

**Family:** *Portulacaceae*

**Taxon:** *Talinum paniculatum*

**Synonym:** *Portulaca paniculata* Jacq. (basionym)  
*Portulaca patens* L.  
*Talinum patens* Juss.

**Common Name:** fameflower  
pink baby's breath  
jewels of Opar

<b>Questionnaire :</b>	current 20090513	<b>Assessor:</b>	Chuck Chimera	<b>Designation:</b> H(HPWRA)
<b>Status:</b>	Assessor Approved	<b>Data Entry Person:</b>	Chuck Chimera	<b>WRA Score 16</b>
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)	y
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)	n
305	Congeneric weed		n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs		y=1, n=0	n
402	Allelopathic		y=1, n=0	n
403	Parasitic		y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals		y=1, n=-1	
405	Toxic to animals		y=1, n=0	n
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens		y=1, n=0	n
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans		y=1, n=0	n
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	n
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	y
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	
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	1
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y=1, n=-1	
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y=1, n=-1	y
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	y=1, n=-1	
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y=1, n=-1	
705	Propagules water dispersed	y=1, n=-1	n
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	n
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y=1, n=-1	y
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y=1, n=-1	
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	
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 16

---

**Supporting Data:**

101	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.	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] No evidence
102	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	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.	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 2-high] "Native to tropical America, southwestern United States, and the West Indies;"
202	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.	[Quality of climate match data 2-high] "Native to tropical America, southwestern United States, and the West Indies;"
203	2004. Grubben, G.J.H.. Vegetables. Volume 2 of Plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility) Yes] "In tropical Africa <i>Talinum paniculatum</i> locally naturalized, usually in cultivated land and roadsides, sometimes in forest edges, up to 2200 m altitude." [Elevation range exceeds 1000 m, demonstrating a degree of environmental versatility]
204	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.	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "Native to tropical America, southwestern United States, and the West Indies; naturalized at least on Kauai, Oahu and Hawaii."
205	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] "... <i>T. paniculatum</i> has been widely introduced elsewhere."
301	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.	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "Native to tropical America, southwestern United States, and the West Indies; naturalized at least on Kauai, Oahu and Hawaii."
301	2000. Oppenheimer, H.L./Bartlett, R.T.. New plant records from Maui, O'ahu, and the Hawai'i Islands. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers. 64: 1-10.	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] " <i>Talinum paniculatum</i> (Jacq.) Gaertn. New island record. Sparingly naturalized at least on Kauai, O'ahu, and Hawai'i (Wagner et al., 1999: 1075), it is now known from Maui as well. Material examined: MAUI: West Maui, Lahaina District, 'Alaaloa, volunteers in yard, 12 m, 29 Oct 1998, Oppenheimer H109808."
301	2004. Grubben, G.J.H.. Vegetables. Volume 2 of Plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "...native to tropical America, but is now a pantropical weed. It occurs scattered throughout tropical Africa, and is locally cultivated as a vegetable in Ghana and Nigeria...In tropical Africa <i>Talinum paniculatum</i> locally naturalized, usually in cultivated land and roadsides, sometimes in forest edges, up to 2200 m altitude."
301	2008. Foxcroft, L.C./Richardson, D.M./Wilson, J.R.U.. Ornamental Plants as Invasive Aliens: Problems and Solutions in Kruger National Park, South Africa. Environmental Management. 41: 32-51.	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "Table 2. Ornamental alien plant species recorded per camp in the Kruger National Park, indicating the number of camps in which each species has been recorded, as well as mode of introduction" [Talinum paniculatum ... Evidence of naturalization? Yes]
302	1995. Conn, B.J. (ed. ). Handbooks of the flora of Papua New Guinea, vol. 3. Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, Australia	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? Yes] "...occurring from sea level to about 50 m elevation as a weed in villages or along roadsides" [Fiji]

302	2011. Dave's Gardern. PlantFiles: Jewels of Opar, Fame Flower - <i>Talinum paniculatum</i> . <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/777/">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/777/</a>	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? Yes] "On Jan 6, 2009, pyecombe from Laurel, DE wrote: For two years I was in love with this plant then the third year it totally took over my garden. It is terribly invasive and the huge carrot-like roots are impossible to pull out by hand. Don't give any to your friends or they might not speak to you any more!... On May 15, 2008, ceejaytown from The Woodlands, TX (Zone 9a) wrote: I admired this sweet little plant in someone's garden, and she was so kind as to give me some. (Shame on her.) This plant reseeds freely and the plants quickly develop a huge tuber that is difficult to dig up. Before I knew it, it was all over the place. I had to move to get rid of it. Never again!... On Jul 15, 2002, Cocomo from San Juan, PR (Zone 10b) wrote: This plant has some small pink flowers and succulent leaves, that appeal to some gardeners. However watch out for this is an invasive plant due to its ability to produce hundreds of minute seeds on its tiny fruits. Do not plant in the yard since they will take over the place and you will be pulling them like weeds over the next couple of years. If you want to grow this do so in a pot, where there is no danger of spreading the seeds around. The roots looks kind of nice, like Ginseng (but they are not, of course), but that's about the only nice thing I find about this plant. They are hard to get rid of! I live in zone 10. "
303	2009. Freitas, F.C.L./Medeiros, V.F.L.P./Grangeiro, L.C./Silva, M.G.O./Nascimento, P.G.M.L./Nunes, G.H.. Weed interference in cowpea. <i>Planta Daninha</i> . 27(2): 241-247.	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? Yes] "This work aimed to determine the periods of weed interference in cowpea ( <i>Vigna unguiculata</i> ), sown under the conventional system in July 2007. The experiment was arranged in randomized blocks, with the treatments consisting of periods of control or intercropping of the weeds with the crop. In the first group, the bean crop remained free of weed interference in the periods 0-09, 0-18, 0 27, 0-36, 0-45 and 0-60 (harvest). .In the second group, the bean crop remained under interference from the time of emergence up to the same periods previously described. The critical period of weed interference prevention (CPIP) was from 11 to 35 days after crop emergence. Weed interference reduced the final stand, number of pods per plant, and grain yield up to 90%." [ <i>Talinum paniculatum</i> reduces cowpea yields]
303	2010. Gomes, G.L.G.C./Ibrahim, F.N./Macedo, G.L./Nobrega, L.P./Alves, E.. Weed community assessment in the banana culture. <i>Planta Daninha</i> . 28(1): 61-68.	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? Possibly] "There are several weeds that develop associated with banana, as spiderwort ( <i>Commelina diffusa</i> ), nutsedge ( <i>Cyperus</i> spp.) maria-fat ( <i>Talinum paniculatum</i> ), sour ( <i>Oxalis</i> sp.) rubin and ( <i>Leonorus sibiricus</i> ) (Alves, 2005)." [Translated from Portuguese. No description of impacts on banana cultivation given]
303	2010. Soares, I.A.A./Freitas, F.C.L./Negreiros, M.Z./Freire, G.M./Aroucha, E.M.M./Grangeiro, L.C./Lopes, W.A.R./Dombroski, J.L.D.. Weed interference in carrot yield and quality. <i>Planta Daninha</i> . 28(2): 247-254.	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? Yes] "ABSTRACT This work aimed to evaluate weed interference in yield and quality of carrots ( <i>Daucus carota</i> ). An experiment was carried out in a randomized block design, with four replications. The treatments were composed of six periods of weed control (0-12, 0-24, 0-36, 0-48, 0-60 and 0-72 days after emergence (DAE)). The characteristics evaluated were: yield of commercial roots, total soluble solids (TSS), total titratable acidity (TTA), vitamin C, TSS/TTA ratio and pH of roots. The commercial root yields decreased with weed interference, with weed control being required until 36 DAE. Root TSS rates and vitamin C did not vary with weed interference. The presence of weeds for a longer period increased pH and TSS and decreased TSS/TTA ratios." [ <i>Talinum paniculatum</i> reduces carrot yields]
304	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Environmental weed? No] Mostly a disturbance weed [See 3.02] and a weed of agriculture [See 3.03]
305	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. <a href="http://www.hear.org/gcw/">http://www.hear.org/gcw/</a>	[Congeneric weed? Potentially] Several <i>Talinum</i> species listed as naturalized or weeds, but evidence of impacts is lacking
401	1961. Duke, J.A.. Flora of Panama. Part IV. Fascicle IV. <i>Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden</i> . 48(1): 1-106.	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Herbaceous plants, erect, slender, glabrous throughout, the root often thick and fleshy. Leaves alternate, broadly elliptic to obovoid, rarely oblanceolate, 4-13 cm. long, 1.5-5.5 cm. broad, acute to obtuse at the apex, cuneate or attenuate at the base, plane, petiole 3-15 mm. long."
402	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Allelopathic? No evidence] "... <i>T. paniculatum</i> has been widely introduced elsewhere." [Broad distribution as a weed and a cultivated plant, but no evidence of allelopathy mentioned in the literature]
403	1961. Duke, J.A.. Flora of Panama. Part IV. Fascicle IV. <i>Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden</i> . 48(1): 1-106.	[Parasitic? No] "Herbaceous plants, erect, slender, glabrous throughout, the root often thick and fleshy." [Portulacaceae or Talinaceae]
404	2004. Grubben, G.J.H.. Vegetables. Volume 2 of Plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? Unknown] "The shoots and leaves of <i>Talinum paniculatum</i> are added to stews and soups, e.g. in Ghana, Nigeria, and DR Congo. They are also eaten as a vegetable in tropical America." [Palatable to humans, so probably palatable to animals]

405	2004. Grubben, G.J.H.. Vegetables. Volume 2 of Plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Toxic to animals? No] No evidence
405	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Toxic to animals? No] No evidence
406	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? No evidence]
406	2008. Ten Minute Gardening. Talinum paniculatum (Jewels of Opar). The Official Blog of Bert's Bloomers, <a href="http://bertsbloomers.com/talinum-paniculatum-jewels-of-opar/">http://bertsbloomers.com/talinum-paniculatum-jewels-of-opar/</a>	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? No evidence] "Pests: insect resistant Diseases: disease resistant"
407	2004. Grubben, G.J.H.. Vegetables. Volume 2 of Plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] "The shoots and leaves of Talinum paniculatum are added to stews and soups, e.g. in Ghana, Nigeria, and DR Congo. They are also eaten as a vegetable in tropical America." [Used for human consumption with no evidence of toxicity]
408	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.	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] "Erect, fleshy perennial herbs 3-8 dm tall." [No evidence in Hawaii. Fleshy plant probably unlikely to burn]
408	2004. Grubben, G.J.H.. Vegetables. Volume 2 of Plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] No evidence in Africa
409	2004. Grubben, G.J.H.. Vegetables. Volume 2 of Plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Yes] "In cultivation, it prefers well-drained, moist soil rich in organic matter, and full sun. It is drought and shade tolerant."
410	2011. Learn 2 Grow. Talinum paniculatum. <a href="http://www.learn2grow.com/plants/talinum-paniculatum/">http://www.learn2grow.com/plants/talinum-paniculatum/</a>	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Yes] "Soil pH: Acidic, Neutral; Loam, Sand"
411	1961. Duke, J.A.. Flora of Panama. Part IV. Fascicle IV. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden. 48(1): 1-106.	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] "Herbaceous plants, erect, slender, glabrous throughout, the root often thick and fleshy"
412	2000. Oppenheimer, H.L./Bartlett, R.T.. New plant records from Maui, O'ahu, and the Hawai'i Islands. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers. 64: 1-10.	[Forms dense thickets? No] "Sparingly naturalized at least on Kaua'i, O'ahu, and Hawai'i (Wagner et al., 1999: 1075), it is now known from Maui as well." [No evidence from Hawaiian Islands]
412	2004. Grubben, G.J.H.. Vegetables. Volume 2 of Plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Forms dense thickets? No] No evidence from Africa
501	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.	[Aquatic? No] "Herbaceous plants, erect, slender, glabrous throughout, the root often thick and fleshy." [terrestrial]
502	1961. Duke, J.A.. Flora of Panama. Part IV. Fascicle IV. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden. 48(1): 1-106.	[Grass? No] Portulacaceae or Talinaceae
503	1961. Duke, J.A.. Flora of Panama. Part IV. Fascicle IV. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden. 48(1): 1-106.	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] "Herbaceous plants, erect, slender, glabrous throughout, the root often thick and fleshy" [Portulacaceae or Talinaceae]
504	1961. Duke, J.A.. Flora of Panama. Part IV. Fascicle IV. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden. 48(1): 1-106.	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? Yes] "Herbaceous plants, erect, slender, glabrous throughout, the root often thick and fleshy" [thick and fleshy root, but not a true geophyte]
504	2011. Learn 2 Grow. Talinum paniculatum. <a href="http://www.learn2grow.com/plants/talinum-paniculatum/">http://www.learn2grow.com/plants/talinum-paniculatum/</a>	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? Yes] "In subtropical climates the plant is evergreen and becomes quite large with a deep brittle taproot, making eradication difficult. In areas with cool winters it goes dormant and resprouts in spring." [Functionally a geophyte]
601	1961. Duke, J.A.. Flora of Panama. Part IV. Fascicle IV. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden. 48(1): 1-106.	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] No evidence

602	1961. Duke, J.A.. Flora of Panama. Part IV. Fascicle IV. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden. 48(1): 1-106.	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "Capsule ovoid to globose, 3-5 mm. long, 3-5 mm. in diameter; seeds strongly reniform, 0.75-1.0 mm. in diameter, the testa minutely striate, black, indistinctly strophiolate."
603	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Hybridizes naturally? Unknown]
604	2003. Morales, C.L./Galetto, L.. Influence of Compatibility System and Life Form on Plant Reproductive Success. Plant Biology. 5(5): 567-573.	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Yes] "Table 1. Breeding system and natural fruit set of a sample of 32 species growing in the Chaco Serrano forests." [Talinum paniculatum is listed as SC: self-compatible]
604	2003. Valerio, R./Ramirez, N.. Exogamic depression and reproductive biology of Talinum paniculatum (Jacq.) Gaertner (Portulacaceae). Acta Botánica Venezuelica. 26: 111-124.	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Yes] "The proportion of fruit and seed produced by self pollination was significantly higher than the proportion produced by cross-pollination which suggest that high levels of autogamy may be associated with outbreeding depression, favouring genotypes highly adapted to small forest fragments located in urban areas."
605	2003. Valerio, R./Ramirez, N.. Exogamic depression and reproductive biology of Talinum paniculatum (Jacq.) Gaertner (Portulacaceae). Acta Botánica Venezuelica. 26: 111-124.	[Requires specialist pollinators? No. No evidence] "The reproductive biology of Talinum paniculatum (Portulacaceae), a hermaphrodite herb in a remnant of semideciduous forest in Caracas, Venezuela, was studied. Pollination biology, breeding system, and fruit and seed set were determined. The flowers were actinomorphic, yellowish, small, and live for only four hours. These floral traits were correlated with the pollinator types and sizes, which were represented by bees from different families (Apidae and Halictidae)."
605	2008. Hardy, P.B./Dennis, R.L.H.. Shifting butterfly habitats and biotope accompany use of alien nectar sources after deforestation. Acta Zoologica Sinica. 54(1): 77-83.	[Requires specialist pollinators? No. No evidence] "Table 1 Status of flowering plants in Rizal Province, Philippines, used by butterflies as nectar sources" [Includes the introduced T. paniculatum, which is widely naturalized and is able to produce seed within its introduced range]
606	2004. Grubben, G.J.H.. Vegetables. Volume 2 of Plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? No] "It Is propagated by seed or cuttings."
607	2003. Dequan, L./Gilbert, M.G.. Flora of China Vol.5 - Portulacaceae. Missouri Botanical Garden and Harvard University Herbaria, Beijing & St. Louis	[Minimum generative time (years)? 1] "Herbs annual or perennial, 30-100 cm."
701	1995. Conn, B.J. (ed. ). Handbooks of the flora of Papua New Guinea, vol. 3. Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, Australia	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally? Possibly] "...a weed in villages or along roadsides"
701	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.	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally? Possibly] "Capsules reddish, globose, ca. 3 mm long, 3-valved. Seeds black, glossy, ca. 0.9-1.2 mm long, the surface minutely tuberculate" [Possible due to small size, although no means of external attachment]
702	2004. Grubben, G.J.H.. Vegetables. Volume 2 of Plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "...cultivated as a garden ornamental and pot plant."
703	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? Possibly] A weed of some cultivated crops, so potentially may contaminate produce. Direct evidence not found.
704	2003. Valerio, R./Ramirez, N.. Exogamic depression and reproductive biology of Talinum paniculatum (Jacq.) Gaertner (Portulacaceae). Acta Botánica Venezuelica. 26: 111-124.	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? Possibly over short distances] "When it opens, the fruit exposes the seeds which fall to the ground or are taken to three feet by the wind." [Translation from Spanish. Short distance wind dispersal]
705	2003. Valerio, R./Ramirez, N.. Exogamic depression and reproductive biology of Talinum paniculatum (Jacq.) Gaertner (Portulacaceae). Acta Botánica Venezuelica. 26: 111-124.	[Propagules water dispersed? No] "When it opens, the fruit exposes the seeds which fall to the ground or are taken to three feet by the wind."
706	1961. Duke, J.A.. Flora of Panama. Part IV. Fascicle IV. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden. 48(1): 1-106.	[Propagules bird dispersed? No] "Capsule ovoid to globose, 3-5 mm. long, 3-5 mm. in diameter; seeds strongly reniform, 0.75-1.0 mm. in diameter, the testa minutely striate, black, indistinctly strophiolate." [Not fleshy-fruited]
707	2003. Valerio, R./Ramirez, N.. Exogamic depression and reproductive biology of Talinum paniculatum (Jacq.) Gaertner (Portulacaceae). Acta Botánica Venezuelica. 26: 111-124.	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? Yes] "Although biotic dispersal agents were not observed , seeds are apparently adapted for dispersal by ants. A little flesh remains very close to the funiculus, which was rich in fats in the histochemical test with Sudan III, a typical characteristic of ant species" [Translated from Spanish]

708	2006. Jolaosho, A.O./Olanite, J.A./Onifade, O.S./Oke, A.O.. Seed in the faeces of ruminant animals grazing native pastures under semi-intensive management in Nigeria. <i>Tropical Grasslands</i> . 40: 79–83.	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Possibly] "While seed recovered from cattle faeces was from a wider range of species than from sheep and goats, it is not possible to draw many conclusions on animal preferences as the different animal species grazed different areas, and small ruminants may have digested some seed to a greater extent than cattle. It is significant that <i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> was recovered from all animal species and <i>P. maximum</i> , <i>Brachiaria deflexa</i> , <i>Digitaria horizontalis</i> , <i>Cyperus</i> spp., <i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> , <i>Amaranthus</i> spp. and <i>Talinum triangulare</i> were eaten by at least 2 species. This provides useful information on the grazing preferences of the different species. However, as mentioned earlier, some species were immature during the collection period so seed was not available for consumption and these species do not appear as having been consumed. While this study has provided" [Related species consumed and potentially dispersed by cattle]
801	2004. Grubben, G.J.H.. <i>Vegetables. Volume 2 of Plant resources of tropical Africa</i> . PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m <sup>2</sup> )> Unknown] "There are about 5000 seeds per g."
802	1999. Miller, P.M.. Effects of Deforestation on Seed Banks in a Tropical Deciduous Forest of Western Mexico. <i>Journal of Tropical Ecology</i> . 15(2): 179-188.	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Unknown] "Table 2. Dicot species germinating from reference forest soils (RF), pre-burn (Pre), 1-d post-burn (1-d), and 1-y post-burn (1-y) soils. All plants were identified by E. J. Lott, University of California, Riverside; parentheses indicate a tentative identification." [Talinum paniculatum did not germinate one year after a fire. May not form a persistent seed bank, or fire may effect seed viability]
802	2008. Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. Seed Information Database (SID). Version 7.1. <a href="http://data.kew.org/sid/">http://data.kew.org/sid/</a>	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Unknown] "Storage Behaviour: Orthodox Storage Conditions: Long-term storage under IPGRI preferred conditions at RBG Kew, WP. Oldest collection 18 years; germination change 99 to 100%, 13 years, 1 collection" [Unknown from field conditions]
803	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] No information on herbicide efficacy was found
804	2011. Learn 2 Grow. <i>Talinum paniculatum</i> . <a href="http://www.learn2grow.com/plants/talinum-paniculatum/">http://www.learn2grow.com/plants/talinum-paniculatum/</a>	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] "In subtropical climates the plant is evergreen and becomes quite large with a deep brittle taproot, making eradication difficult. In areas with cool winters it goes dormant and resprouts in spring. Use this perennial with caution in the rockery or mixed border, where seedlings can be a problem."
805	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally? Unknown]