**Adenanthera pavonina**

**Common name**

peacock tree (English), kulalis (English, Guam), pitipitio (English, French Polynesia), vaivainivavalangi (English, Fiji), metekam (English, Kosrae), kulaes (English, Guam), kolales (English, Guam), red sandalwood tree (English), telentundalei (English, Palau), la'aulopa (English, American Samoa), lopa (English, American Samoa), carolina (Portuguese, Brazil), olho-de-pavão (Portuguese, Brazil), segavé (Portuguese, Brazil), falso-sândalo (Portuguese, Brazil), peacock flower-fence (English), coral bean tree (English), red bead tree (English), false wili wili (English), bead tree (English), mwetkwem (English, Kosrae), bois de condori (French), kaike (English, Pohnpei), paina (English, French Polynesia), culalis (English, Guam), vaivai (English, Fiji), lerendamu (English, Fiji), metkem (English, Kosrae), metkam (English, Kosrae), lera (English, Fiji), pomea (English, Fiji), colales (English, Guam), telengtúngd (English, Palau)

**Synonym**

*Adenanthera polita*, Miq

*Adenanthera gersenii*, Scheffer

**Similar species**

**Summary**

A medium-sized tree up to 15m high, Adenanthera pavonina is native to India and Malaysia. It has been planted extensively throughout the tropics as an ornamental and has become naturalised in many countries. It invades intact, undisturbed hardwood forests as well as disturbed sites and can quickly form large colonies.

**Notes**

*Adenanthera pavonina* is reported to be very invasive in American Samoa and widespread on Kosrae.

**System:** Terrestrial
Uses
Cultivated as an ornamental; *Adenanthera pavonina* is used for food, medicine, furniture, and fuelwood. The bright-red seeds are used for ornaments and sometimes for food. In the Caribbean, the bright red seeds produced by this tree are known as "jumbie" beads. They are also called "Circassian" seeds. Also, a red dye obtained from the wood is used by Brahmins to mark religious symbols on their forehead.

Habitat Description
*Adenanthera pavonina* prefers neutral to slightly acidic soils but will grow on a variety of soils in moist and seasonally moist tropical climates. It is common throughout the lowland tropics up to 300-400 m. Optimal plant growth occurs in areas with precipitation ranging between 3000-5000mm.

Reproduction
*Adenanthera pavonina* reproduces by seed, trees produce large quantities of seed.

General Impacts
*Adenanthera pavonina* invades intact, undisturbed hardwood forests as well as disturbed sites and can quickly form large colonies.

Management Info
Preventative measures: A Risk Assessment of *Adenanthera pavonina* for Hawai‘i and other Pacific islands was prepared by Dr. Curtis Daehler (UH Botany) with funding from the Kaulunani Urban Forestry Program and US Forest Service. The alien plant screening system is derived from Pheloung et al. (1999) with minor modifications for use in Pacific islands (Daehler et al. 2004). The result is a score of 7 and a recommendation of: "Likely to cause significant ecological or economic harm in Hawai‘i and on other Pacific Islands as determined by a high WRA score, which is based on published sources describing species biology and behaviour in Hawai‘i and/or other parts of the world."

Pathway
Principal source: Pacific Islands Ecosystems at Risk, (PIER).

Compiler: IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)

Review:

Publication date: 2006-03-23

ALIEN RANGE
FULL ACCOUNT FOR: *Adenanthera pavonina*

**BRAZIL**

**CAMEROON**

**CHAD**

**CONGO, THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE**

**COOK ISLANDS**

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

**FRENCH GUIANA**

**GHANA**

**GUADELOUPE**

**GUINEA-BISSAU**

**HAITI**

**INDONESIA**

**KIRIBATI**

**MALDIVES**

**MARTINIQUE**

**MAYOTTE**

**MONTSERRAT**

**MYANMAR**

**NIGERIA**

**NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS**

**PALAU**

**PHILIPPINES**

**REUNION**

**SAMOA**

**SEYCHELLES**

**SOLOMON ISLANDS**

**SURINAME**

**TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF**

**TONGA**

**UNITED STATES**

**WALLIS AND FUTUNA**

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

13 references found for *Adenanthera pavonina*

**Management information**


**Summary:** A study on the use of a screening system to assess proposed plant introductions to Hawaii or other Pacific Islands and to identify high-risk species used in horticulture and forestry which would greatly reduce future pest-plant problems and allow entry of most nonpests.

European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), 2006. Guidelines for the management of invasive alien plants or potentially invasive alien plants which are intended for import or have been intentionally imported. EPPO Bulletin 36 (3), 417-418.


**Summary:** Available from: http://www.spc.int/pps/PestInfos/PestInfo51_Aug04.pdf [Accessed May 20 2005]

PIER (Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk), 2003. *Adenanthera pavonina*

**Summary:** Ecology, synonyms, common names, distributions (Pacific as well as global), management and impact information.


Summary: List of prohibited species in Miami-Dade County.


Summary: This database compiles information on alien species from British Overseas Territories.

Available from: http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-3660 [Accessed 10 November 2009]

General information

Summary: Tableau synthétique des plantes exotiques de Mayotte classés en fonction de leur niveau d envahissement.


Summary: Taxonomic information, plus distribution and common names.


ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System), 2004. Online Database Adenanthera pavonina

Summary: An online database that provides taxonomic information, common names, synonyms and geographical jurisdiction of a species. In addition links are provided to retrieve biological records and collection information from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) Data Portal and bioscience articles from BioOne journals.


Van-C. Adkins, Richard. 1993. A quick guide to useful nitrogen fixing trees from around the world. NFTA 96-01.

Summary: A good report on the biology and various other characteristics of Adenanthera pavonina.