

Assessment date 25 March 2015

<i>Tecoma capensis</i>--Cape honeysuckle: ALL ZONES		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 Florida's USDA climate zones (0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) North Zone: suited to Zones 8, 9 Central Zone: suited to Zones 9, 10 South Zone: suited to Zone 10	2	
2.02	Quality of climate match data (0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high)	2	
2.03	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)	y	1
2.04	Native or naturalized in habitats with periodic inundation North Zone: mean annual precipitation 50-70 inches Central Zone: mean annual precipitation 40-60 inches South Zone: mean annual precipitation 40-60 inches	y	1
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	n	0
3.03	Weed of agriculture	n	0
3.04	Environmental weed	y	4
3.05	Congeneric weed	y	2
4.01	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	n	0
4.02	Allelopathic	unk	0
4.03	Parasitic	n	0
4.04	Unpalatable to grazing animals	n	-1
4.05	Toxic to animals	n	0
4.06	Host for recognised pests and pathogens	n	0
4.07	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	n	0
4.08	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	n	0
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). North & Central Zones: infertile soils; South Zone: shallow limerock or Histisols.	unk	0
4.11	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y	1
4.12	Forms dense thickets	y	1
5.01	Aquatic	n	0
5.02	Grass	n	0
5.03	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	n	0
5.04	Geophyte	n	0
6.01	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	n	0
6.02	Produces viable seed	y	1

6.03	Hybridizes naturally	unk	-1
6.04	Self-compatible or apomictic	n	-1
6.05	Requires specialist pollinators	n	0
6.06	Reproduction by vegetative propagation	y	1
6.07	Minimum generative time (years)	2	0
7.01	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y	1
7.02	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y	1
7.03	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	n	-1
7.04	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y	1
7.05	Propagules water dispersed	n	-1
7.06	Propagules bird dispersed	n	-1
7.07	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	n	-1
7.08	Propagules dispersed by other animals (internally)	n	-1
8.01	Prolific seed production	unk	-1
8.02	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	n	-1
8.03	Well controlled by herbicides	unk	1
8.04	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation or cultivation	y	1
8.05		?	
Total Score		9	
Implemented Pacific Second Screening		n/a	
Risk Assessment Results		High	

section	# questions answered	satisfy minimum?
A		11 yes
B		10 yes
C		20 yes
total		41 yes

	Reference	Source data
1.01		cultivated, but no evidence of selection for reduced weediness
1.02		
1.03		
2.01	1. PERAL NAPPFAST Global Plant Hardiness (http://www.nappfast.org/Plant_hardiness/NAPPFAST%20Global%20zones/10-year%20climate/PLANT_HARDINESS_10YR%20lgn.tif). 2. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?409896 (7 March 2015).	No computer analysis was performed. 1. Global hardiness zone: 8, 9, 10, 11, 12; equivalent to USDA Hardiness zones: 8a: to -12.2 °C (10 °F) USDA Zone 8b: to -9.4 °C (15 °F) USDA Zone 9a: to -6.6 °C (20 °F) 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 11a: to USDA Zone (40 °F) USDA Zone 11b: to (45 °F) USDA Zone 12a: to (50 °F) USDA Zone 12b: to (55 °F). . 2. Native to AFRICA South Tropical Africa: Mozambique, Southern Africa: South Africa - Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga; Swaziland
2.02		
2.03	1. Köppen-Geiger climate map (http://www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/11/1633/2007/hess-11-1633-2007.pdf).	1. Distribution in the native/cultivated range occurs in Aw, Csb, Cfa, Cfb Cwb, Bwk, Bwh, Bsk Bsw
2.04	World Bank http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportal/index.cfm?page=country_historical_climate&ThisRegion=Africa&ThisCCode=ZAF (3-11-2015)	Annual rainfall falls within 11-60 inches in South Africa
2.05	1. Oviedo Prieto R, Herrera Oliver P, Caluff MG, et al., 2012. National list of invasive and potentially invasive plants in the Republic of Cuba - 2011. (Lista nacional de especies de plantas invasoras y potencialmente invasoras en la República de Cuba - 2011.) Bissea: Boletín sobre Conservación de Plantas del Jardín Botánico Nacional de Cuba, 6(Special Issue 1):22-96 2. Invasive Plant Atlas http://www.invasiveplantatlas.org/subject.html?sub=27756#sources (3-11-2015) 3. Ian Popay, Paul D.Champion, Trevor James (2010). An illustrated guide to common weeds of New Zealand. New Zealand Plant Protection Society	1. Introduced to Cuba 2. Introduced in Southern California 3. Introduced to New Zealand
3.01	1. The University of Queensland. Special edition of Environmental Weeds of Australia for Biosecurity Queensland. http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/080c0106-040c-4508-8300-0b0a06060e01/media/Html/Tecoma_capensis.htm (3-11-2015) 2. Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk http://www.hear.org/pier/species/tecoma_capensis.htm (4-6-2015) 3. Invasive Species Specialist Group http://www.issg.org/database/species/ecology.asp?si=1591&fr=1&sts=&%20ang=TC&ver=print&prtflag=false (4-6-2015)	1. Widely naturalised in the coastal districts of eastern Australia (i.e. throughout eastern Queensland, in the coastal districts of central and northern New South Wales, and in eastern Victoria). 2. Reported occasionally naturalizing in tropical America 3. Naturalised in Australia
3.02	Top Tropicals http://toptropicals.com/html/toptropicals/plant_wk/tecomaria.htm (4-6-2015)	This is a fast growing sprawling plant that, if left unpinned, puts out long stems and becomes almost a vine that needs some kind of support. Tecomaria can be grown against a wall, where it can cover large areas if manually attached.
3.03		no evidence

3.04	1. The University of Queensland. Special edition of Environmental Weeds of Australia for Biosecurity Queensland. http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/080c0106-040c-4508-8300-0b0a06060e01/media/Html/Tecoma_capensis.htm (3-11-2015) 2. T.E.R:R.A.I.N - Taranaki Educational Resource: Research, Analysis and Information Network http://www.terrain.net.nz/friends-of-te-henui-group/weeds/tecoma-capensis-cape-honeysuckle.html (4-6-2015)	1. Cape honeysuckle (<i>Tecoma capensis</i>) is regarded as an environmental weed in Queensland and New South Wales. 2. In New Zealand <i>Tecoma capensis</i> in some areas is classed as a weed due to its scrambling habit. Wild plants can form dense thickets that smother other plants.
3.05	1. Holm, LeRoy G. A Geographical Atlas of World Weeds. Malabar, FL: Krieger Pub., 1991. Print. 2. The University of Queensland. Special edition of Environmental Weeds of Australia for Biosecurity Queensland. http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/03030800-0b07-490a-8d04-0605030c0f01/media/Html/Tecoma_stans.htm (4-6-2015)	1. <i>Tecoma stans</i> is a principle weed in Argentina 2. Yellow bells (<i>Tecoma stans</i>) is regarded as an environmental weed in Queensland and New South Wales, and as a minor or potential environmental weed in the Northern Territory and Western Australia.
4.01	Flora of Pakistan http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=5&taxon_id=242414464 (4-6-2015)	These features are not mentioned in the species description.
4.02		no evidence
4.03	1. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?409896 (7 March 2015).	Family: Bignoniaceae, not a parasitic family
4.04		no evidence
4.05		no evidence
4.06	1. GeorgeD.Butler,Jr.,andT.J.Henebery, Mar-1993, Sweetpotato Whitefly Natural Enemies: Parasite Surveys in Urban Areas and Cotton Fields and Identification of a New Predato. College of Agriculture, University of Arizona (Tucson, AZ) 2. Glawe, D. A., Barlow, T., and Matheron, M. E. 2010. First report of powdery mildew of <i>Tecoma capensis</i> caused by <i>Erysiphe peruviana</i> in North America. Online. Plant Health Progress doi:10.1094/PHP-2010-0315-04-BR. 3. Royal Horticultre Society https://www.rhs.org.uk/Plants/55791/Tecoma-capensis/Details?returnurl=%2Fplants%2Fsearch-results%3Fcontext%3Db%25253D1510%252526hf%25253D10%252526l%25253Den%252526s%25253Ddesc%252528plant_merged%252529%252526sl%25253Dplants%26s%3Ddesc(plant_merged)%26form-mode%3Dtrue%26page%3D155%26aliaspath%3D%252fplants%252fsearch-results (4-6-2015)	Host to many pests/pathogens, but none are significant crop pests1. One sample from cape honeysuckle had 900 parasites/min. 2. The present report documents the occurrence of the powdery mildew fungus <i>Erysiphe peruviana</i> (Syd.) U. Braun & S. Takam. on <i>T. capensis</i> in Arizona. Powdery mildew was observed on a specimen plant growing in a private garden in Yuma, Yuma Co., AZ, in April of 2008 and 2009. The disease was apparent until about mid-May. Disease signs included effuse, whitish colonies on adaxial leaf surfaces. Infections occurred on foliage receiving little or no direct sunlight, and no significant damage occurred. Infected leaflets and leaves eventually abscised. No new infections were observed after early May. 3. Susceptible to glasshouse red spider mite and glasshouse whitefly
4.07		no evidence
4.08		no evidence
4.09	1. National Biodiversity Institute http://www.plantzafrika.com/planttuv/tecomarcap.htm (4-6-2015) 2. University of Arizona Pima County Cooperative Extension https://ag.arizona.edu/pima/gardening/aridplants/Tecomaria_capensis.html (4-6-2015) 3. About.com http://treesandshrubs.about.com/od/commonshrubs/p/Growing-Cape-Honeysuckle-Tecomaria-capensis.htm (4-6-2016)	1. Cape honeysuckle can be planted in semi-shade to full sun. 2. Exposure: full sun to part shade 3. Some light shade is acceptable, but this tropical plant does prefer full sun.

4.10	1. Plant Lust http://plantlust.com/plants/tecoma-capensis-aurea/ (4-8-2015) 2. USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service Soils, Global Soil Regions Map http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_MEDIA/nrcs142p2_050722.jpg (4-8-2015)	1. Clay, Well-Drained, Rich, Sandy/Gritty 2. Soil region overlap for small parts of Central and North Florida. [Evidence of soil preference lacking]
4.11	1. Ian Popay, Paul D.Champion, Trevor James (2010). An illustrated guide to common weeds of New Zealand. New Zealand Plant Protection Society 2. National Tropical Botanical Garden http://ntbg.org/plants/plant_details.php?plantid=11838 (3-11-2015) 3. Royal Horticultre Society https://www.rhs.org.uk/Plants/55791/Tecoma-capensis/Details?returnurl=%2Fplants%2Fsearch-results%3Fcontext%3Db%25253D1510%252526hf%25253D10%252526l%25253Den%252526s%25253Ddesc%25252528plant_merged%25252529%252526sl%25253Dplants%26s%3Ddesc(plant_merged)%26form-mode%3Dtrue%26page%3D155%26aliaspath%3D%252fplants%252fsearch-results (4-6-2015)	1. can form large, smothering, impenetrable thickets. 2. This climbing shrub is native to South Africa. 3. climbing
4.12	1. Ian Popay, Paul D.Champion, Trevor James (2010). An illustrated guide to common weeds of New Zealand. New Zealand Plant Protection Society 2. T.E.R:R.A.I.N - Taranaki Educational Resource: Research, Analysis and Information Network http://www.terrain.net.nz/friends-of-te-henui-group/weeds/tecoma-capensis-cape-honeysuckle.html (4-6-2015) 3. San Marcos Growers http://www.smgrowers.com/products/plants/plantdisplay.asp?plant_id=2629 (4-6-2015)	1. can form large, smothering, impenetrable thickets. 2. Wild plants can form dense thickets that smother other plants. 3. As branches root where they touch the ground this plant can become a wide thicket if not maintained
5.01		Family: Bignoniaceae
5.02		Family: Bignoniaceae
5.03		no evidence, not a woody plant
5.04	Flora of Pakistan http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=5&taxon_id=242414464 (4-6-2015)	These features are not in the species description
6.01		no evidence
6.02	1. Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk http://www.hear.org/pier/species/tecoma_capensis.htm (4-6-2015) 2. T.E.R:R.A.I.N - Taranaki Educational Resource: Research, Analysis and Information Network http://www.terrain.net.nz/friends-of-te-henui-group/weeds/tecoma-capensis-cape-honeysuckle.html (4-6-2015)	1. Propagated by seed. 2. Dispersal is by seeds from its 6 cm long, flattened, and leathery capsules.
6.03		no evidence
6.04	Useful Tropical Plants Database http://tropical.theferns.info/viewtropical.php?id=Tecoma+capensis (4-6-2015)	A dioecious species, both male and female forms need to be grown if fruit and seed are required
6.05	1. The Gardener http://www.thegardener.co.za/kb/article.php?id=1027 (4-8-2015) 2. National Biodiversity Institute http://www.plantzafrica.com/planttuv/tecomarcap.htm (4-6-2015) 3. Useful Tropical Plants Database http://tropical.theferns.info/viewtropical.php?id=Tecoma+capensis (4-6-2015)	1. The tubular flowers are borne in terminal clusters and contain abundant nectar that attracts sunbirds and insects. 2. It is often planted specifically to attract birds and butterflies. 3. Pollinated by birds and insects

6.06	1. Ian Popay, Paul D.Champion, Trevor James (2010). An illustrated guide to common weeds of New Zealand. New Zealand Plant Protection Society 2. National Biodiversity Institute http://www.plantzafrika.com/planttuv/tecomarcap.htm (4-6-2015) 3. Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk http://www.hear.org/pier/species/tecoma_capensis.htm (4-6-2015)	1. Tends to spread if left untrimmed because its long shoots root at the tips. 2. Tecoma capensis is widely cultivated and very easy to propagate. It can be propagated from cuttings or by removing rooted suckers during the active growth phase. 3. Also reproduces from runners, rooting wherever they touch the ground
6.07	SFGATE http://homeguides.sfgate.com/long-cape-honeysuckle-grow-after-propagating-43226.html (4-6-2015)	The plant grows fast usually flowering in the second year
7.01	1. Ian Popay, Paul D.Champion, Trevor James (2010). An illustrated guide to common weeds of New Zealand. New Zealand Plant Protection Society 2. The University of Queensland. Special edition of Environmental Weeds of Australia for Biosecurity Queensland. http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/080c0106-040c-4508-8300-0b0a06060e01/media/Html/Tecoma_capensis.htm (3-11-2015) 3. Useful Tropical Plants Database http://tropical.theferns.info/viewtropical.php?id=Tecoma+capensis (4-6-2015)	1. Wild plants result from layering, and from discarded material which has rooted 2. HABITAT : ruderal/disturbed, urban areas 3. it is cultivated in many gardens, parks and arboreta
7.02	1. Ian Popay, Paul D.Champion, Trevor James (2010). An illustrated guide to common weeds of New Zealand. New Zealand Plant Protection Society 2. Glawe, D. A., Barlow, T., and Matheron, M. E. 2010. First report of powdery mildew of Tecoma capensis caused by Erysiphe peruviana in North America. Online. Plant Health Progress doi:10.1094/PHP-2010-0315-04-BR. 3. South African National Biodiversity Institute http://www.plantzafrika.com/planttuv/tecomarcap.htm (4-6-2015)	1. A common hedge plant in parts of NZ. 2. Tecoma capensis (Thunb.) Lindl. (Bignoniaceae, common name: Cape honeysuckle), native to southern Africa, is grown as an ornamental plant in warm regions of the USA. 3. Tecoma capensis is an ornamental garden plant commonly used for screening and decorative purposes. It can also be trimmed to form a hedge. It is often planted specifically to attract birds and butterflies. The powdered bark of this attractive garden plant is used as a traditional medicine to relieve pain and sleeplessness.
7.03		no evidence of common proximity to produce operations.
7.04	1. Brisbane City Council Weed Identification Tool http://weeds.brisbane.qld.gov.au/weeds/cape-honeysuckle-tecoma-capensis (3-11-2015) 2. The Seed Site http://theseedsite.co.uk/sdwind.html (4-8-2015)	1. Uses wind dispersal 2. Winged seeds that disperse by wind
7.05		no evidence
7.06		no evidence
7.07	Invasive Species Specialist Group http://www.issg.org/database/species/ecology.asp?si=1591&fr=1&sts=&%20ang=TC&ver=print&prtflag=false (4-6-2015)	no evidence of attachment
7.08		no evidence
8.01	Invasive Species Specialist Group http://www.issg.org/database/species/ecology.asp?si=1591&fr=1&sts=&%20ang=TC&ver=print&prtflag=false (4-6-2015)	Fruit are narrow linear capsules 7-18 cm long, containing many winged seeds [Internet comments suggest this plant does produce prolific seed, but comprehensive and verifiable information on the seed is lacking]
8.02		no evidence
8.03		lack of evidence
8.04	1. Useful Tropical Plants Database http://tropical.theferns.info/viewtropical.php?id=Tecoma+capensis (4-6-2015) 2. About.com http://treesandshrubs.about.com/od/commonshrubs/p/Growing-Cape-Honeysuckle-Tecomaria-capensis.htm (4-6-2016)	1. good regrowth ability after pruning 2. Cut it back to the ground every 3-4 years in the spring(or as needed) to help keep it from sprawling.
8.05		