

# BIRDWOOD'S MUCUNA

**Scientific name** *Mucuna birdwoodiana*  
**Family** Fabaceae (bean family)  
**Habit** Climbing on trees or shrubs  
**Distribution** Hong Kong and South China

Native Evergreen

## LEAF

- Pinnately 3-foliolate
- Leathery
- Leaflets rectangular elliptic or ovate elliptic
- Each leaflet is 7.5–16 cm long

## PALLAS'S SQUIRREL (*Callosciurus erythraeus styani*)

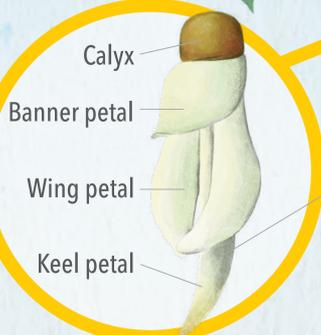
- Effective explosive opener
- Frequently destroys flowers and robs nectar
- Diurnally active

## FULVOUS FRUIT BAT (*Rousettus leschenaulti*)

- Unable to open the flowers
- May serve as an occasional pollinator
- Feeds primarily on the nectar of opened flowers

## MASKED PALM CIVET (*Paguma larvata*)

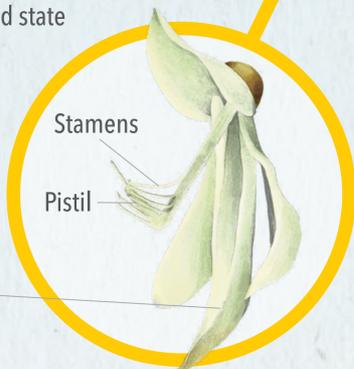
- Effective explosive opener
- Major pollinator of Birdwood's Mucuna
- Opens the flowers more frequently than the squirrel and without causing damage
- Nocturnally active



### CLOSED

Large nectar volume is effective in attracting mammals throughout the day and night, increasing the chance of pollination

The stamens and pistil are retained under tension by a pair of keeled petals in the unopened state



### OPENED

The robust vines can grow up to 15 cm in diameter, affording visits by bulky mammals such as civets, which can weigh up to 6 kg

## FLOWERING

JAN

FEB

MAR

APR

MAY

JUN

JUL

AUG

SEP

OCT

NOV

DEC

## FLOWER

- Long inflorescences up to 20–40 cm long, each with 12–40 flowers
- Each flower is 7.5–9 cm tall
- The arrangement of the different types of petals lends the flowers the appearance of a butterfly
- The species' Chinese name, which translates as 'rice bird flower', is a reference to the critically endangered yellow-breasted bunting, owing to the colour and shape of the flowers

## FRUIT

- A woody, leathery legume up to 30–45 cm long
- Covered in fine, reddish-brown irritant hairs
- Each pod contains 5–15 purple-black seeds, each one measuring about 2.8 cm in length

## Relationships with its Neighbours

- While most plants rely on insects for pollination, Birdwood's Mucuna depends on mammals
- Fruit bats, squirrels and civets visit the flowers, but only the latter two are effective pollinators
- Upon visiting a flower, these mammals press down on the wing petals with their forelimbs and push the banner petals upward, so that they can insert their snouts through the gap
- This rapidly releases the stamens and pistil, and catapults the pollen grains onto the animal's face, earning these pollinating mammals the title 'explosive openers'

## All Organisms are Interconnected

- Nearly 90% of flowering plants are pollinated by animals, with each species exhibiting adaptive features to fit its pollinator's needs
- Any ecological interaction between two species is termed a SYMBIOSIS
- The intimate and mutually beneficial relationship between *M. birdwoodiana* and its mammal pollinators is called a MUTUALISM

## WHERE CAN YOU FIND IT IN KFBG?

A giant Birdwood's Mucuna is located behind the **Art House in the Lower Area**

## REFERENCE

Kobayashi, S., Gale, S.W., Denda, T., Izawa, M. (2019). Civet pollination in *Mucuna birdwoodiana* (Fabaceae: Papilionoideae). *Plant Ecology* 220: 457–466.