Podranea ricasoliana

COMMON NAME
Port St John creeper

FAMILY
Bignoniaceae

AUTHORITY
Podranea ricasoliana Sprague

FLORA CATEGORY
Vascular – Exotic

STRUCTURAL CLASS
Dicotyledonous Lianes and Related Trailing Plants

CONSERVATION STATUS
Not assessed

HABITAT
Terrestrial.

FEATURES
Vigorous evergreen, hairless vine. Leaflets 2-7 cm long, long-oval and serrated, larger (5-9 cm long) on strong vegetative shoots. Flowers trumpet shaped to 8 cm, pink with rose red veins especially inside tube.

SIMILAR TAXA
Related to wonga wonga vine (Pandorea pandorana) from which it can be identified by the inflated calyx (green bracts at the base of the flower tube) with its much larger teeth (4-7 mm). (DOC, 1998).

FLOWERING
December, March, April, May

FLOWER COLOURS
Red/Pink

YEAR NATURALISED
1981

ORIGIN
South Africa

Reason For Introduction
Ornamental

Life Cycle Comments
Perennial.

Reproduction
Vegetative spread through layering. Seed capsules are occasionally formed and this some evidence that seed is viable.

Seed
Rarely seen but appears to be viable

Dispersal
Vegetative spread, usually from carelessly discarded garden waste

MORE INFORMATION