

Family: Fabaceae

Taxon: Albizia niopoides

Synonym: *Albizia caribaea* (Urb.) Britton & Rose
Albizia richardiana King & Prain
Pithecellobium caribaeum Urb.
Pithecellobium niopoides Spruce ex Benth. (b)

Common Name Caribbean Albizia
guanacaste
Angico-branco

Questionnaire : current 20090513 Assessor: Chuck Chimera Designation: EVALUATE
Status: Assessor Approved Data Entry Person: Chuck Chimera WRA Score 6

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)	
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed	n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
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	y=1, n=0	n
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	n
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	y=1, n=0	
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	n

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	y
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	
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y=1, n=-1	
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	n
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y=1, n=-1	y
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	y=1, n=-1	n
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y=1, n=-1	y
705	Propagules water dispersed	y=1, n=-1	
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	n
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y=1, n=-1	n
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	y
803	Well controlled by herbicides	y=-1, n=1	y
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: EVALUATE			WRA Score 6

Supporting Data:

101	1992. Rico Arce, M. de L.. Notes on <i>Albizia niopoides</i> (Spruce ex Benth.) Burkart (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae). Kew Bulletin. 47(4): 699-702.	No evidence
102	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	1992. Rico Arce, M. de L.. Notes on <i>Albizia niopoides</i> (Spruce ex Benth.) Burkart (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae). Kew Bulletin. 47(4): 699-702.	"It has a wide distribution in Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America...Distribution. Central America from SE Mexico through Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica to Panama. West Indies in Haiti, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Granada. South America. Brazil: Minas Gerais, Parana, Goias, Pardi and Mato Grosso do Sul; Guyana; Paraguay"
202	1992. Rico Arce, M. de L.. Notes on <i>Albizia niopoides</i> (Spruce ex Benth.) Burkart (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae). Kew Bulletin. 47(4): 699-702.	"It has a wide distribution in Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America."
203	1992. Rico Arce, M. de L.. Notes on <i>Albizia niopoides</i> (Spruce ex Benth.) Burkart (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae). Kew Bulletin. 47(4): 699-702.	"Among the approximately 150 species of <i>Albizia</i> , <i>A. niopoides</i> (Spruce ex Benth.) Burkart is one of the largest, the most elegant and the most widespread trees of low deciduous forest and river banks at altitudes ranging from 0-1300 m." [elevation range exceeds 1000 m]
203	2002. Vozzo, J.A.. Tropical Tree Seed Manual. USDA Forest Service, Washington, D.C.	"The tree grows well in the dry tropical forests of the lowlands in Central and South America at elevations from 0 to 500 m, temperatures of 24 to 32 °C, and annual rainfall of 1000 to 2500 mm...The species can reach higher elevations (up to 1200 m) and can be found in humid forests (Holdridge and Poveda 1975, Salas Estrada 1993). Frequently, the tree is emergent in the canopy of primary dry forests (Hartshorn and Poveda 1983)."
204	1992. Rico Arce, M. de L.. Notes on <i>Albizia niopoides</i> (Spruce ex Benth.) Burkart (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae). Kew Bulletin. 47(4): 699-702.	"It has a wide distribution in Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America."
205	1992. Rico Arce, M. de L.. Notes on <i>Albizia niopoides</i> (Spruce ex Benth.) Burkart (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae). Kew Bulletin. 47(4): 699-702.	"Additionally, it has been introduced to Nigeria, Mauritius, and India."
301	2006. Tassin, J./Riviere, J.-N./Cazanove, M./Bruzzese, E.. Ranking of invasive woody plant species for management on Reunion Island. Weed Research. 46: 388–403.	"The native flora of Reunion Island in the Indian Ocean is threatened by invasive woody plants introduced for agriculture, forestry or as ornamentals. We reviewed archives to identify woody plants introduced since colonization and ranked the biological impact of the main non-indigenous species on native vegetation. The relationship between cumulative number of non-indigenous plants and population follows an s shaped curve, but the rate of introduction was mainly determined by historical periods with five main introduction phases identified. A total of 318 introduced woody species were recorded with 132 identified as naturalized in natural ecosystems." [<i>Albizia niopoides</i> listed as invasive, with no other details. Presumably naturalized]
301	2009. Oahu Army Natural Resource Program. 2009 Status Report For the Makua and Oahu Implementation Plans. U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii and PCSU, Schofield Barracks, HI	"The species recommended for removal is <i>Albizia niopoides</i> . Little is currently known about the invasive status of this taxon worldwide; a preliminary reference search did not turn up any documentation of invasiveness. However, certain characteristics make it a good target candidate: the Schofield location is the only known location in Hawaii, it is naturalizing at Schofield, the infestation site is small, it is a nitrogen fixer, other closely related taxa are highly invasive, seeds have high viability and germination, fruit and seeds are likely dispersed in part by wind."
302	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence [but see Tassin et al. 2006]
303	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	No evidence
304	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	No evidence

305	2003. Weber, E.. Invasive Plant Species of the World. A Reference Guide to Environmental Weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, UK	"Albizia julibrissin...It forms dense stands that reduce light levels and nutrients and prevent the establishment of native plants."
401	1992. Rico Arce, M. de L.. Notes on Albizia niopoides (Spruce ex Benth.) Burkart (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae). Kew Bulletin. 47(4): 699-702.	"Tree up to 10 m tall, young branches glabrous." [No spines, thorns or burrs]
401	2002. Vozzo, J.A.. Tropical Tree Seed Manual. USDA Forest Service, Washington, D.C.	"The genus Albizia has about 150 species of unarmed, small to large trees widely spread in the tropical and subtropical zones of Asia, Africa, Australia, Mascarene islands, and America"
402	2002. Vozzo, J.A.. Tropical Tree Seed Manual. USDA Forest Service, Washington, D.C.	"The species has been planted primarily in grasslands and areas undergoing early natural regeneration because its nitrogen-fixing capacity improves the soil." [no evidence of allelopathy]
403	1992. Rico Arce, M. de L.. Notes on Albizia niopoides (Spruce ex Benth.) Burkart (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae). Kew Bulletin. 47(4): 699-702.	"Tree up to 10 m tall" [not parasitic]
404	2000. Larbi, A./Awojide, A.A./Adekunle, I.O./Ladipo, D.O./Akinlade, J.A.. Fodder production responses to pruning height and fodder quality of some trees and shrubs in a forest-savanna transition zone in southwestern Nigeria. Agroforestry Systems. 48: 157–	"Based on fodder production and quality, C. arenarium, D. strigillosum, D. velutinum, B. monandra, I. edulis, and A. niopoides were the most promising species for the development of animal agroforestry technologies in the west African forest-savanna transition zone and similar environments in the tropics."
404	2000. Stewart, J.L./Dunsdon, A.J.. The potential of some neotropical Albizia species and close relatives as fodder resources. Agroforestry Systems. 49: 17–30.	"The main value of this type of experiment lies in identifying material for which there is definitely no palatability constraint. P. guachapele, A. niopoides, and probably H. occidentalis, fall into this category...A. niopoides, though also quite palatable, was below average in its index scores and is also generally slow-growing."
405	2000. Larbi, A./Awojide, A.A./Adekunle, I.O./Ladipo, D.O./Akinlade, J.A.. Fodder production responses to pruning height and fodder quality of some trees and shrubs in a forest-savanna transition zone in southwestern Nigeria. Agroforestry Systems. 48: 157–	"Based on fodder production and quality...A. niopoides were the most promising species for the development of animal agroforestry technologies in the west African forest-savanna transition zone and similar environments in the tropics." [no evidence of toxicity reported]
406	2011. Global Species. Maconellicoccus hirsutus (pink hibiscus mealybug; pink mealybug; hirsutus mealybug). http://globalspecies.org/ntaxa/373215	"Albizia niopoides...Food for Maconellicoccus hirsutus (pink hibiscus mealybug)" [pink hibiscus mealybug a pest with a broad host range]
407	2002. Vozzo, J.A.. Tropical Tree Seed Manual. USDA Forest Service, Washington, D.C.	"It can be used in heavy construction (treated wood), general interior and exterior construction, mine posts, railroad foundations (treated wood), fences (treated wood), sticks, carts, floors, furniture, match boxes, and handles. It is also used as firewood (Herrera and Morales 1993, Salas Estrada 1993) and in papermaking...The species has been used in the native pharmacopoeia. South American natives used the saponin-rich roots to heal contusions and anginas, and the boiled bark is used to heal scorpion bites." [regularly used with no evidence of toxicity]
408	2002. Vozzo, J.A.. Tropical Tree Seed Manual. USDA Forest Service, Washington, D.C.	"The tree grows well in the dry tropical forests of the lowlands in Central and South America at elevations from 0 to 500 m, temperatures of 24 to 32 °C, and annual rainfall of 1000 to 2500 mm. The soils are alluvial, floodable but with good drainage, on plateaus and flatlands with slopes of 5 percent and moderate drainage (Hartshorn and Poveda 1983)." [grows in dry forests, but no evidence of increased fire risk]
409	2003. Llamas, K.A.. Tropical Flowering Plants. Timber Press, Portland, OR	"Full Sun"
409	2011. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Caribbean Albizia, Guanacaste. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/118555/	"Sun Exposure: Full Sun"
410	2003. Llamas, K.A.. Tropical Flowering Plants. Timber Press, Portland, OR	"Average, well-drained soil"
411	1992. Rico Arce, M. de L.. Notes on Albizia niopoides (Spruce ex Benth.) Burkart (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae). Kew Bulletin. 47(4): 699-702.	"Tree up to 10 m tall" [Not Climbing or smothering]
412	2002. Vozzo, J.A.. Tropical Tree Seed Manual. USDA Forest Service, Washington, D.C.	No evidence

501	1992. Rico Arce, M. de L.. Notes on <i>Albizia niopoides</i> (Spruce ex Benth.) Burkart (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae). Kew Bulletin. 47(4): 699-702.	"...one of the largest, the most elegant and the most widespread trees of low deciduous forest and river banks at altitudes ranging from 0-1300 m." [terrestrial]
502	1992. Rico Arce, M. de L.. Notes on <i>Albizia niopoides</i> (Spruce ex Benth.) Burkart (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae). Kew Bulletin. 47(4): 699-702.	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
503	2002. Vozzo, J.A.. Tropical Tree Seed Manual. USDA Forest Service, Washington, D.C.	"The species has been planted primarily in grasslands and areas undergoing early natural regeneration because its nitrogen-fixing capacity improves the soil." [Fabaceae (Leguminosae)]
504	2002. Vozzo, J.A.. Tropical Tree Seed Manual. USDA Forest Service, Washington, D.C.	" <i>Albizia niopoides</i> is a medium-to-tall tree, 10 to 30 m in height and 35 to 100 cm d.b.h. (Laboratorio de Productos Forestales 1981). The tree has a straight bole and glabrous young twigs which are greenish or yellowish with scarce lenticels (Zamora 1991). The crown is wide, round, extended, resembling that of <i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i> (Jacq.) Griseb." [not a geophyte]
601	2002. Vozzo, J.A.. Tropical Tree Seed Manual. USDA Forest Service, Washington, D.C.	"Many seeds are damaged by bruchids and weevils while inside the pod." [but apparently does not contribute to substantial reproductive failure in native habitat]
602	1992. Rico Arce, M. de L.. Notes on <i>Albizia niopoides</i> (Spruce ex Benth.) Burkart (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae). Kew Bulletin. 47(4): 699-702.	"Legume (6-8.5-12(-14) x 1.5-2(-2.5) cm, compressed, straight, dehiscent, valves membranaceous chartaceous, green or ochre coloured, glabrous, the margins entire or slightly constricted, conspicuous, blackish, the base acute, sessile or stipitate, the stipe up to 1 cm long, the apex apiculate. Seeds usually 8, lenticular, 9 x 7 - 8 x 1.2-1.3 mm, whitish or pale ochre coloured, pleurogram closed."
603	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown
604	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown
605	2002. Vozzo, J.A.. Tropical Tree Seed Manual. USDA Forest Service, Washington, D.C.	" <i>Albizia niopoides</i> flowers in March and April. The fragrant, white flowers are grouped in pedunculate heads and are pentamerous, synsepalous and synpetalous. The calyx is tubular, distally toothed, and 1 mm long. The corolla is funnelform, valvate, and 2 to 3 mm long. The numerous stamens are basally united forming a tube. The anthers are small (Woodson and Schery 1950b)...Primarily pollinated by moths, the flowers are also visited by other insects, hummingbirds, and passerine birds; whether birds are visitors or pollinators is unknown."
606	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Reproduces by seed. No evidence of reproduction by vegetative fragmentation found in literature.
607	2000. Stewart, J.L./Dunsdon, A.J.. The potential of some neotropical <i>Albizia</i> species and close relatives as fodder resources. <i>Agroforestry Systems</i> . 49: 17-30.	" <i>A. niopoides</i> , though also quite palatable, was below average in its index scores and is also generally slow-growing."
607	2006. Foroughbakhch, R./Alvarado-Vazquez, M.A./Hernandez-Pinero, J.L./Rocha-Estrada, A./Guzman-Lucio, M.A./Trevio-Garza, E.J.. Establishment, growth and biomass production of 10 tree woody species introduced for reforestation and ecological restoration	"On the contrary, <i>A. caribaea</i> and <i>A. guachapele</i> showed the lowest average growth rate, 19.3 and 20.8 cm year ⁻¹ , respectively, for a period of 10 and 15 years." [<i>A. caribaea</i> = synonym for <i>A. niopoides</i>]
607	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Slow growth rate suggests that <i>A. niopoides</i> probably reaches reproductive maturity in excess of 4 years, but no information found on exact time.
701	1992. Rico Arce, M. de L.. Notes on <i>Albizia niopoides</i> (Spruce ex Benth.) Burkart (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae). Kew Bulletin. 47(4): 699-702.	"Seeds usually 8, lenticular, 9 x 7 - 8 x 1.2-1.3 mm, whitish or pale ochre coloured, pleurogram closed." [no evidence, no means of external attachment, and fairly large size makes them unlikely to be transported inadvertently]
702	1992. Rico Arce, M. de L.. Notes on <i>Albizia niopoides</i> (Spruce ex Benth.) Burkart (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae). Kew Bulletin. 47(4): 699-702.	" <i>A. niopoides</i> is a potential multipurpose tree due to its large shade-giving crown with a diameter up to 20 m (data from herbarium labels of Venezuelan populations), its tolerance of dry areas, its hard wood of high quality (which is used for railway sleepers), and its usually large production of fruits for forage"
702	2002. Vozzo, J.A.. Tropical Tree Seed Manual. USDA Forest Service, Washington, D.C.	"The tree's attractive form makes it suitable for shade and as an ornamental."
703	1992. Rico Arce, M. de L.. Notes on <i>Albizia niopoides</i> (Spruce ex Benth.) Burkart (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae). Kew Bulletin. 47(4): 699-702.	"Seeds usually 8, lenticular, 9 x 7 - 8 x 1.2-1.3 mm, whitish or pale ochre coloured, pleurogram closed." [no evidence that seeds are contaminants of produce, and not grown with any commercial produce]

704	2004. Toniato, M.T.Z./de Oliveira-Filho, A.T.. Variations in tree community composition and structure in a fragment of tropical semideciduous forest in southeastern Brazil related to different human disturbance histories. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> . 19	"Table 3... <i>Albizia niopoides</i> ...Guilds: Ane = anemochorous] [probably wind-dispersed for short distances]
704	2007. Ragusa-Netto, J./Silva, R.R.. Canopy phenology of a dry forest in western Brazil. <i>Brazilian Journal of Biology</i> . 67(3): 569-575.	"Table 1. Abundance (N = 270 trees), and fruit type of the tree species (N = 56) in the dry forest in the foothills of the Urucum mountain chain... <i>Albizia niopoides</i> = autochoric" [If the dispersal is achieved only through devices that the plant itself produces, it is spoken of self-dispersal or autochory. Possibly wind-dispersed, but probably unlikely for long distances. See Toniato et al. 2004]
705	2002. Vozzo, J.A.. <i>Tropical Tree Seed Manual</i> . USDA Forest Service, Washington, D.C.	"The tree grows well in the dry tropical forests of the lowlands in Central and South America at elevations from 0 to 500 m, temperatures of 24 to 32 °C, and annual rainfall of 1000 to 2500 mm. The soils are alluvial, floodable but with good drainage..." [seeds pods possibly water dispersed in floodplain, but no direct evidence found]
706	2002. Vozzo, J.A.. <i>Tropical Tree Seed Manual</i> . USDA Forest Service, Washington, D.C.	"Fruits are found mainly in August and September. The pod is laterally compressed (6 to 14 by 1 to 2.5 cm), straight, glabrous, thin, chartaceous, and longitudinally dehiscent (Zamora 1991). The pericarp is brown or yellowish brown and dull with an inconspicuous mesocarp. The endocarp is dull, whitish, and slightly septate, with many seeds, transverse, not overlapping, in one series (Gunn 1984, Holdrige and Poveda 1975). The seeds are ovate or oblong, laterally compressed, and without aril; the testa is thick, glossy, creamy or light brown, monochrome, hard, and osseous, with pleurogram, linea fissura open at the hilar end, and fracture lines. The funiculus is long, filiform, and whitish or light brown. Pods must be collected before dehiscence by shaking the tree's branches or by gathering those on the ground." [no adaptations for bird dispersal]
707	1992. Rico Arce, M. de L.. Notes on <i>Albizia niopoides</i> (Spruce ex Benth.) Burkart (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae). <i>Kew Bulletin</i> . 47(4): 699-702.	"Legume (6-)8.5-12(-14) x 1.5-2(-2.5) cm, compressed, straight, dehiscent, valves membranaceous chartaceous, green or ochre coloured, glabrous, the margins entire or slightly constricted, conspicuous, blackish, the base acute, sessile or stipitate, the stipe up to 1 cm long, the apex apiculate. Seeds usually 8, lenticular, 9 x 7 - 8 x 1.2-1.3 mm, whitish or pale ochre coloured, pleurogram closed." [no evidence of external animal dispersal, and no means of external attachment]
708	1992. Rico Arce, M. de L.. Notes on <i>Albizia niopoides</i> (Spruce ex Benth.) Burkart (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae). <i>Kew Bulletin</i> . 47(4): 699-702.	" <i>A. niopoides</i> is a potential multipurpose tree due to its large shade-giving crown with a diameter up to 20 m (data from herbarium labels of Venezuelan populations), its tolerance of dry areas, its hard wood of high quality (which is used for railway sleepers), and its usually large production of fruits for forage." [possible that cattle or other animals consume seeds when fed seed pods, but unknown whether they survive passage through guts of animals]
801	1992. Rico Arce, M. de L.. Notes on <i>Albizia niopoides</i> (Spruce ex Benth.) Burkart (Leguminosae: Mimosoideae). <i>Kew Bulletin</i> . 47(4): 699-702.	<i>A. niopoides</i> is a potential multipurpose tree due to its large shade-giving crown with a diameter up to 20 m... its tolerance of dry areas...and its usually large production of fruits" [large production of fruits & size of tree suggests high seed densities could be reached, but precise estimate of numbers unknown]
801	2002. Vozzo, J.A.. <i>Tropical Tree Seed Manual</i> . USDA Forest Service, Washington, D.C.	" <i>Albizia niopoides</i> is a medium-to-tall tree, 10 to 30 m in height and 35 to 100 cm d.b.h...."
802	2002. Vozzo, J.A.. <i>Tropical Tree Seed Manual</i> . USDA Forest Service, Washington, D.C.	"The seeds are hard and have orthodox behavior. They have acceptable germination after storage for 1 to 2 years."
803	2003. Weber, E.. <i>Invasive Plant Species of the World. A Reference Guide to Environmental Weeds</i> . CABI Publishing, Wallingford, UK	" <i>Albizia julibrissin</i> ...Effective herbicides for treating cut stumps and seedlings and saplings are glyphosate and triclopyr" [Herbicide treatments on highly invasive <i>Albizia</i> species would also presumably be effective on slower growing <i>A. niopoides</i>]
803	2009. Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council. <i>Mimosa Albizia julibrissin</i> Durazz. Southeast Exotic Pest Plant Council, http://www.se-epcc.org/manual/mimosa.html	"Basal Bark Method: This method is effective throughout the year as long as the ground is not frozen. Apply a mixture of 25% triclopyr and 75% horticultural oil to the basal parts of the tree to a height of 30 38 cm (12-15 in) from the ground. Thorough wetting is necessary for good control; spray until run-off is noticeable at the ground line" [Herbicide treatments on highly invasive <i>Albizia</i> species would also presumably be effective on slower growing <i>A. niopoides</i>]
804	1999. Akinnifesi, F.K./Kang, B.T./Ladipo, D.O.. Structural root form and fine root distribution of some woody species evaluated for agroforestry systems. <i>Agroforestry Systems</i> . 42: 121-138.	"Nodulates and coppices well. Good fodder. Produces good quality wood."

804	2000. Stewart, J.L./Dunsdon, A.J.. The potential of some neotropical <i>Albizia</i> species and close relatives as fodder resources. <i>Agroforestry Systems</i> . 49: 17–30.	"In addition to the in vitro studies, relative palatability was estimated in a short term preference test. The trees in the trial had been pollarded, for the first time, to 1 m height at age six years, three months earlier; the aim of this was to give sufficient young regrowth for the preference test...However regrowth in most of the plots was less vigorous than anticipated, mainly because of very severe pressure from leaf-cutter ants (<i>Atta cephalotus</i> L.), which largely defoliated the regrowth of many of the species. The notable exception, with very vigorous regrowth, was <i>H. occidentalis</i> . The pollarded <i>A. niopoides</i> in the trial (both provenances) had so little regrowth that it could not be included in the feeding trial... <i>P. guachapele</i> and <i>A. niopoides</i> , the two most palatable species, were also both heavily attacked by ants (especially <i>A. niopoides</i>)" [lack of regrowth after pollarding attributed to leaf cutter ants]
804	2006. Vieira, D.L.M./Scariot, A./Sampaio, A.B./Holl, K.D.. Tropical dry-forest regeneration from root suckers in Central Brazil. <i>Journal of Tropical Ecology</i> . 22: 353–357.	"Table 1. Species resprouting after ploughing in an early successional site, a 10-y-old pasture, and a 25-y-old pasture, in a dry-forest region of central Brazil ... Most species found only in the forest fragment or only in ploughed areas had low densities. These species are rare, such as <i>Amburana cearensis</i> and <i>Albizia</i> cf. <i>niopoides</i> , so the results may be the result of insufficient sampling." [no <i>A. niopoides</i> resprouting recorded, but may be due to low sample size]
805	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown
