Cinchona pubescens

System: Terrestrial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kingdom</th>
<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plantae</td>
<td>Magnoliophyta</td>
<td>Magnoliopsida</td>
<td>Rubiales</td>
<td>Rubiaceae</td>
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Common name

- hoja de zambo (Spanish, Ecuador), quinoa (Spanish, Ecuador), roja (Spanish, Ecuador), rosada (Spanish, Ecuador), quinine (English), chinarindenbaum (German), Roter Chinarindenbaum (German), red cinchona (English), quinquina (French), cascarilla (Spanish, Ecuador), hoja ahumada (Spanish, Ecuador), arbre à quinine (French)

Synonym

- Cinchona chomeliana, (Weddell)
- Cinchona cordifolia, (Mutis)
- Cinchona decurrentifolia, (Pavón in Howard)
- Cinchona hirsuta, (Ruiz & Pavón)
- Cinchona lechleriana, (Schlechtendal)
- Cinchona lutea, (Pavón in Howard)
- Cinchona microphylla, (Mutis ex Lamb)
- Cinchona ovata, (Ruiz & Pavón)
- Cinchona pelalba, (Pavón ex DC)
- Cinchona pelletieriana, (Weddell)
- Cinchona platyphylla, (Weddell)
- Cinchona purpurascens, (Weddell)
- Cinchona purpurea, (Ruiz & Pavón)
- Cinchona rosulenta, (Howard ex Weddell)
- Cinchona rotundifolia, (Pavón ex Lambert)
- Cinchona rufinervis, (Weddell)
- Cinchona succirubra, (Pavón ex Klotzsch)

Similar species

- Cinchona calisaya, Cinchona ledgeriana, Cinchona officinalis

Summary

Cinchona pubescens is a widely cultivated tropical forest tree which invades a variety of forest and non-forest habitats. It spreads by wind-dispersed seeds and vegetatively via multiple suckers up to several metres away from original tree once it is established. C. pubescens replaces and outshades native vegetation.

view this species on IUCN Red List

Species Description

*Cinchona pubescens* is a small to rather large tree up to 10m high. Its bark tends to turn reddish when cut. Leaves are shaped from broadly elliptic or oval to broadly oblong, are rather thin, conspicuously veined, somewhat pubescent beneath and turn red with age while persisting on the tree. Flowers are in large panicles, pink and fragrant (white to light pink in Galápagos); capsules ovoid fusiform, 2-3cm long, walls firm (PIER, 2002).
Lifecycle Stages
In the Galápagos, Cinchona pubescens flowers and fruits almost all year round with peak flowering from August to October and peak fruiting from December to March. Experiments have shown that seeds are viable in the soil for less than a year (Rentería, 2002).

Uses
The bark of Cinchona pubescens is used for extraction of quinine compounds. In Galápagos, poles from large trees are used for construction. However, it is not used to make boards (Heinke Jager, pers. Comm., 2005).

Habitat Description
In its native range in Ecuador, Cinchona pubescens grows in volcanic soil rich in organic matter but also in very rocky areas, where the roots are exposed to the air. It grows best in disturbed habitats, especially in areas where vegetation was burnt (Acosta-Solís 1945)

Reproduction
Cinchona pubescens spreads rapidly by wind-dispersed seeds. It grows fast (1-2m per year) and produces seed from the age of 4 years. C. Pubescens also produces suckers from roots, and re-sprouts readily from damaged stems. Enormous quantities of small seeds are produced. In Galápagos, saplings grow about 1 metre per year, adult trees however show less growth. Seed production has been observed in small trees of 1.8m height, 1.5cm DBH and 2 years old (H. Jäger, unpubl. Data). Experiments in Galápagos have shown that most seeds do not spread more than about 15m (rarely up to 30m) from the mother plant (Rentería 2002). Despite these findings, the actual distribution suggests a greater rate of spread, considering its original point distribution in 1946 and current distribution of 11000 ha, which represents a likely rate of expansion of 95m or more per year (assuming circular area of occupation).

Nutrition
Cinchona pubescens exhibits an association with arbuscular mycorrhizae. It grows well on acid volcanic soils.

General Impacts
Rapid spread, fast growth and growth habit (tree with dense canopy) of C. pubescens result in fast invasion and replacement of native vegetation in naturally treeless environments. Shrub and herb layers experience dramatic loss of species diversity, with very few species able to grow below canopy.
Management Info

Preventative measures: A Risk Assessment of Cinchona pubescens 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 9 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."

Physical: Manual methods, including felling adults and pulling out ("grubbing") of stumps and saplings, have mixed success. This option is reasonably effective if all roots greater than 2cm in diameter are removed. Removal of saplings is effective, but adult trees can resprout from cut stumps. De-barking is ineffective, even if bark removed from up to 1m of stem: bark regrows and repairs wound, and tree survives.

Chemical: Buddenhagen et al. (2004) undertook a review of control methods used to manage C. pubescens in the Galapagos National Park over three decades; a variety of herbicides and application methods were tested. The study found that a mixture of picloram and metsulfuron (240 and 15g ai/L, respectively) killed 73 to 100% of trees when applied to connecting machete cuts around the circumference of tree trunks (‘hack and squirt’) at concentrations of 5, 10 and 25% in water, with large trees requiring higher concentrations. The authors indicate that although this mixture was effective when applied using other methods, ‘hack and squirt’ was the least labour intensive. The authors suggest that this treatment plan could be used effectively in other locations like Hawaii and Tahiti where C. pubescens is invasive and being controlled.

The Weed Control Methods Handbook provides you with detailed information about the tools and techniques available for controlling invasive plants, or weeds, in natural areas. This Handbook is divided into eight chapters, covering a range of different control methods: manual, mechanical, promoting competition from native plants, grazing, biocontrol, herbicides, prescribed fire, solarization, flooding, and other, more novel, techniques. Each control method has advantages and disadvantages in terms of its effects against the target weed(s), impacts to untargeted plants and animals, risks to human health and safety, and costs.

Pathway

Introduced as a medicinal plant to Galapagos by private farmers, as cash crop.

Principal source: Pacific Islands Ecosystems at Risk (PIER), 2002. Cinchona pubescens Vahl, Rubiaceae

Jean-Yves Meyer, Délégation à la Recherche, Papeete, Tahiti, French Polynesia

Compiler: IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group

Updates with support from the Overseas Territories Environmental Programme (OTEPP) project XOT603, a joint project with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment

Review:

Pubblication date: 2010-10-04

ALIEN RANGE

[3] ECUADOR
[1] UNITED STATES
[2] FRENCH POLYNESIA

Red List assessed species 1: VU = 1;

Laterallus spilonotus VU

BIBLIOGRAPHY

26 references found for Cinchona pubescens

Management information

**Summary:** Analysis of the cost of controlling the invasive quinine tree Cinchona pubescens Vahl in the highlands of Santa Cruz Island, Galapagos.


**Summary:** A review of past efforts to control C. pubescens in the Galapagos Islands and a discussion on the results of a test of a variety of herbicides and selective application methods.


**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:** 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.


**Summary:** Evaluates the impact on native vegetation in the Miconia and Fern-sedge Zones. Reveals drastic reduction in species diversity under canopy of quinine trees, including severe effects on many endemic plant species.


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


**Summary:** Gives information on the distribution, density, phenology, seed dispersal and seed longevity of C. pubescens in the Galápagos National Park and the agricultural zone. Furthermore, it gives results of chemical control experiments, using different control techniques and different herbicides.

**Summary:** An illustrated guide providing practical information for the effective control of the worst invasive plant species in Galapagos. Designed for farmers and other land managers, it describes manual and chemical control methods. It also includes 8 species that are potential problems for Galapagos. Language: Spanish.

Una guía con ilustraciones que provee información para el control efectivo de las peores plantas invasoras en Galápagos. Se describen métodos de control manual y químicos, también incluye 8 especies que potencialmente podrían ser un problema para Galápagos. Lenguaje: Español.


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General information


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**Summary:** Base de données sur le fleur de Polynésie Française.


**Summary:** An online database that provides taxonomic information, common names, synonyms and geographical jurisdiction of a species.

Hoffmann, O. 1974. Contributions to the flora and vegetation of the Galapagos Islands. III. Five new floristic records. Botanisk Notiser 127:

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Available from: http://www.hear.org/pier/species/cinchona_pubescens.htm

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Summary: Resource that includes the distribution of invasive species throughout the Pacific Islands.


Summary: Dissertation: Vanquin, V, on a study of the ecology and invasion dynamics of the quinine tree Cinchona pubescens in rainforests of Tahiti.