropicalforages.info/. 10 July 2012.</p>	<p>1. Considered a weed/casual alien in The Guianas (Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana), Puerto Rico, Vietnam. 2. Moderate weed potential.</p>
3.03	<p>1. Cook, B.G., et al. 2005. Tropical Forages: an interactive selection tool., CSIRO, DPI&F(Qld), CIAT and ILRI, Brisbane, Australia. Web. http://www.tropicalforages.info/. 10 July 2012. 2. Holm, L. et al. <i>A Geographical Atlas of World Weeds</i>. John Wiley and Sons, New York. 1979.</p>	<p>1. Does not become a weed in managed agro-ecosystems. 2. Listed only as a common weed in Indonesia.</p>
3.04		No evidence.

3.05	1. Holm, L. et al. <i>A Geographical Atlas of World Weeds</i> . John Wiley and Sons, New York. 1979.	1. The following species are considered principal weeds in various countries (principal weed in this context is ranked according to the importance of the weed and is usually referring to about the five most troublesome species for the crop): <i>S. aculeata</i> (Fiji), <i>S. benthamiana</i> (Australia), <i>S. bispinosa</i> (India), <i>S. sesban</i> (Senegal).
4.01		No description of these traits.
4.02		
4.03	1. USDA, NRCS. 2012. The PLANTS Database (http://plants.usda.gov , 2 July 2012). National Plant Data Team, Greensboro, NC 27401-4901 USA.	1. Family: <i>Febaceae</i> (not a parasitic family).
4.04	1. Heering, J.H. & R.C. Gutteridge. 1992. <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poiret[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Mannerje, L't and R.M. Jones (eds.). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. Http://www.proseanet.org . Accessed 25 June 2012. 2. Cook, B.G., et al. 2005. Tropical Forages: an interactive selection tool., CSIRO, DPI&F(Qld), CIAT and ILRI, Brisbane, Australia. Web. http://www.tropicalforages.info/ . 10 July 2012. 3. Cook, B.G., et al. 2005. Tropical Forages: an interactive selection tool., CSIRO, DPI&F(Qld), CIAT and ILRI, Brisbane, Australia. Web. http://www.tropicalforages.info/ . 10 July 2012.	1. Many reports indicate that it is a very palatable fodder with high feeding value for ruminants. 2. Fodder throughout Indonesia, particularly for dry season feeding of cattle and goats. 3.a. Highly palatable to ruminant livestock. Also generally well accepted by monogastrics. 3.b. Unsuitable to direct grazing by ruminants and limited or no potential as a forage for non-ruminants.
4.05	1. Heering, J.H. & R.C. Gutteridge. 1992. <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poiret[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Mannerje, L't and R.M. Jones (eds.). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. Http://www.proseanet.org . Accessed 25 June 2012.	1. Although it contains saponins and tannins it has no known toxic reaction to ruminants; however, caution when fed to monogastric animals as it has caused mortality to chickens.
4.06	1. Heering, J.H. & R.C. Gutteridge. 1992. <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poiret[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Mannerje, L't and R.M. Jones (eds.). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. Http://www.proseanet.org . Accessed 25 June 2012.	1. Little is known about the occurrence and importance of disease and pests.
4.07		
4.08		
4.09	1. Cook, B.G., et al. 2005. Tropical Forages: an interactive selection tool., CSIRO, DPI&F(Qld), CIAT and ILRI, Brisbane, Australia. Web. http://www.tropicalforages.info/ . 10 July 2012.	1. Poor shade tolerance; its rapid early growth and erect habit usually enables it to access sunlight by overtopping neighboring plants.

4.10	1. Heering, J.H. & R.C. Gutteridge. 1992. <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poiret[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Mannerje, L't and R.M. Jones (eds.). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. Http://www.proseanet.org . Accessed 25 June 2012.	1. Can be grown on a wide range of soils including those that are poor and waterlogged. Tolerates saline and alkaline soils and has some tolerance to acidic soils (pH 4.5).
4.11	1. USDA, NRCS. 2012. The PLANTS Database (http://plants.usda.gov , 25 June 2012). National Plant Data Team, Greensboro, NC 27401-4901 USA. 2. Heering, J.H. & R.C. Gutteridge. 1992. <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poiret[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Mannerje, L't and R.M. Jones (eds.). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. Http://www.proseanet.org . Accessed 25 June 2012.	1. Family: <i>Fabaceae</i> ; tree/shrub growth form. 2. A loosely branching tree, up to 15 m tall and about 30 cm in diameter.
4.12	1. Heering, J.H. & R.C. Gutteridge. 1992. <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poiret[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Mannerje, L't and R.M. Jones (eds.). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. Http://www.proseanet.org . Accessed 25 June 2012. 2. Cook, B.G., et al. 2005. Tropical Forages: an interactive selection tool., CSIRO, DPI&F(Qld), CIAT and ILRI, Brisbane, Australia. Web. http://www.tropicalforages.info/ . 10 July 2012.	1. A loosely branching tree. 2. The sparse canopy of <i>S. grandiflora</i> casts relatively little shade.
5.01	1. Heering, J.H. & R.C. Gutteridge. 1992. <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poiret[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Mannerje, L't and R.M. Jones (eds.). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. Http://www.proseanet.org . Accessed 25 June 2012. 2. Cook, B.G., et al. 2005. Tropical Forages: an interactive selection tool., CSIRO, DPI&F(Qld), CIAT and ILRI, Brisbane, Australia. Web. http://www.tropicalforages.info/ . 10 July 2012.	1. Only suitable for the lowland tropics; able to tolerate flooding over long periods of time. 2. Commonly grown on paddy bunds, and around gardens or cropping fields for its nitrogen contribution.
5.02	1. USDA, NRCS. 2012. The PLANTS Database (http://plants.usda.gov , 25 June 2012). National Plant Data Team, Greensboro, NC 27401-4901 USA.	1. Family: <i>Fabaceae</i> .

5.03	<p>1. USDA, NRCS. 2012. The PLANTS Database (http://plants.usda.gov, 25 June 2012). National Plant Data Team, Greensboro, NC 27401-4901 USA. 2. Heering, J.H. & R.C. Gutteridge. 1992. <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poiret[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Mannerje, L't and R.M. Jones (eds.). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. Http://www.proseanet.org. Accessed 25 June 2012. 3. Cook, B.G., et al. 2005. Tropical Forages: an interactive selection tool., CSIRO, DPI&F(Qld), CIAT and ILRI, Brisbane, Australia. Web. http://www.tropicalforages.info/. 10 July 2012.</p>	<p>1. Family: <i>Fabaceae</i> . 2. It improves soil fertility, but the ability to fix N may be suppressed by nematodes or high acidity of the soil. 3. Commonly grown on paddy bunds, and around gardens or cropping fields for its nitrogen contribution.</p>
5.04	<p>1. Heering, J.H. & R.C. Gutteridge. 1992. <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poiret[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Mannerje, L't and R.M. Jones (eds.). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. Http://www.proseanet.org. Accessed 25 June 2012.</p>	<p>1. A loosely branching tree up to 15 m tall. Roots heavily nodulated with large nodules; can develop floating roots and aerenchyma tissue.</p>
6.01		
6.02	<p>1. Heering, J.H. & R.C. Gutteridge. 1992. <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poiret[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Mannerje, L't and R.M. Jones (eds.). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. Http://www.proseanet.org. Accessed 25 June 2012. 2. Cook, B.G., et al. 2005. Tropical Forages: an interactive selection tool., CSIRO, DPI&F(Qld), CIAT and ILRI, Brisbane, Australia. Web. http://www.tropicalforages.info/. 10 July 2012.</p>	<p>1. Easily propagated by seed. 2. Establishes rapidly from seed.</p>
6.03		
6.04		
6.05	<p>1. Suttie, J.M. FAO. <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> L. (Poir.). http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPC/doc/Gbase/data/pf000171.htm. Accessed 10 July 2012.</p>	<p>1. Appears to be pollinated by birds (Brewbaker 1990).</p>
6.06	<p>1. Cook, B.G., et al. 2005. Tropical Forages: an interactive selection tool., CSIRO, DPI&F(Qld), CIAT and ILRI, Brisbane, Australia. Web. http://www.tropicalforages.info/. 10 July 2012.</p>	<p>1. Establishes rapidly by vegetative propagation from stem and branch cuttings.</p>
6.07	<p>1. Heering, J.H. & R.C. Gutteridge. 1992. <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poiret[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Mannerje, L't and R.M. Jones (eds.). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. Http://www.proseanet.org. Accessed 25 June 2012.</p>	<p>1. Able to produce ripe pods nine months after planting.</p>

7.01	1. Heering, J.H. & R.C. Gutteridge. 1992. <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poiret[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Mannerje, L't and R.M. Jones (eds.). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. Http://www.proseanet.org . Accessed 25 June 2012.	No adaptations that would suggest that it could attach itself. 1. Pod linear to slightly falcate, 20-60 x 6-9 mm with broad sutures, 15-20 seeded, septa 7.5-10 mm apart, glabrous, hanging vertically, indehiscent. Seed subreniform, 6.5 mm x 5 mm x 205-3 mm, dark brown.
7.02	1. USDA/ARS-GRIN [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxgenform.pl?language=en (02 July 2012). 2.a-b. Heering, J.H. & R.C. Gutteridge. 1992. <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poiret[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Mannerje, L't and R.M. Jones (eds.). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. Http://www.proseanet.org . Accessed 25 June 2012.	Species is being considered for introduction as a biomass crop. 1. Environmental (agroforestry, potential as revegetator, soil improver); Human food (vegetable); Animal food (forage); Fuels (fuelwood); Materials (fiber, folklore). 2.a. Leaves and fruit used as forage and green manure; tree can be used as ornamental, shade tree, windbreak, living fence, live support for crops (e.g., pepper, vanilla), and reforestation; in South-East Asia used for fuelwood; used in East Java as pulp source for paper industry; floats for fishing nets; extracts from leaves, flowers, bark and roots in traditional medicines. 2.b. 1. Pod linear to slightly falcate, 20-60 x 6-9 mm with broad sutures, 15-20 seeded, septa 7.5-10 mm apart, glabrous, hanging vertically, indehiscent. Seed subreniform, 6.5 mm x 5 mm x 205-3 mm, dark brown.
7.03	1.a-b. Heering, J.H. & R.C. Gutteridge. 1992. <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poiret[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Mannerje, L't and R.M. Jones (eds.). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. Http://www.proseanet.org . Accessed 25 June 2012. 2. USDA/ARS-GRIN [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxgenform.pl?language=en (02 July 2012).	1.a. Pod linear to slightly falcate, 20-60 x 6-9 mm with broad sutures, 15-20 seeded, septa 7.5-10 mm apart, glabrous, hanging vertically, indehiscent. Seed subreniform, 6.5 mm x 5 mm x 205-3 mm, dark brown. 1.b. Can be used as live support for crops (e.g., pepper, vanilla), and also for reforestation. 2. Environmental (agroforestry).
7.04	1. Heering, J.H. & R.C. Gutteridge. 1992. <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poiret[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Mannerje, L't and R.M. Jones (eds.). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. Http://www.proseanet.org . Accessed 25 June 2012.	No adaptations for wind dispersal (i.e., lacks wings). 1. Pod linear to slightly falcate, 20-60 x 6-9 mm with broad sutures, 15-20 seeded, septa 7.5-10 mm apart, glabrous, hanging vertically, indehiscent. Seed subreniform, 6.5 mm x 5 mm x 205-3 mm, dark brown.
7.05	1. Heering, J.H. & R.C. Gutteridge. 1992. <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poiret[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Mannerje, L't and R.M. Jones (eds.). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. Http://www.proseanet.org . Accessed 25 June 2012.	1. Pod linear to slightly falcate, 20-60 x 6-9 mm with broad sutures, 15-20 seeded, septa 7.5-10 mm apart, glabrous, hanging vertically, indehiscent. Seed subreniform, 6.5 mm x 5 mm x 205-3 mm, dark brown.

7.06	1.a-b. Heering, J.H. & R.C. Gutteridge. 1992. <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poiret[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Mannelje, L't and R.M. Jones (eds.). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. Http://www.proseanet.org . Accessed 25 June 2012. 2. Cook, B.G., et al. 2005. Tropical Forages: an interactive selection tool., CSIRO, DPI&F(Qld), CIAT and ILRI, Brisbane, Australia. Web. http://www.tropicalforages.info/ . 10 July 2012.	1.a. Likely not as it has caused mortality to chickens (monogastric). 1.b. Pod linear to slightly falcate, 20-60 x 6-9 mm with broad sutures, 15-20 seeded, septa 7.5-10 mm apart, glabrous, hanging vertically, indehiscent. Seed subreniform, 6.5 mm x 5 mm x 205-3 mm, dark brown. 2. Generally well accepted by monogastrics.
7.07	1. Heering, J.H. & R.C. Gutteridge. 1992. <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poiret[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Mannelje, L't and R.M. Jones (eds.). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. Http://www.proseanet.org . Accessed 25 June 2012.	No adaptations that would suggest that it could attach itself. 1. Pod linear to slightly falcate, 20-60 x 6-9 mm with broad sutures, 15-20 seeded, septa 7.5-10 mm apart, glabrous, hanging vertically, indehiscent. Seed subreniform, 6.5 mm x 5 mm x 205-3 mm, dark brown. 1.b.
7.08	1.a-b. Heering, J.H. & R.C. Gutteridge. 1992. <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poiret[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Mannelje, L't and R.M. Jones (eds.). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. Http://www.proseanet.org . Accessed 25 June 2012. 2. Cook, B.G., et al. 2005. Tropical Forages: an interactive selection tool., CSIRO, DPI&F(Qld), CIAT and ILRI, Brisbane, Australia. Web. http://www.tropicalforages.info/ . 10 July 2012.	1.a Caution should be used when feeding to monogastric animals as it has caused mortality in chickens. 1.b. Pod linear to slightly falcate, 20-60 x 6-9 mm with broad sutures, 15-20 seeded, septa 7.5-10 mm apart, glabrous, hanging vertically, indehiscent. Seed subreniform, 6.5 mm x 5 mm x 205-3 mm, dark brown. 2. Generally well accepted by monogastrics.
8.01		
8.02	1. Heering, J.H. & R.C. Gutteridge. 1992. <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poiret[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Mannelje, L't and R.M. Jones (eds.). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. Http://www.proseanet.org . Accessed 25 June 2012. 2. Cook, B.G., et al. 2005. Tropical Forages: an interactive selection tool., CSIRO, DPI&F(Qld), CIAT and ILRI, Brisbane, Australia. Web. http://www.tropicalforages.info/ . 10 July 2012.	1. Seeds lose their ability after about one year when stored at ambient conditions. 2. Seeds freely, but seed is short-lived, deteriorating rapidly in viability from 1-2 years onwards without low humidity and low temperature storage.
8.03		
8.04	1. Heering, J.H. & R.C. Gutteridge. 1992. <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poiret[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Mannelje, L't and R.M. Jones (eds.). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. Http://www.proseanet.org . Accessed 25 June 2012.	1. Does not tolerate frequent, complete defoliation as this will cause high mortality rates. Initially the sides may be trimmed, then once tree has reached a height of at least 3 m the leader may be cut back to heights of 1.5 m.
8.05		