

Family: *Burseraceae*

Taxon: *Dacryodes edulis*

Synonym: *Pachylobus edulis* G. Don (*basionym*)

Common Name: African-pear
bush buttertree

Questionnaire : current 20090513
Status: Assessor Approved

Assessor: Patti Clifford
Data Entry Person: Patti Clifford

Designation: L

WRA Score -3

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| 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 | n |
| 302 | Garden/amenity/disturbance weed | n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2) | n |
| 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) | 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 | 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 | |
| 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 |

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| 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 | |
| 604 | Self-compatible or apomictic | y=1, n=-1 | y |
| 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 | >3 |
| 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 | |
| 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/m ²) | y=1, n=-1 | n |
| 802 | Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr) | y=1, n=-1 | n |
| 803 | Well controlled by herbicides | y=-1, n=1 | |
| 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: L

WRA Score -3

Supporting Data:

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| 101 | 2004. Simons, A.J./Leakey, R.R.B.. Tree domestication in tropical agroforestry. <i>Agroforestry Systems</i> . 61: 167-181. | [Is the species highly domesticated? No] The domestication of <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> in Nigeria and Cameroon is the developing model of participatory domestication approaches. The domestication efforts at the village-level have focused on developing superior fruit size, color and taste. Vegetative propagation techniques have been used to capture the phenotype of selected trees. [domestication efforts have not been focused on decreasing invasive traits] |
| 101 | 2006. Okunomo, K./Ojeifo, I.M./Oghenerhoro, E.O.. Effect of growth media on germination and seedling growth of <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> . <i>Discovery and Innovation</i> . 18: 11-14. | [Is the species highly domesticated? No] "The consumption of <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> is high in Nigeria, however, its cultivation seems not to gain popularity and hence production is in small scale because of dearth of information on its germination, seedling growth and development. Consequently the effect of soil type on germination and seedling growth of <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> was investigated. Four soil types (top soil, sawdust, sharp sand and clay soil) were used. The treatments were replicated four times. In a completely randomized design experiment. The results showed that there were significant differences in plant height, girth, number of leaves and leaf length as influenced by the various growth media. However non significant differences were observed between top soil and sawdust on their influence on plant height of <i>D. edulis</i> . It is recommended that top soil and sawdust could be utilized for germination of <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> seeds. " |
| 102 | 2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Has the species become naturalized where grown? NA] |
| 103 | 2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Does the species have weedy races? NA] |
| 201 | 2012. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> - Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?31 | [Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s)? 2-High] Native Distribution: Cameroon; Sao Tome and Principe; Zaire Nigeria [s.w.]; Angola; Zambia |
| 202 | 2012. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> - Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?31 | [Quality of climate match data? 2-High] Native Distribution: Cameroon; Sao Tome and Principe; Zaire; Nigeria [s.w.]; Angola; Zambia |
| 203 | 2005. CAB International. <i>Forestry Compendium</i> . CAB International, Wallingford, UK | [Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? Yes] "It can be cultivated widely, since it adapts well to differences in day length, temperature, rainfall, soils and altitude." Climatic amplitude (estimates) - Altitude range: < 1000 m - Mean annual rainfall: < 2700 mm - Mean annual temperature: 19 - 32°C |
| 204 | 2012. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> - Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?31 | [Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] Native Distribution: Cameroon; Sao Tome and Principe; Zaire Nigeria [s.w.]; Angola; Zambia |
| 205 | 2012. Asaah, E.K.. Beyond vegetative propagation of indigenous fruit trees: case of <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> (G.Don) H.J. Lam and <i>Allanblackia floribundia</i> Oliv.. | [Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] The current distribution as a result of human activities extends beyond its zone of origin to: Central African Republic (CAR), Gabon, Republic of Congo and Democratic Republic of Congo, then as far as Uganda in East Africa and Angola and northern Zimbabwe in the south of Africa. Humans have extended its current distribution not only within Africa but also to tropical Asia." |
| 301 | 2007. Randall, R.P.. <i>Global Compendium of Weeds - Index</i> [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/ | [Naturalized beyond native range? No] No evidence of naturalization. |
| 302 | 2007. Randall, R.P.. <i>Global Compendium of Weeds - Index</i> [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/ | [Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? No] No evidence of weediness. |
| 303 | 2007. Randall, R.P.. <i>Global Compendium of Weeds - Index</i> [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/ | [Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed/ No] No evidence of weediness. |
| 304 | 2007. Randall, R.P.. <i>Global Compendium of Weeds - Index</i> [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/ | [Environmental weed? No] No evidence of negative impacts from <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> on natural areas. |

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| 305 | 2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/ | [Congeneric weed? No] No evidence of weediness in the <i>Dacryodes</i> genus. |
| 401 | 2012. World Agroforestry Centre. AgroForestry Tree Database - <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> . PROSEA, http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/afdbases/af/asp/SpeciesInfo.asp?SpID=641#identity | [Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] " <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> is a medium-sized, evergreen tree attaining a height of 18-40 m in the forest but not exceeding 12 m in plantations. It is generally branched from low down, with a deep, dense crown. The bole is rather short, slightly fluted, 50-170 cm in diameter and more or less sinuous. The scented, pale grey, rough bark exudes a whitish resin. Buttresses are absent. Leaves compound, imparipinnate, with 5-8 pairs of leaflets; glossy above, pubescent, the pubescence disappearing with age. Flowers subtended, 3 lobed, conspicuous, caducous brow bracts, fragrant, about 5 mm across, trimerous except for the ovary, arranged in dense, ferruginous, stellate-tomentose inflorescence; sepals 3, brown; petals 3, cream-yellow; stamens 6, white; disc 6 lobed, surrounding the 2-celled, glabrous ovary; inflorescence axis 10-42 cm long or longer, deeply grooved." |
| 402 | 2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Allelopathic? Unknown] |
| 403 | 2010. Nickrent, D.. The parasitic plant connection. Department of Plant Biology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale http://www.parasiticplants.siu.edu/index.html | [Parasitic? No] Burseraceae. |
| 403 | 2012. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> - Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?31 | [Parasitic? No] Burseraceae. |
| 404 | 1999. Ayuk, E.T./Duguma, B./Franzel, S./Kengue, J./Mollet, M./T-M, T./Zekeng, P.. Uses, management, and economic potential of <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> (Burseraceae) in the humid lowlands of Cameroon. <i>Economic Botany</i> . 53: 292-301. http://www.springerlink.com/content | [Unpalatable to grazing animals? No] <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> leaves are used for fodder in Cameroon. |
| 404 | 2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK | [Unpalatable to grazing animals?] The kernel is fed to livestock. |
| 405 | 1999. Ayuk, E.T./Duguma, B./Franzel, S./Kengue, J./Mollet, M./T-M, T./Zekeng, P.. Uses, management, and economic potential of <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> (Burseraceae) in the humid lowlands of Cameroon. <i>Economic Botany</i> . 53: 292-301. http://www.springerlink.com/content | [Toxic to animals? No] Leaves are used as fodder in Cameroon. |
| 405 | 2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK | [Toxic to animals? No] The kernel is fed to livestock. |
| 406 | 2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK | [Host for recognized pests and pathogens?] Pests recorded [Host for recognized pests and pathogens?] Fungus diseases: Aspergillus niger (collar rot) Lasiodiplodia theobromae (diplodia pod rot of cocoa) Rhizopus stolonifer |
| 407 | 2010. Ubom, R.M.. Ethnobotany and biodiversity conservation in the Niger Delta, Nigeria. <i>International Journal of Botany</i> . 6: 310-322. http://www.scialert.net/qredirect.php?doi=ijb.2010.310.322&linkid=pdf | [Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] The bark, roots, leaves and stems of <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> are used by people of the Niger delta. |
| 407 | 2012. Kiptot, E./Franzel, S.. Gender and agroforestry in Africa: a review of women's participation. <i>Agroforestry Systems</i> . 84: 35-58. | [Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> is an important component of local diets in west and central Africa. |
| 407 | 2012. World Agroforestry Centre. AgroForestry Tree Database - <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> . PROSEA, http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/afdbases/af/asp/SpeciesInfo.asp?SpID=641#identity | [Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] Used as a shade/shelter tree; intercropping; ornamental; food; medicinal. |
| 408 | 2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? Unknown] |

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| 409 | 2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK | [Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle?? Yes] <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> is a shade-loving species of non-flooded forests in the humid tropical zone. Where there is a well-marked season, it is found only in gallery forest and on swampy ground. |
| 409 | 2012. World Agroforestry Centre. AgroForestry Tree Database - <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> . PROSEA, http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/afdbases/af/asp/SpeciesInfo.asp?SpID=641#identity | [Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle?? Yes] <i>D. edulis</i> is a shade-loving species of non-flooded forests in the humid tropical zone. |
| 410 | 2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK | [Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)? Yes] "It can be cultivated widely, since it adapts well to differences in day length, temperature, rainfall, soils and altitude." |
| 410 | 2006. Okunomo, K./Ojeifo, I.M./Oghenerhor, E.O.. Effect of growth media on germination and seedling growth of <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> . <i>Discovery and Innovation</i> . 18: 11-14. | [Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)? Yes] "The consumption of <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> is high in Nigeria, however, its cultivation seems not to gain popularity and hence production is in small scale because of dearth of information on its germination, seedling growth and development. Consequently the effect of soil type on germination and seedling growth of <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> was investigated. Four soil types (top soil, sawdust, sharp sand and clay soil) were used. The treatments were replicated four times. In a completely randomized design experiment. The results showed that there were significant differences in plant height, girth, number of leaves and leaf length as influenced by the various growth media. However non significant differences were observed between top soil and sawdust on their influence on plant height of <i>D. edulis</i> . It is recommended that top soil and sawdust could be utilized for germination of <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> seeds. " |
| 410 | 2012. Asaah, E.K.. Beyond vegetative propagation of indigenous fruit trees: case of <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> (G.Don) H.J. Lam and <i>Allanblackia floribundia</i> Oliv.. | [Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)? Yes] " <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> grows on various soil types. Nonetheless it prefers slightly acidic, deep ferallitic and evolved volcanic soils with exploitable thick and humic horizons." |
| 411 | 2012. World Agroforestry Centre. AgroForestry Tree Database - <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> . PROSEA, http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/afdbases/af/asp/SpeciesInfo.asp?SpID=641#identity | [Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] Tree. |
| 412 | 2012. World Agroforestry Centre. AgroForestry Tree Database - <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> . PROSEA, http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/afdbases/af/asp/SpeciesInfo.asp?SpID=641#identity | [Forms dense thickets? No] Widely grown in Africa. [no evidence of thickets] |
| 501 | 2012. World Agroforestry Centre. AgroForestry Tree Database - <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> . PROSEA, http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/afdbases/af/asp/SpeciesInfo.asp?SpID=641#identity | [Aquatic? No] Terrestrial; tree. |
| 502 | 2012. World Agroforestry Centre. AgroForestry Tree Database - <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> . PROSEA, http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/afdbases/af/asp/SpeciesInfo.asp?SpID=641#identity | [Grass? No] Burseraceae; tree. |
| 503 | 2010. www.nationmaster.com. Encyclopedia Nitrogen fixation. Nationmaster.com, http://www.nationmaster.com/encyclopedia/Nitrogen-fixation | [Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Burseraceae is not a nitrogen fixing family. |
| 503 | 2012. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> - Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?31 | [Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Burseraceae. |
| 504 | 2012. World Agroforestry Centre. AgroForestry Tree Database - <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> . PROSEA, http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/afdbases/af/asp/SpeciesInfo.asp?SpID=641#identity | [Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] Tree; woody. |

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| 601 | 2012. World Agroforestry Centre. AgroForestry Tree Database - <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> . PROSEA, http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/afdbases/af/asp/SpeciesInfo.asp?SpID=641#identity | [Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] Native : Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda |
| 601 | 2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] No evidence. |
| 602 | 2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK | [Produces viable seed? Yes] Stand establishment using direct sowing; planting stock; wildings. |
| 602 | 2006. Okunomo, K./Ojeifo, I.M./Oghenerhoro, E.O.. Effect of growth media on germination and seedling growth of <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> . <i>Discovery and Innovation</i> . 18: 11-14. | [Produces viable seed? Yes] "The consumption of <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> is high in Nigeria, however, its cultivation seems not to gain popularity and hence production is in small scale because of dearth of information on its germination, seedling growth and development. Consequently the effect of soil type on germination and seedling growth of <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> was investigated. Four soil types (top soil, sawdust, sharp sand and clay soil) were used. The treatments were replicated four times. In a completely randomized design experiment. The results showed that there were significant differences in plant height, girth, number of leaves and leaf length as influenced by the various growth media. However non significant differences were observed between top soil and sawdust on their influence on plant height of <i>D. edulis</i> . It is recommended that top soil and sawdust could be utilized for germination of <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> seeds. " |
| 603 | 2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Hybridizes naturally? Unknown] |
| 604 | 2002. Kengue, J.F.N/Fohouo, T./Adewusi, H.G.. Towards the improvement of Safou (<i>Dacryodes edulis</i>): population variation and reproductive biology. <i>Forests, Trees and Livelihoods</i> . 12: 73-84. | [Self-compatible or apomictic? Yes] "Allogamy has been found to be the main reproduction system of <i>D. edulis</i> , while hermaphrodite flowers are self-compatible." |
| 605 | 2002. Kengue, J.F.N/Fohouo, T./Adewusi, H.G.. Towards the improvement of Safou (<i>Dacryodes edulis</i>): population variation and reproductive biology. <i>Forests, Trees and Livelihoods</i> . 12: 73-84. | [Requires specialist pollinators? No] In the humid forest zone, the main insect pollinator is <i>Meliponula erythra</i> . |
| 605 | 2012. World Agroforestry Centre. AgroForestry Tree Database - <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> . PROSEA, http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/afdbases/af/asp/SpeciesInfo.asp?SpID=641#identity | [Requires specialist pollinators? No] Bee pollinated. |
| 606 | 2002. Tchoundjeu, Z./Kengue, J./Leakey, R.R.B.. Domestication of <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> : state-of-the-art. <i>Forests, Trees, and Livelihoods</i> . 12: 3-13. http://www.dfid.gov.uk/r4d/PDF/Outputs/Forestry/R7190_-_Domestication_of_Dacryodes_edulis_state_of_the_art.pdf | [Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? No] Grafting, marcotting and the rooting of stem cuttings are being used with some success to propagate <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> vegetatively. |
| 606 | 2012. World Agroforestry Centre. AgroForestry Tree Database - <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> . PROSEA, http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/afdbases/af/asp/SpeciesInfo.asp?SpID=641#identity | [Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? No] Except for layering and cuttings, vegetative propagation gives poor results. |
| 607 | 2012. Asaah, E.K.. Beyond vegetative propagation of indigenous fruit trees: case of <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> (G.Don) H.J. Lam and <i>Allanblackia floribundia</i> Oliv.. | [Minimum generative time (years)? >3] "Seed-propagated trees of <i>D. edulis</i> have a long juvenile phase of at least 7 years before they produce their first fruits." |
| 701 | 2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No] No evidence of unintentional dispersal. |
| 702 | 2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK | [Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] " <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> is a well-known economic tree, which is protected and often cultivated because of its edible fruits. The fruit pulp is extensively eaten as a food supplement in conjunction with boiled or roasted maize in Africa. The fruit pulp contains edible oil while the kernel is fed to livestock." |

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| 702 | 2012. Asaah, E.K.. Beyond vegetative propagation of indigenous fruit trees: case of <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> (G.Don) H.J. Lam and <i>Allanblackia floribundia</i> Oliv.. | [Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "The current distribution as a result of human activities extends beyond its zone of origin to: Central African Republic (CAR), Gabon, Republic of Congo and Democratic Republic of Congo, then as far as Uganda in East Africa and Angola and northern Zimbabwe in the south of Africa. Humans have extended its current distribution not only within Africa but also to tropical Asia." |
| 703 | 2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] No evidence of produce contamination. |
| 704 | 2012. World Agroforestry Centre. AgroForestry Tree Database - <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> . PROSEA, http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/afdbases/af/asp/SpeciesInfo.asp?SpID=641#identity | [Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] "Fruits ellipsoidal drupes rather variable in size, 4-12 x 3-6 cm, resembling olives; exocarp thin, pink, becoming dark blue to violet at maturity; pulp firm and thin." |
| 705 | 2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Propagules water dispersed? Unknown] |
| 706 | 2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Propagules bird dispersed? Unknown] |
| 707 | 2012. World Agroforestry Centre. AgroForestry Tree Database - <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> . PROSEA, http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/afdbases/af/asp/SpeciesInfo.asp?SpID=641#identity | [Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] Fruit a drupe. [no means of external attachment] |
| 708 | 2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Propagules survive passage through the gut? Unknown] |
| 801 | 2012. Asaah, E.K.. Beyond vegetative propagation of indigenous fruit trees: case of <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> (G.Don) H.J. Lam and <i>Allanblackia floribundia</i> Oliv.. | [Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)? No] Figure 2.4 is an image of a typical <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> tree and demonstrates that seed production is < 1000/m2. |
| 801 | 2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)? No] Fruits ellipsoidal drupes rather variable in size, 4-12 x 3-6 cm, resembling olives; exocarp thin, pink, becoming dark blue to violet at maturity; pulp firm and thin. |
| 802 | 2002. Tchoundjeu, Z./Kengue, J./Leakey, R.R.B.. Domestication of <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> : state-of-the-art. Forests, Trees, and Livelihoods. 12: 3-13. http://www.dfid.gov.uk/r4d/PDF/Outputs/Forestry/R7190_-_Domestication_of_Dacryodes_edulis_state_of_the_art.pdf | [Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? No] <i>Dacryodes edulis</i> is one of the agroforestry trees in Cameroon and Nigeria in which vegetative propagation is used for domestication. One rationale for vegetative propagation is that <i>D. edulis</i> seed viability is limited to a short season. |
| 802 | 2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK | [Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)?] Seed storage recalcitrant. |
| 803 | 2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] |
| 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] |