Tecoma capensis **System:** Terrestrial

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Plantae	Magnoliophyta	Magnoliopsida	Scrophulariales	Bignoniaceae

Common name Cape Honeysuckle (English), Bignone (French), Bouquet (French), jasmin du Cap (French), ‘i‘iwi haole (Hawaiian, Hawaiian Islands), técome (French), chèvrefeuille du Cap (French)

Synonym *Tecomaria capensis* , (Thunb.) Spach
Tecomaria capensis , subsp. *capensis*
Tecomaria capensis , subsp. *nyassae*
Bigonia capensis

Similar species

Summary *Tecoma capensis* consists of two subspecies within its native range; *Tecoma capensis* subsp. *capensis* which is found in South Africa, Swaziland and Mozambique, and *Tecoma capensis* subsp. *nyassae* which is found in Tanzania, The Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique. It is not known which subspecies however is that which is becoming invasive worldwide. Various countries have identified the species in their invasive species plans; Anguilla, Australia and New Zealand, however it is only on the island of Rangitoto in Auckland, New Zealand, where specific actions have been identified to contain the species. In Tanzania the species is found to have spread from unknown introduction around the Amani Botanical Gardens. Evidence from this study and from studies in New Zealand and Queensland, Australia suggests that the species spreads and becomes naturalised from being planted as an ornamental within landscaped areas.

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Species Description
Native in tropical Africa, *Tecoma capensis* subsp. *nyassae* has a longer calyx than southern species *Tecoma capensis* subsp. *capensis*; over 10mm compared to up to 8mm. Also the tropical specimens can be easily recognised by their more vigourous growth and larger leaves with more and larger leaflets. *T. capensis* subsp. *nyassae* tends to grow as a tree, reaching heights of up to 7m, where as *T. capensis* subsp. *capensis* grows more as a shrub (Brummitt, 1974). *T. capensis* is described by Whistler (2000; pp. 451-452; as seen in PIER, 2010) as \"a vine-like shrub or shrub. Leaves odd-pinnately compound, opposite, leaflets of five to nine, blades ovate to round, 1-4 cm long with toothed margins. It flowers continuously through the year; flowers several, borne in short terminal racemes or narrow panicles. Corolla of fused petals, funnel-shaped, curved, 4-6 cm long, two-lipped with five oblong spreading lobes, bright orange or scarlet. Fruit are narrow linear capsules 7-18 cm long, containing many winged seeds\"

Notes
Brummitt (1974) notes that eight species have been described in the *Tecomaria* genus, divided into five northen species and three southern species. Brenan (1954; as decribed in Brummitt, 1974) sunk the five northern species into one, *T. nyassae* (Oliv.) K. Schum., and White (1962; as described in Brummitt, 1974) sunk the three southern species into *T. capensis* (Thunb.) Spach.

Uses
Tecoma capensis is typically used for ornamental purposes (Healy, 1958; Queensland Herbarium, 2002; Dawson *et al*, 2008).

Habitat Description
Tecoma capensis thrives in wet or dry areas and prefers a well-drained, fertile soil with a pH of 5.5-6.5\" (Staples & Herbst, 2005; p. 189; as seen in PIER, 2010).

Reproduction
Tecoma capensis reproduces via both seed and runner (which root wherever they touch the ground) (Staples & Herbst, 2005; p. 189; as seen in PIER, 2010)

General Impacts
Various countries have identified *Tecoma capensis* in their invasive species plans; Anguilla, Australia and New Zealand. Specific actions have been identified to contain the species on the island of Rangitoto in Auckland, New Zealand (Wotherspoon & Wotherspoon, 2002). In Tanzania the species is found to have spread from unknown introduction around the Amani Botanical Gardens (Dawson *et al*, 2008). Evidence from this study and from studies in New Zealand (Healy, 1958) and Queensland, Australia (Queensland Herbarium, 2002) suggests that the species spreads and becomes naturalised from being planted as an ornamental within landscaped areas.

Management Info
Preventative measures: A Risk Assessment of *Tecoma capensis* 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 6 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.\"
Several other countries, Anguilla, Australia and New Zealand, have identified *T. capensis* within their invasive species plans. Specific actions have been identified to contain the species on the island of Rangitoto in Auckland, New Zealand (Wotherspoon & Wotherspoon, 2002). This includes containing the species to a zero-density over 5 years, and eradicating the species over a long-term of 15 years (Wotherspoon & Wotherspoon, 2002).
The Queensland Herbarium has created a \"ranked list\" of \"Invasive Naturalised Plants in Southeast Queensland\". *T. capensis* is ranked 166, with an invasiveness score of 4 out of 5 (5 highest; 3 moderate) and described as a small tree that has escaped from ornamental and landscape conditions (Queensland Herbarium, 2002)

Principal source:

Compiler: IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) with support from the Overseas Territories Environmental Programme (OTEP) project XOT603, a joint project with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment

Review:

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ALIEN RANGE

[1] ANGOLA **[1]** ANGUILLA

[2] AUSTRALIA
[1] COOK ISLANDS
[1] GUAM
[1] MALAWI
[2] NEW ZEALAND
[1] PUERTO RICO
[1] SAINT HELENA
[1] UNITED STATES
[1] CONGO, THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE
[1] GIBRALTAR
[1] INDIA
[1] NEW CALEDONIA
[1] NIUE
[1] REUNION
[1] TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF
[1] ZAMBIA

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Summary: This compilation of information sources can be sorted on keywords for example: Baits & Lures, Non Target Species, Eradication, Monitoring, Risk Assessment, Weeds, Herbicides etc. This compilation is at present in Excel format, this will be web-enabled as a searchable database shortly. This version of the database has been developed by the IUCN SSC ISSG as part of an Overseas Territories Environmental Programme funded project XOT603 in partnership with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment. The compilation is a work under progress, the ISSG will manage, maintain and enhance the database with current and newly published information, reports, journal articles etc.

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