

Key Words: Evaluate; Naturalized; Clumping Palm; Ornamental; Bird-dispersed

Family: *Arecaceae*

Taxon: *Chamaedorea seifrizii*

Synonym: *Chamaedorea erumpens* H. E. Moore

Common Name: Bamboo palm
Reed Palm

Questionnaire : current 20090513
Status: Assessor Approved

Assessor: Chuck Chimera
Data Entry Person: Chuck Chimera

Designation: EVALUATE

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	n
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)	n
304	Environmental weed	n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	
305	Congeneric weed	n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	y=1, n=0	n
402	Allelopathic	y=1, n=0	
403	Parasitic	y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	y=1, n=-1	
405	Toxic to animals	y=1, n=0	
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	y=1, n=0	
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	y=1, n=0	
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	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	y
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y=1, n=-1	n
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	
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	n
705	Propagules water dispersed	y=1, n=-1	
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	y
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y=1, n=-1	n
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y=1, n=-1	y
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)	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	y
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y=1, n=-1	
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1	

Designation: EVALUATE

WRA Score 6

Supporting Data:

101	1997. Henderson, A./Galeano, G./Bernal, R.. Field Guide to the Palms of the Americas. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] No evidence
102	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	1997. Henderson, A./Galeano, G./Bernal, R.. Field Guide to the Palms of the Americas. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 2- High] "Range and habitat. Mexico (Campeche, Quintana Roo, Tabasco, Yucatan). Belize, Guatemala (Petén), and Honduras (Islas de la Bahía): open woods or forest, often on limestone soils in areas liable to seasonal inundation, to 500 m elevation."
201	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. Cultivated palms of the world. UNSW Press, Sydney.	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 2- High] "The moist forests of Mexico, Guatemala, Belize and Honduras are the natural habitat of this very popular palm."
202	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. Cultivated palms of the world. UNSW Press, Sydney.	[Quality of climate match data? 2-High]
203	1997. Henderson, A./Galeano, G./Bernal, R.. Field Guide to the Palms of the Americas. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "Range and habitat. Mexico (Campeche, Quintana Roo, Tabasco, Yucatan). Belize, Guatemala (Petén), and Honduras (Islas de la Bahía): open woods or forest, often on limestone soils in areas liable to seasonal inundation, to 500 m elevation." ... "Unusual in preferring low-lying, seasonally inundated areas, especially in the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico."
203	2003. Riffle, R.L./Craft, P.. An encyclopedia of cultivated palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "The species is tender to cold and adaptable to zones 10b and 11 and is marginal in 10a."
204	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. Cultivated palms of the world. UNSW Press, Sydney.	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "The moist forests of Mexico, Guatemala, Belize and Honduras are the natural habitat of this very popular palm."
205	1995. Hodel, D.R./Mont, J.J.C./Zúñiga, R.. Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?. Taxon. 44(2): 233-234.	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] "Chamaedorea seifrizii is now one of the best known members of the genus and one of the most widely cultivated and important commercially."
301	2000. Flora of North America Editorial Committee. Flora of North America: North of Mexico, Volume 22. Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "Moist organic soil over limestone in mesic hammocks and disturbed wooded areas; 0-10 m; introduced Fla.; native, Mexico, Central America."
302	2001. Langeland, K.A./Stocker, R.K.. Control of Non-native Plants in Natural Areas of Florida. Institute of Food & Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL http://mrec.ifas.ufl.edu/ldspmgmt/Ldsp%20Turf%20Mgmt/PDFfiles/WG20900.pdf	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? A weed of minor significance with the potential to become an environmental weed] "Treatment: Cut palm below growing point and treat with 50% Garlon 3A or 10% Garlon 4. Alternatively, Garlon 4 can be applied to the apical bud.? ... "Treatment: Treat as fishtail palm, above. Comments: Pinnate-leaved, narrow-trunked, clustering species; invades hammocks."
302	2011. Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council. Florida EPPC's 2011 Invasive Plant Species List. http://www.fleppc.org/list/11list.html	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? An invader of minor significance at this time] "Invasive exotics that have increased in abundance or frequency but have not yet altered Florida plant communities to the extent shown by Category I species. These species may become ranked Category I, if ecological damage is demonstrated." [Chamaedorea seifrizii included in this list]
303	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No] No evidence
304	2001. Langeland, K.A./Stocker, R.K.. Control of Non-native Plants in Natural Areas of Florida. Institute of Food & Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL http://mrec.ifas.ufl.edu/ldspmgmt/Ldsp%20Turf%20Mgmt/PDFfiles/WG20900.pdf	[Environmental weed? Potentially] "Treatment: Cut palm below growing point and treat with 50% Garlon 3A or 10% Garlon 4. Alternatively, Garlon 4 can be applied to the apical bud.? ... "Treatment: Treat as fishtail palm, above. Comments: Pinnate-leaved, narrow-trunked, clustering species; invades hammocks."
304	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	[Environmental weed? Potentially] Listed as a potential "cultivation escape, environmental weed, naturalised, weed"
305	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	[Congeneric weed? No evidence] Two other species listed as potential weeds [Chamaedorea cataractarum & Chamaedorea elegans]

401	1997. Henderson, A./Galeano, G./Bernal, R.. Field Guide to the Palms of the Americas. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Field characters. Stems clustered, forming clumps, to 3 m tall and 1-2 cm diameter, erect or leaning. Leaves 4-5, pinnate; leaflets linear to lanceolate, or almost sigmoid, 20-35 cm long and 0.8-3 cm wide."
402	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Allelopathic? Unknown]
403	1997. Henderson, A./Galeano, G./Bernal, R.. Field Guide to the Palms of the Americas. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ	[Parasitic? No] "Stems clustered, forming clumps, to 3 m tall and 1-2 cm diameter, erect or leaning."
404	2009. NRCS. Planning and Implementation Guidance Information for Brush Management, Code 314. Field Office Technical Guide Section IV. Natural Resources Conservation Service, Gainesville, FL	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? Unknown] "Diet preferences and toxicity of selected plants for sheep and goats." [Chamaedorea seifrizii: Goats = Unknown; Sheep = Unknown]
405	2008. Irish, M.. Trees and Shrubs for the Southwest: Woody Plants for Arid Gardens. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Toxic to animals? Unknown if toxic to animals other than birds] "The fruit is a pea-sized berry that begins green, then turns orange or red, and finally is black. Although birds are fond of the fruit, people need to be wary. These fruits are renowned for causing strong skin irritations when handled, particularly if the berry is broken."
405	2009. NRCS. Planning and Implementation Guidance Information for Brush Management, Code 314. Field Office Technical Guide Section IV. Natural Resources Conservation Service, Gainesville, FL	[Toxic to animals? No evidence] "Toxic Plant = No]
406	2004. Elliott, M.L. /Uchida, J.Y.. Diseases and Disorders of Ornamental Palms. APSnet Feature. American Phytopathological Society, St. Paul, MN	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? Possibly Yes] "Phytophthora nicotianae causes stem, leaf and root rots on parlor palm, bamboo palm (C. erumpens), reed palm (C. seifrizii), red sealing wax palm (Cyrstostachys renda), golden palm, Macarthur palm (Ptychosperma macarthurii), thatch palm (Thrinax sp.), and Mexican fan palm (1)."
407	2008. Irish, M.. Trees and Shrubs for the Southwest: Woody Plants for Arid Gardens. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? Potentially to susceptible individuals] "The fruit is a pea-sized berry that begins green, then turns orange or red, and finally is black. Although birds are fond of the fruit, people need to be wary. These fruits are renowned for causing strong skin irritations when handled, particularly if the berry is broken."
407	2012. Learn 2 Grow. Chamaedorea seifrizii. http://www.learn2grow.com/plants/chamaedorea-seifrizii/	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? Possibly Yes] "The fruits contain calcium oxalate crystals and there may be health concerns with the ingestion or handling them."
408	1997. Henderson, A./Galeano, G./Bernal, R.. Field Guide to the Palms of the Americas. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No evidence] "open woods or forest, often on limestone soils in areas liable to seasonal inundation, to 500 m elevation." ... "Unusual in preferring low lying, seasonally inundated areas, especially in the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico."
408	2002. Sánchez-Sánchez, O./Islebe, G.A.. Tropical forest communities in southeastern Mexico. Plant Ecology. 158: 183–200.	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? Unknown] "A phytosociological study was carried out along a 450 km transect in tropical southeastern Mexico in order to identify plant communities. Five major plant communities were distinguished and described: Sebastiania adenophora- Plumeria obtusa var. sericifolia Agave angustifolia community, Manilkara zapota Coccothrinax readii community, Coccoloba acapulcensis Hampea trilobata-Metopium brownei community, Vitex gaumeri-Caesalpinia gaumeri community and Trichilia glabra Brosimum alicastrum-Orbignya cohune community. Those communities reflect preference of different environmental factors such as soils, precipitation and local relief. Further, the major threats (hurricanes, fires, agriculture) to the vegetation of the study area are discussed." ... "Forest fires as a consequence from shifting agricultural practices or intentional burning are another very important disturbance factor (López-Portillo et al. 1990)." [Chamaedorea seifrizii is a component of this community, but unknown if it is flammable or increases fire risks]
409	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. Cultivated palms of the world. UNSW Press, Sydney.	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Yes] "This adaptable palm can tolerate low to moderately high light levels and also has moderate drought tolerance."
409	2008. Irish, M.. Trees and Shrubs for the Southwest: Woody Plants for Arid Gardens. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Yes] "In all other areas, full sun to dense shade is advisable and partial shade is best."
410	2012. Learn 2 Grow. Chamaedorea seifrizii. http://www.learn2grow.com/plants/chamaedorea-seifrizii/	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Yes] "Soil pH: Acidic, Neutral" ... "Soil type: Loam, Sand"

410	2012. Top Tropicals. <i>Chamaedorea seifrizii</i> , <i>Chamaedorea erumpens</i> . Top Tropicals Botanical Garden, http://toptropicals.com/catalog/uid/CHAMAEDOR_EA_SEIFRIZII.htm	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions ? Possibly] "requires a rich soil with an abundance of water and is generally reliable, and exceptionally easy to look after. Keep it out of direct light, feed during the growing season, and keep the soil slightly moist all the time. "
411	1997. Henderson, A./Galeano, G./Bernal, R.. Field Guide to the Palms of the Americas. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] "Stems clustered, forming clumps, to 3 m tall and 1-2 cm diameter, erect or leaning."
412	1997. Henderson, A./Galeano, G./Bernal, R.. Field Guide to the Palms of the Americas. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ	[Forms dense thickets? No evidence from native range] "open woods or forest, often on limestone soils in areas liable to seasonal inundation, to 500 m elevation."
412	2000. Flora of North America Editorial Committee. Flora of North America: North of Mexico, Volume 22. Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK	[Forms dense thickets? No evidence in Florida] "Moist organic soil over limestone in mesic hammocks and disturbed wooded areas; 0-10 m; introduced Fla.; native, Mexico, Central America."
412	2005. Schultz, G.P.. Vascular flora of the El Edén Ecological Reserve, Quintana Roo, Mexico. The Journal of the Torrey Botanical Society. 132(2): 311-322.	[Forms dense thickets? No] "Chamaedorea seifrizii Burret. Shrub; occasional in mature and secondary forest."
501	1997. Henderson, A./Galeano, G./Bernal, R.. Field Guide to the Palms of the Americas. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ	[Aquatic? No] "Unusual in preferring low lying, seasonally inundated areas, especially in the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico." [Terrestrial palm of seasonally inundated areas]
502	2012. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	[Grass? No] Arecaceae
503	2012. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Arecaceae
504	1997. Henderson, A./Galeano, G./Bernal, R.. Field Guide to the Palms of the Americas. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "Stems clustered, forming clumps, to 3 m tall and 1-2 cm diameter, erect or leaning."
601	1997. Henderson, A./Galeano, G./Bernal, R.. Field Guide to the Palms of the Americas. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] No evidence
602	2010. Robinson, M.L.. Cultivated Palm Seed Germination. SP-02-09. University of Nevada Cooperative Extension, Las Vegas, NV	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "Some desert palms can be germinated best at 34 C to 37°C. Research conducted by the University of Hawaii showed that temperature is the major factor in improved germination. In one test, <i>Dypsis lutescens</i> and <i>Chamaedorea seifrizii</i> seeds were pretreated both with a water soak and a GA soak. The end result was that water soak with a bottom heat of 30°C to 35°C gave the best germination rate. Both of these palms are from the tropics and do best in tropical/subtropical landscapes and in warm interiorscapes. Warm soil is an important factor in germination, as it would be in the native habitat of these palms."
603	1991. Henley, R.W./Chase, A.R./Osborne, L.S.. <i>Chamaedorea</i> Palm Production Guide. University of Florida, IFAS, Apopka, FL http://mrec.ifas.ufl.edu/foilage/foolnotes/chamaed.htm	[Hybridizes naturally? Yes] "The Florida Hybrid bamboo palm is a cross between <i>C. erumpens</i> and <i>C. seifrizii</i> that occurs naturally in parts of south Florida. Pinnae of Florida Hybrid are intermediate in width between those of the two parents, except the terminal ones which are broad. Florida Hybrid is produced in much larger numbers than <i>C. erumpens</i> , but not as abundantly as <i>C. seifrizii</i> ."
604	2012. Learn 2 Grow. <i>Chamaedorea seifrizii</i> . http://www.learn2grow.com/plants/chamaedorea-seifrizii/	[Self-compatible or apomictic? No] "The flowers of <i>Chamaedorea</i> are dioecious, which means individual plants have either male flowers or female, never both. Female plants produce lots of small, round fruits after pollination. These turn from green to orange red to black. Birds eat the black fruits and spread their seeds."
605	2008. Askgaard, A./Stauffer, F.W./Hodel, D.R./Barfod, A.S.. Floral structure in the neotropical palm genus <i>Chamaedorea</i> (Arecoidae, Arecaceae). <i>Anales del Jardín Botánico de Madrid</i> . 65(2): 197-210.	[Requires specialist pollinators? No evidence] "Because of the scattered pollination ecological studies within the genus it is difficult to establish a connection between floral protection and pollinating mechanism. It should be noticed however that within group 1, which is characterized by a high degree of floral protection, both entomophily (1 species), anemophily (3 species) and insect induced wind pollination (1 species) prevail. Thus based on a rather incomplete sampling of the species diversity within <i>Chamaedorea</i> it can be concluded that the link between floral anatomical features and pollination mechanism remains unclear."

606	2012. Floridata. <i>Chamaedorea seifrizii</i> . http://www.floridata.com/ref/c/cham_sei.cfm	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Possibly] "Propagation: By seed which takes 6 months or more to germinate. Propagation by removing the suckers or offshoots from the parent plant is also common."
606	2012. Learn 2 Grow. <i>Chamaedorea seifrizii</i> . http://www.learn2grow.com/plants/chamaedorea-seifrizii/	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Possibly Yes] "The airy, upright reed palm is a graceful, easy to grow and thrives in low light conditions. It remains short and manageable and forms suckering clumps of palm canes."
607	2000. Rauch, F.D./Weissich, P.R.. Plants for tropical landscapes: a gardener's guide. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	[Minimum generative time (years)? Unknown] "This is a dense, moderately fast growing, clumping species from Mexico."
701	1997. Henderson, A./Galeano, G./Bernal, R.. Field Guide to the Palms of the Americas. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally? Unlikely] "fruits globose, to 8 mm diameter, black, with persistent, thickened petals." [Fruits/seeds lack means of external attachment, although potentially could adhere to mud on boots, tires etc.]
702	1995. Hodel, D.R./Mont, J.J.C./Zúñiga, R.. Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?. <i>Taxon</i> . 44(2): 233-234.	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "C. seifrizii is commonly cultivated outdoors in Florida, California, Hawaii, Australia, and the Orient. Annually, millions of plants of this species are grown commercially under this name in these areas as well as in Texas and Europe as potted decorative ornamentals. By sheer numbers, it is easily one of the five most commonly cultivated palms in the world and its economic value is estimated in excess of US \$100 million annually."
703	1997. Henderson, A./Galeano, G./Bernal, R.. Field Guide to the Palms of the Americas. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] "fruits globose, to 8 mm diameter, black, with persistent, thickened petals." [No evidence, and unlikely as not grown with produce]
704	1997. Henderson, A./Galeano, G./Bernal, R.. Field Guide to the Palms of the Americas. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] "fruits globose, to 8 mm diameter, black, with persistent, thickened petals."
705	1997. Henderson, A./Galeano, G./Bernal, R.. Field Guide to the Palms of the Americas. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ	[Propagules water dispersed? Possibly] "Unusual in preferring low-lying, seasonally inundated areas, especially in the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico." [Distribution suggests fruits or seeds may be moved by water]
706	1997. Henderson, A./Galeano, G./Bernal, R.. Field Guide to the Palms of the Americas. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "fruits globose, to 8 mm diameter, black, with persistent, thickened petals."
706	2000. Flora of North America Editorial Committee. Flora of North America: North of Mexico, Volume 22. Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "The fruits of <i>Chamaedorea seifrizii</i> , ripening from green through orange to black, are taken by birds, and seedling thrive in shaded, moist habitats."
707	2000. Flora of North America Editorial Committee. Flora of North America: North of Mexico, Volume 22. Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] "The fruits of <i>Chamaedorea seifrizii</i> , ripening from green through orange to black, are taken by birds, and seedling thrive in shaded, moist habitats." [Seeds adapted for internal dispersal]
708	1997. Henderson, A./Galeano, G./Bernal, R.. Field Guide to the Palms of the Americas. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Presumably Yes] "fruits globose, to 8 mm diameter, black, with persistent, thickened petals."
708	2000. Flora of North America Editorial Committee. Flora of North America: North of Mexico, Volume 22. Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Presumably Yes] "The fruits of <i>Chamaedorea seifrizii</i> , ripening from green through orange to black, are taken by birds, and seedling thrive in shaded, moist habitats."
801	1997. Henderson, A./Galeano, G./Bernal, R.. Field Guide to the Palms of the Americas. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)? Unknown] "Stems clustered, forming clumps, to 3 m tall and 1-2 cm diameter, erect or leaning." ... "Inflorescences erect with 4-12 flowering branches;"
802	2003. Orozco-Segovia, A./Batis, A.I./Rojas-Arechiga, M./Mendoza, A.. Seed Biology of Palms: A Review. <i>Palms</i> . 47(2): 79-94.	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Possibly] "...it is known that many species show rapid germination, such as <i>Jubaea chilensis</i> and <i>Sabal casuarium</i> that require only 13-20 and 12-22 days, respectively for full germination (Wagner 1982, Carpenter 1989), while others take more than five years to start germinating (e.g. <i>Chamaedorea seifrizii</i>) (Wagner 1982)."
802	2008. Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. Seed Information Database (SID). Version 7.1. http://data.kew.org/sid/	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)/ Unknown] "Storage Conditions: Seeds can be maintained for long periods (Leon, 1961)." [Information from field conditions unknown]
803	2001. Langeland, K.A./Stocker, R.K.. Control of Non-native Plants in Natural Areas of Florida. Institute of Food & Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL http://mrec.ifas.ufl.edu/ldspmg/Ldsp%20Turf%20Mgmt/PDFfiles/WG20900.pdf	[Well controlled by herbicides? Yes] "Treatment: Cut palm below growing point and treat with 50% Garlon 3A or 10% Garlon 4. Alternatively, Garlon 4 can be applied to the apical bud.? ... "Treatment: Treat as fishtail palm, above. Comments: Pinnate-leaved, narrow-trunked, clustering species; invades hammocks."

804	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Unknown]
805	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown]
