

Family: *Passifloraceae*

Taxon: *Passiflora foetida*

Synonym: *Passiflora foetida* var. *arizonica* Killip
Passiflora foetida var. *hibiscifolia* (Lam.) Kili
Passiflora foetida var. *hastata* (Bertol.) Mast
Passiflora foetida var. *hispidata* (DC. ex Planch)
Passiflora hastata Bertol.
Passiflora hibiscifolia Lam.
) *Passiflora hispidata* DC. ex Triana & Planch.

Common Name: running pop
stinking granadilla
stinking passionflower
wild water-lemon
love-in-a-mist

Questionnaire :	current 20090513	Assessor:	Patti Clifford	Designation: H(HPWRA)
Status:	Assessor Approved	Data Entry Person:	Patti Clifford	WRA Score 26
101	Is the species highly domesticated?		y=-3, n=0	n
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?		y=1, n=-1	
103	Does the species have weedy races?		y=1, n=-1	
201	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"		(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
202	Quality of climate match data		(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)		y=1, n=0	y
204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates		y=1, n=0	y
205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?		y=-2, ?=-1, n=0	y
301	Naturalized beyond native range		y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205	y
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed		n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed		n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	y
304	Environmental weed		n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	y
305	Congeneric weed		n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	y
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs		y=1, n=0	n
402	Allelopathic		y=1, n=0	
403	Parasitic		y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals		y=1, n=-1	n
405	Toxic to animals		y=1, n=0	y
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens		y=1, n=0	y
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans		y=1, n=0	
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems		y=1, n=0	n

409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	y=1, n=0	y
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y=1, n=0	y
411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	y
412	Forms dense thickets	y=1, n=0	n
501	Aquatic	y=5, n=0	n
502	Grass	y=1, n=0	n
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y=1, n=0	n
504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	y=1, n=0	n
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	y=1, n=0	n
602	Produces viable seed	y=1, n=-1	y
603	Hybridizes naturally	y=1, n=-1	y
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y=1, n=-1	y
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	n
607	Minimum generative time (years)	1 year = 1, 2 or 3 years = 0, 4+ years = -1	
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y=1, n=-1	y
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y=1, n=-1	y
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	y=1, n=-1	y
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y=1, n=-1	n
705	Propagules water dispersed	y=1, n=-1	y
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	y
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y=1, n=-1	n
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y=1, n=-1	y
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	y=1, n=-1	
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y=1, n=-1	
803	Well controlled by herbicides	y=-1, n=1	n
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y=1, n=-1	y
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1	

Designation: H(HPWRA)

WRA Score 26

Supporting Data:

101	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] No evidence of domestication.
102	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Species naturalized where grown? N/A]
103	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Species have weedy races? N/A]
201	2011. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) [Online Database Index]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s)? 2 High] Native range: United States - Texas, Arizona; Mexico - Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas, Zacatecas, Colima, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan, Morelos, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, Veracruz; Belize; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Mexico - Chiapas, Tabasco, Yucatan; Nicaragua; Panama; Belize; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Mexico - Chiapas, Tabasco, Yucatan; Nicaragua; Panama; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas; Cuba; Dominica; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Hispaniola; Jamaica; Martinique; Montserrat; Puerto Rico; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Bolivia; Colombia; Ecuador [incl. Galapagos]; Peru; Argentina; Chile; Paraguay; Uruguay.
202	2011. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) [Online Database Index]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	[Quality of climate match data? 2 High] Native range: United States - Texas, Arizona; Mexico - Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas, Zacatecas, Colima, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan, Morelos, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, Veracruz; Belize; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Mexico - Chiapas, Tabasco, Yucatan; Nicaragua; Panama; Belize; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Mexico - Chiapas, Tabasco, Yucatan; Nicaragua; Panama; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas; Cuba; Dominica; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Hispaniola; Jamaica; Martinique; Montserrat; Puerto Rico; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Bolivia; Colombia; Ecuador [incl. Galapagos]; Peru; Argentina; Chile; Paraguay; Uruguay.
203	2004. Ulmer, T./MacDougal, J. M.. <i>Passiflora: Passionflowers of the World</i> . Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Broad climate suitability? Yes] <i>Passiflora foetida</i> has a wide native range.
204	1999. Wagner, W.L./Herbst, D.R./Sohmer, S.H.. <i>Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii</i> . Revised edition.. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climate(s)? Yes] "In Hawaii naturalized and common in disturbed sites, especially on dry rock outcrops, a'a' lava, and in sandy soils, 0-500 m, on Ni'ihau, Kaua'i, O'ahu, Maui, and Hawai'i"
204	2011. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) [Online Database Index]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climate(s)? Yes] Native range: United States - Texas, Arizona; Mexico - Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas, Zacatecas, Colima, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan, Morelos, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, Veracruz; Belize; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Mexico - Chiapas, Tabasco, Yucatan; Nicaragua; Panama; Belize; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Mexico - Chiapas, Tabasco, Yucatan; Nicaragua; Panama; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas; Cuba; Dominica; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Hispaniola; Jamaica; Martinique; Montserrat; Puerto Rico; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Bolivia; Colombia; Ecuador [incl. Galapagos]; Peru; Argentina; Chile; Paraguay; Uruguay.
205	2007. Land Protection Queensland Government. Fact sheet invasive plants and animals: stinking passion flower <i>Passiflora foetida</i> . The State of Queensland (Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries), http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/documents/Biosecurity_Env	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] Introduced to Queensland.
205	2010. Pacific Ecosystems at Risk (PIER). <i>Passiflora foetida</i> . http://www.hear.org/pier/species/passiflora_foetida.htm	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] Pantropical weed.
301	1999. Wagner, W.L./Herbst, D.R./Sohmer, S.H.. <i>Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii</i> . Revised edition.. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "In Hawaii naturalized and common in disturbed sites, especially on dry rock outcrops, a'a' lava, and in sandy soils, 0-500 m, on Ni'ihau, Kaua'i, O'ahu, Maui, and Hawai'i"

302	2007. Land Protection Queensland Government. Fact sheet invasive plants and animals: stinking passion flower <i>Passiflora foetida</i> . The State of Queensland (Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries), http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/documents/Biosecurity_Env	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? No] "Though less common in south-east Queensland than the other weedy passion fruit species (corky passion and white passion), stinking passion flower is an invasive environmental weed which can be found invading forest edges, coastal vegetation, roadsides and disturbed areas." [scored as an environmental weed 3.04]
303	1997. Holm, L.G.. World weeds: natural histories and distribution. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, NY	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? Yes] <i>Passiflora foetida</i> is the number one weed of maize in some regions of Malaysia and is a serious weed of rubber in Indonesia and Malaysia. It is a principal weed of coconut in New Guinea and elsewhere in the Pacific region, of maize in Thailand, of cotton in Peru and Thailand of dryland crops in Sarawak, of oil palm in Indonesia, of sugarcane in Australia and Thailand, and of taro in Samoa.
303	2007. Blanckaert, I./Vancraeynest, K./Swennen, R.L./Espinosa-Garcia, F.J./ Pinero, D./Lira-Saade, R.. Non-crop resources and the role of indigenous knowledge in semi-arid production of Mexico. Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment. 119: 39-48.	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? Yes] In this study, weed flora associated with small-scale farming in the semi-arid Tehuaca'n-Cuicatla'n Biosphere Reserve (Mexico) was investigated. <i>Passiflora foetida</i> was noted as an agricultural weed that climbed on standing crops and caused direct damage. It was difficult to eradicate especially in maize and lime fields.
304	2007. Land Protection Queensland Government. Fact sheet invasive plants and animals: stinking passion flower <i>Passiflora foetida</i> . The State of Queensland (Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries), http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/documents/Biosecurity_Env	[Environmental weed? Yes] "Though less common in south-east Queensland than the other weedy passion fruit species (corky passion and white passion), stinking passion flower is an invasive environmental weed which can be found invading forest edges, coastal vegetation, roadsides and disturbed areas."
305	1992. LaRosa, A.M.. The status of banana poka in Hawaii In: Alien plant invasions in native ecosystems of Hawaii. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu	[Congeneric weed? Yes] <i>Passiflora mollissima</i> is an invasive weed in Hawaii, where it outcompetes and smothers native vegetation.
401	1999. Wagner, W.L./Herbst, D.R./Sohmer, S.H.. Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. Revised edition.. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	[Produces spines, thorns, or burrs? No] Vines. Leaves with blades 2.3-7.2 cm long, 2-6 cm wide, strongly to weakly lobed, hispid-hirsute (hairs short or long) margins and petioles pubescent with glandular hairs, giving the plant a foetid odor, stipules and bracts deeply pinnately dissected.
402	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Allelopathic?] Unknown.
403	1999. Wagner, W.L./Herbst, D.R./Sohmer, S.H.. Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. Revised edition.. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	[Parasitic? No]
404	2009. Lima dos Santos, L./Ramos, M.A./Izidio da Silva, S./Ferreira de Sales, M./Paulino de Albuquerque, U.. Caatinga ethnobotany: anthropogenic landscape modification and useful species in Brazil's semi-arid northeast. Economic Botany. 6: 363-374. http://w	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? No] <i>Passiflora foetida</i> is used as a forage in Pernambuco, Brazil.
405	1997. Holm, L.G.. World weeds: natural histories and distribution. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, NY	[Toxic to animals? Yes] "The plant contains cyanogenetic glycosides (yielding HCN upon hydrolysis) in all above-ground parts of the plants except fully ripe fruits. The highest concentration of HCN is in leaves and immature fruits and these are alleged to have caused the death of goats and fowl in Queensland, Australia."
406	1975. Leggat, F.W./Teakle, D.S.. <i>Passiflora foetida</i> , a widespread host of passionfruit woodiness virus in Queensland. 4: 22-23. http://www.springerlink.com/content/n302pr20671036k6/fulltext.pdf	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? Yes] <i>Passiflora foetida</i> is a host of passionfruit woodiness virus.
406	2011. Wikipedia. Passionfruit woodiness virus. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passionfruit_woodiness_virus	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens?] Because of its affect on the fruit and plant growth, PWV is considered one of the most economically important of the many viruses that have been found infecting <i>Passiflora</i> spp.
407	2007. Land Protection Queensland Government. Fact sheet invasive plants and animals: stinking passion flower <i>Passiflora foetida</i> . The State of Queensland (Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries), http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/documents/Biosecurity_Env	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans?] <i>Passiflora foetida</i> contains cyanic acid and is suspected to be poisonous to people and livestock.

407	2007. Mohanasundari, C./Natarajan, D./Srinivasan, K./Umamaheswari, S./Ramachandran, A.. Antibacterial properties of <i>Passiflora foetida</i> L. - a common exotic medicinal plant. <i>African Journal of Biotechnology</i> . 6: 2650-2653.	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans?] "Traditionally, the fresh or dried whole plants as well as their preparations are accepted for medicinal use in America, Germany, France, and other European countries for the treatment of nervous anxiety." [medicinal]
408	1999. Wagner, W.L./Herbst, D.R./Sohmer, S.H.. <i>Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii</i> . Revised edition.. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] Vine.
408	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] No evidence of fire hazard.
409	1997. Holm, L.G.. <i>World weeds: natural histories and distribution</i> . John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, NY	[Shade tolerant at some stage of its life? Yes] "In plantation crops of the tree habit the weed tends to be most severe in mature plantings where there is some shade."
410	1997. Holm, L.G.. <i>World weeds: natural histories and distribution</i> . John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, NY	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Yes] <i>Passiflora foetida</i> thrives on many soil types, including peat, and prefers moist tropical areas and wet seasons in Australia and Hawaii, while frequenting drier areas in Fiji.
411	1999. Wagner, W.L./Herbst, D.R./Sohmer, S.H.. <i>Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii</i> . Revised edition.. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? Yes] Vine.
412	1999. Wagner, W.L./Herbst, D.R./Sohmer, S.H.. <i>Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii</i> . Revised edition.. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	[Forms dense thickets? No] Vine.
501	1999. Wagner, W.L./Herbst, D.R./Sohmer, S.H.. <i>Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii</i> . Revised edition.. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	[Aquatic? No] Vine. Terrestrial.
502	1999. Wagner, W.L./Herbst, D.R./Sohmer, S.H.. <i>Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii</i> . Revised edition.. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	[Grass? No] Passifloraceae.
503	1999. Wagner, W.L./Herbst, D.R./Sohmer, S.H.. <i>Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii</i> . Revised edition.. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	[Nitrogen-fixing woody plant? No] Vine. Passifloraceae.
504	1999. Wagner, W.L./Herbst, D.R./Sohmer, S.H.. <i>Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii</i> . Revised edition.. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	[Geophyte? No] Vine. No underground storage organs.
601	2004. Ulmer, T./MacDougal, J. M.. <i>Passiflora: Passionflowers of the World</i> . Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] No evidence.
602	1997. Holm, L.G.. <i>World weeds: natural histories and distribution</i> . John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, NY	[Produces viable seed? Yes] <i>Passiflora foetida</i> reproduces only by seed.
603	1999. Wagner, W.L./Herbst, D.R./Sohmer, S.H.. <i>Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii</i> . Revised edition.. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	[Hybridizes naturally? Yes] "Killip (1938) recognized 38 varieties of this species, and more than one may have been introduced to Hawaii, where extensive hybridization has occurred."
604	2004. Ulmer, T./MacDougal, J. M.. <i>Passiflora: Passionflowers of the World</i> . Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Yes] <i>Passiflora foetida</i> can pollinate itself with its own pollen.
605	2004. Ulmer, T./MacDougal, J. M.. <i>Passiflora: Passionflowers of the World</i> . Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] <i>Passiflora foetida</i> can pollinate itself with its own pollen. [no pollinator required]
606	1997. Holm, L.G.. <i>World weeds: natural histories and distribution</i> . John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, NY	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? No] Reproduces only by seed.

607	2004. Ulmer, T./MacDougal, J. M.. <i>Passiflora: Passionflowers of the World</i> . Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Minimum generative time (years)?] Some forms of <i>Passiflora foetida</i> are annuals.
701	1997. Holm, L.G.. <i>World weeds: natural histories and distribution</i> . John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, NY	[Propagules dispersed unintentionally? Yes] <i>Passiflora foetida</i> tends to infest work roads and field borders and the weed may spread into crops. It is common on seashores, river banks, bushland, highway borders, wastelands, and seeks out disturbed areas.
702	2011. Dave's Garden. Plantfiles: running pop, lov-in-a-mist, stinking passion flower, passion vine - <i>Passiflora foetida</i> . http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/1194/	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] According to Dave's Garden, 3 vendors have <i>Passiflora foetida</i> for sale.
702	2011. Tropilab Inc.. <i>Passiflora foetida</i> - wild maracuja. http://www.tropilab.com/passiflora-foetida.html	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] Tropilab Inc. has seeds of <i>Passiflora foetida</i> for sale.
703	1997. Holm, L.G.. <i>World weeds: natural histories and distribution</i> . John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, NY	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? Yes] <i>Passiflora foetida</i> is the number one weed of maize in some regions of Malaysia and is a serious weed of rubber in Indonesia and Malaysia. It is a principal weed of coconut in New Guinea and elsewhere in the Pacific region, of maize in Thailand, of cotton in Peru and Thailand of dryland crops in Sarawak, of oil palm in Indonesia, of sugarcane in Australia and Thailand, and of taro in Samoa.
704	1999. Wagner, W.L./Herbst, D.R./Sohmer, S.H.. <i>Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii</i> . Revised edition.. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] Fruit - berries globose.
705	1997. Holm, L.G.. <i>World weeds: natural histories and distribution</i> . John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, NY	[Propagules dispersed by water? Yes] <i>Passiflora foetida</i> is common on seashores, river banks, bushland, highway borders, wastelands, and seeks out disturbed areas.
706	1997. Holm, L.G.. <i>World weeds: natural histories and distribution</i> . John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, NY	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "The seeds are eaten by birds and may be carried long distances."
707	1999. Wagner, W.L./Herbst, D.R./Sohmer, S.H.. <i>Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii</i> . Revised edition.. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] Fruit - berries globose [no means of external attachment].
708	1997. Holm, L.G.. <i>World weeds: natural histories and distribution</i> . John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, NY	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Yes] "The seeds are eaten by birds and may be carried long distances."
801	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Prolific seed production?] Unknown.
802	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Evidence that a persistent seed bank is formed?] Unknown.
803	1997. Holm, L.G.. <i>World weeds: natural histories and distribution</i> . John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, NY	[Well controlled by herbicides? No] <i>Passiflora</i> has not been well controlled in many trials with standard herbicides.
804	2011. Plant care.com. Plant care <i>Passiflora</i> species. http://www.plant-care.com/passiflora-species.html	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] "The passiflora can be trained up and around to frame an indoor window. Or grow one in a tub outdoors in summer, prune it severely after flowering, and bring it indoors for the winter." [genus level description]
805	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies introduced locally? Unknown]