

Taxon: <i>Peristrophe speciosa</i>	Family: Acanthaceae
Common Name(s): purple rice plant	Synonym(s): <i>Justicia riviniifolia</i> Vis. <i>Strepsiphus speciosus</i> Raf.

Assessor: Chuck Chimera	Status: Assessor Approved	End Date: 31 Oct 2019
WRA Score: 7.0	Designation: H(HPWRA)	Rating: High Risk

Keywords: Naturalized, Tropical Undershrub, Unarmed, Food Dye, Dehiscent

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
101	Is the species highly domesticated?	y=-3, n=0	n
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?		
103	Does the species have weedy races?		
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	?
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		
304	Environmental weed	n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
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		
403	Parasitic	y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals		
405	Toxic to animals	y=1, n=0	n
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens		
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	y=1, n=0	n
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems		
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle		

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)		
411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	n
412	Forms dense thickets		
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		
604	Self-compatible or apomictic		
605	Requires specialist pollinators		
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)		
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y=1, n=-1	y
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant		
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal		
705	Propagules water dispersed		
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	n
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)		
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut		
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)		
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)		
803	Well controlled by herbicides		
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire		
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)		

Supporting Data:

Qsn #	Question	Answer
101	Is the species highly domesticated?	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	No evidence
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	NA
103	Does the species have weedy races?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	NA
201	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"	High
	Source(s)	Notes
	USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2015. Conservation Plant Characteristics - Limnobium spongia. http://plants.usda.gov/java/charProfile?symbol=LISP2 . [Accessed 30 Oct 2015]	"Native: ASIA-TROPICAL Indian Subcontinent: Bhutan; India - Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh; Nepal"
202	Quality of climate match data	High
	Source(s)	Notes
	USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2015. Conservation Plant Characteristics - Limnobium spongia. http://plants.usda.gov/java/charProfile?symbol=LISP2 . [Accessed]	
203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	RogersTreesandShrubs. 2015. <i>Peristrophe speciosa</i> . http://www.rogerstreesandshrubs.com . [Accessed 30 Oct 2015]	[Elevation range exceeds 1000 m, demonstrating environmental versatility] "native of N India, in the foothills of the Himalayas up to 1600 m"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2015. Conservation Plant Characteristics - Limnobiium spongia. http://plants.usda.gov/java/charProfile?symbol=LISP2 . [Accessed 30 Oct 2015]	"Native: ASIA-TROPICAL Indian Subcontinent: Bhutan; India - Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh; Nepal"
205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	?
	Source(s)	Notes
	Grueneberg, H. (1998). Control of Flowering by Temperature and Light Regimes for <i>Fabiana Imbricata</i> Ruiz et Pav. and <i>Peristrophe speciosa</i> (Roxb. Ex. Wall) Nees. <i>Acta Hort.</i> 454: 319-324	" <i>Peristrophe speciosa</i> (Acanthaceae) from Bengalia and India was introduced to Middle Europe in 1841 but after about 80 years this species lost favour and was forgotten."
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	Little information available on cultivation outside native range
301	Naturalized beyond native range	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. 2012. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	" <i>Peristrophe speciosa</i> (Roxb.) Nees Acanthaceae Cultivated 354-N" [Reported to be naturalized in Australia. Hosking, J. (2000-). N.S.W., Department of Agriculture, (pers. comm.)]
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. 2012. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	No evidence
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Dangol, D. R. 2013. Weeds of wheat in Nepal: A literature review. <i>Journal of Natural History Museum</i> 27: 132-178	[Impacts & costs unspecified] "Appendix 1. Weeds reported to occur in wheat in Nepal" [<i>Peristrophe speciosa</i> included in list. Found at a range of 1500-2100 m elevation]
304	Environmental weed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. 2012. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	No evidence
305	Congeneric weed	y

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	Notes
	International Rice Research Institute. 1984. An Overview of Upland Rice Research: Proceedings of the 1982 Bouaké, Ivory Coast, Upland Rice Workshop. Int. Rice Res. Inst., Manila, Philippines	"Appendix. Principal weeds in Ivory Coast." [Includes <i>Peristrophe bicalyculata</i>]
	Efloraofindia. 2015. <i>Peristrophe paniculata</i> . https://sites.google.com/site/efloraofindia/ . [Accessed 30 Oct 2015]	"Common in Delhi as weed in Rainy season."
	Randall, R.P. 2012. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	" <i>Peristrophe paniculata</i> (Forssk.) R.K.Brumitt Acanthaceae Cultivated Refs: 6 1280-I, 1279-I, 1148-N, 1047-I, 85-N, 66-W"
	Reddy, C.S., Bagyanarayana, G., Reddy, K.N. & Raju, V.S. 2008. Invasive Alien Flora of India. US Geological Survey, Reston, VA	" <i>Peristrophe paniculata</i> " ... "Remarks: Aggressive colonizer. Occasional weed of cultivated fields and degraded forests"
	Udayakumar, M., Bharathidasan, E., & Saker, T. (2014). Invasive alien flora of Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu, India. <i>Scholars Academic Journal of Biosciences</i> , 2(4): 295-306	"Table 1. Botanical name, family and nativity of invasive alien species recorded in Thiruvallur district, Tamil" [Includes <i>Peristrophe paniculata</i> . Impacts unspecified]
	Sekar, K. C. (2012). Invasive alien plants of Indian Himalayan region—diversity and implication. <i>American Journal of Plant Sciences</i> , 3: 177-184	"Table 1. Invasive species of Indian Himalayan Region" [Includes <i>Peristrophe paniculata</i>]
	Reddy, C. S. (2008). Catalogue of invasive alien flora of India. <i>Life Science Journal</i> , 5(2): 84-89	"Table 1. List of invasive alien plant species in India" [<i>Peristrophe paniculata</i> included in this table]

401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Bhutan Biodiversity Portal. 2015. <i>Peristrophe speciosa</i> (Roxb.) Nees. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Serbithang, Thimphu, Bhutan. http://biodiversity.bt/species/show/6663 . [Accessed 30 Oct 2015]	"Perennial undershrub with long, leggy, ascending, glabrescent stems 1-2m. Leaves ovate-elliptic, dark green above, 2-11 x 1-1.5cm, acute, cuneate at base, thinly pubescent or glabrescent on both surfaces; petiole 1-2.5cm."

402	Allelopathic	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	Unknown

Qsn #	Question	Answer
403	Parasitic	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Bhutan Biodiversity Portal. 2015. <i>Peristrophe speciosa</i> (Roxb.) Nees. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Serbithang, Thimphu, Bhutan. http://biodiversity.bt/species/show/6663 . [Accessed]	"Perennial undershrub with long, leggy, ascending, glabrescent stems 1-2m." [Acanthaceae. No evidence]

404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Sosef, M.S.M. & van der Maesen, L.J.G. 1997. <i>Peristrophe paniculata</i> (Forsskal) Brummitt[Internet] Record from Proseabase. Faridah Hanum, I & van der Maesen, L.J.G. (Editors). PROSEA (Plant Resources of South-East Asia) Foundation, Bogor, Indonesia. http://www.proseanet.org . [Accessed 30 Oct 2015]	[Possibly. Other species are palatable] " <i>Peristrophe paniculata</i> ... Suitable as a green manure and as a fodder for horses"

405	Toxic to animals	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	The Garden Geeks. 2015. <i>Peristrophe speciosa</i> . http://www.thegardengeeks.com/ . [Accessed 30 Oct 2015]	"Toxic: No"
	Wagstaff, D.J. 2008. International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	No evidence

406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	
	Source(s)	Notes
	The Royal Horticultural Society. 2015. <i>Peristrophe speciosa</i> . https://www.rhs.org.uk . [Accessed 30 Oct 2015]	"Pests: Glasshouse red spider mite, glasshouse whitefly and other glasshouse pests may be a problem Diseases: Generally disease free "
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	Unknown

407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	The Garden Geeks. 2015. <i>Peristrophe speciosa</i> . http://www.thegardengeeks.com/ . [Accessed 30 Oct 2015]	"Toxic: No" ... " Leaves are used to dye food - especially to turn rice purple."
	Wagstaff, D.J. 2008. International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	No evidence

Qsn #	Question	Answer
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	Fire ecology unknown
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	
	Source(s)	Notes
	RogersTreesandShrubs. 2015. <i>Peristrophe speciosa</i> . http://www.rogerstreesandshrubs.com . [Accessed 30 Oct 2015]	"For well-drained soil in sun or part shade"
	Bailey, L.H. 1907. <i>Cyclopedia of American Horticulture</i> . Vol. III. N-Q. The Macmillan Company, New York	"Usually thrives best in partial shade."
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	The Garden Geeks. 2015. <i>Peristrophe speciosa</i> . http://www.thegardengeeks.com/ . [Accessed 30 Oct 2015]	"moist soil,"
	The Royal Horticultural Society. 2015. <i>Peristrophe speciosa</i> . https://www.rhs.org.uk . [Accessed 30 Oct 2015]	"Soil: Loam pH: Neutral"
411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Bhutan Biodiversity Portal. 2015. <i>Peristrophe speciosa</i> (Roxb.) Nees. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Serbithang, Thimphu, Bhutan. http://biodiversity.bt/species/show/6663 . [Accessed 30 Oct 2015]	"Perennial undershrub with long, leggy, ascending, glabrescent stems 1-2m."
412	Forms dense thickets	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	Unknown. No evidence found
501	Aquatic	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Bhutan Biodiversity Portal. 2015. <i>Peristrophe speciosa</i> (Roxb.) Nees. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Serbithang, Thimphu, Bhutan. http://biodiversity.bt/species/show/6663 . [Accessed 30 Oct 2015]	[Terrestrial herb] "Rocky scrub-covered slopes and gullies in river valleys."
502	Grass	n

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	Notes
	USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2015. Conservation Plant Characteristics - Limnobium spongia. http://plants.usda.gov/java/charProfile?symbol=LISP2 . [Accessed 30 Oct 2015]	"Family: Acanthaceae subfamily: Acanthoideae tribe: Justiceae"
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2015. Conservation Plant Characteristics - Limnobium spongia. http://plants.usda.gov/java/charProfile?symbol=LISP2 . [Accessed 30 Oct 2015]	"Family: Acanthaceae subfamily: Acanthoideae tribe: Justiceae"
504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Bhutan Biodiversity Portal. 2015. <i>Peristrophe speciosa</i> (Roxb.) Nees. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Serbithang, Thimphu, Bhutan. http://biodiversity.bt/species/show/6663 . [Accessed 30 Oct 2015]	"Perennial undershrub with long, leggy, ascending, glabrescent stems 1-2m."
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Bhutan Biodiversity Portal. 2015. <i>Peristrophe speciosa</i> (Roxb.) Nees. Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Serbithang, Thimphu, Bhutan. http://biodiversity.bt/species/show/6663 . [Accessed 30 Oct 2015]	No evidence
602	Produces viable seed	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Grueneberg, H. (1998). Control of Flowering by Temperature and Light Regimes for <i>Fabiana Imbricata</i> Ruiz et Pav. and <i>Peristrophe speciosa</i> (Roxb. Ex. Wall) Nees. <i>Acta Hort.</i> 454: 319-324	"Propagation by seeds (germinated after 10 days) and also by cuttings (7 cm long, rooted after 18 days) is very easy throughout the year."
603	Hybridizes naturally	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	Unknown
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	Notes
	Barker, R. M. (1986). A taxonomic revision of Australian Acanthaceae. Journal of the Adelaide Botanic Garden, 9: 1-286	[Unknown. Both self-compatibility & incompatibility are documented in the family] "All Acanthaceae species in Australia possess flowers which appear to be well adapted for cross pollination, although it is probable that these same flowers are also capable of being self pollinated"

605	Requires specialist pollinators	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Barker, R. M. (1986). A taxonomic revision of Australian Acanthaceae. Journal of the Adelaide Botanic Garden, 9: 1-286	"All Acanthaceae species in Australia possess flowers which appear to be well adapted for cross pollination, although it is probable that these same flowers are also capable of being self pollinated" ... "Table 4: Blossom classes of Australian Acanthaceae" [Peristrophe - Probable pollinator = moths, butterflies, ?larger bees]

606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Grueneberg, H. (1998). Control of Flowering by Temperature and Light Regimes for <i>Fabiana Imbricata</i> Ruiz et Pav. and <i>Peristrophe speciosa</i> (Roxb. Ex. Wall) Nees. Acta Hort. 454: 319-324	[No evidence of vegetative spread] "Propagation by seeds (germinated after 10 days) and also by cuttings (7 cm long, rooted after 18 days) is very easy throughout the year."

607	Minimum generative time (years)	1
	Source(s)	Notes
	Grueneberg, H. (1998). Control of Flowering by Temperature and Light Regimes for <i>Fabiana Imbricata</i> Ruiz et Pav. and <i>Peristrophe speciosa</i> (Roxb. Ex. Wall) Nees. Acta Hort. 454: 319-324	"Peristrophe is very fast growing, a well-branched, half-woody shrub with bright violet flowers." ... "Seedlings bloom only after 6 weeks long day (16 h) treatment followed by the same short day conditions used for plants grown from cuttings."

701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Razi, B. A. (1950). A contribution towards the study of the dispersal mechanisms in flowering plants of Mysore (South India). Ecology, 31(2): 282-286	[Unknown] "Active mode of dispersal" ... "The explosive mechanism rests in building peculiar organs (jaculators, etc.) for scattering the seeds." ... "Andrographis, Haplanthus, Gymnostachyum, Lepidagathis, Rungia, Dicliptera, Ecbolium, Justicia, Adhatoda, Rhinacanthus, Peristrophe, Thunbergia, Nelsonia, Meyenia, Staurogyne, Cardanthera, Ruellia, Hygrophila, Micranthus, Dyschoriste, Eranthemum."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	GreenPlantSwap. 2015. <i>Peristrophe speciosa</i> . https://www.greenplantswap.co.uk/plants/14201-peristrophe-speciosa . [Accessed 30 Oct 2015]	"Interest and use: Grown for their flowers"

703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Razi, B. A. (1950). A contribution towards the study of the dispersal mechanisms in flowering plants of Mysore (South India). <i>Ecology</i> , 31(2): 282-286	[Unknown. Dehiscent seeds could contaminant soil in potted plants growing in vicinity] "Active mode of dispersal" ... "The explosive mechanism rests in building peculiar organs (jaculators, etc.) for scattering the seeds." ... "Andrographis, Haplanthus, Gymnostachyum, Lepidagathis, Rungia, Dicliptera, Ecbolium, Justicia, Adhatoda, Rhinacanthus, Peristrophe, Thunbergia, Nelsonia, Meyenia, Staurogyne, Cardanthera, Ruellia, Hygrophila, Micranthus, Dyschoriste, Eranthemum."

704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Razi, B. A. (1950). A contribution towards the study of the dispersal mechanisms in flowering plants of Mysore (South India). <i>Ecology</i> , 31(2): 282-286	[Seed dispersal by explosive dehiscence of capsules may be aided by strong winds] "Active mode of dispersal" ... "The explosive mechanism rests in building peculiar organs (jaculators, etc.) for scattering the seeds." ... "Andrographis, Haplanthus, Gymnostachyum, Lepidagathis, Rungia, Dicliptera, Ecbolium, Justicia, Adhatoda, Rhinacanthus, Peristrophe, Thunbergia, Nelsonia, Meyenia, Staurogyne, Cardanthera, Ruellia, Hygrophila, Micranthus, Dyschoriste, Eranthemum."

705	Propagules water dispersed	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Razi, B. A. (1950). A contribution towards the study of the dispersal mechanisms in flowering plants of Mysore (South India). <i>Ecology</i> , 31(2): 282-286	[Unknown. Small seeds may be secondarily water-dispersed] "Active mode of dispersal" ... "The explosive mechanism rests in building peculiar organs (jaculators, etc.) for scattering the seeds." ... "Andrographis, Haplanthus, Gymnostachyum, Lepidagathis, Rungia, Dicliptera, Ecbolium, Justicia, Adhatoda, Rhinacanthus, Peristrophe, Thunbergia, Nelsonia, Meyenia, Staurogyne, Cardanthera, Ruellia, Hygrophila, Micranthus, Dyschoriste, Eranthemum."

706	Propagules bird dispersed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Barker, R. M. (1986). A taxonomic revision of Australian Acanthaceae. <i>Journal of the Adelaide Botanic Garden</i> , 9: 1-286	[Unlikely. Not fleshy-fruited] "Capsule clavate, base without seeds, expanded portion with 2 prominent seed-bearing hooks per cell. Seed 4 per capsule, more or less orbicular, compressed, tuberculate, glabrous."

707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	Unknown
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	Unknown if plants are consumed or if seeds would survive gut passage. Unlikely, as fruit not adapted for consumption
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m²)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Barker, R. M. (1986). A taxonomic revision of Australian Acanthaceae. Journal of the Adelaide Botanic Garden, 9: 1-286	[Genus description. Unknown] "Capsule clavate, base without seeds, expanded portion with 2 prominent seed-bearing hooks per cell. Seed 4 per capsule, more or less orbicular, compressed, tuberculate, glabrous."
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. (2015) Seed Information Database (SID). Version 7.1. Available from: http://data.kew.org/sid/ . [Accessed 30 Oct 2015]	"Storage Behaviour: No data available for species or genus. Of 111 known taxa of family ACANTHACEAE, 98.20% Orthodox(p/?), 0.90% Recalcitrant(?), 0.90% Uncertain:
803	Well controlled by herbicides	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	Unknown. No information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this species
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	
	Source(s)	Notes
	The Royal Horticultural Society. 2015. <i>Peristrophe speciosa</i> . https://www.rhs.org.uk . [Accessed 30 Oct 2015]	[Unknown. May tolerate pruning] "Pruning: Trim back after flowering"
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	Unknown

Summary of Risk Traits:

High Risk / Undesirable Traits

- Elevation range exceeds 1000 m, demonstrating environmental versatility
- Thrives in tropical climates
- Reported to be naturalized in Australia
- Reported as a weed of wheat in Nepal (impacts unspecified)
- Other *Peristrophe* species reported as weeds
- Reproduces by seeds
- Seeds dispersed by explosive dehiscence & intentionally by people
- Limited ecological information reduces accuracy of risk predication

Low Risk Traits

- No detailed descriptions of negative impacts
- Unarmed (no spines, thorns or burrs)
- Non-toxic (Used to dye rice purple. Presumably safe for human consumption)
- Not reported to spread vegetatively