

Family: *Anacardiaceae*

Taxon: *Harpephyllum caffrum*

Synonym: NA

Common Name: Wild Plum

Questionnaire :	current 20090513	Assessor:	Chuck Chimera	Designation:	L
Status:	Assessor Approved	Data Entry Person:	Chuck Chimera	WRA Score	-1
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		n
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)		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)		
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		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		
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens		y=1, n=0		n
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		
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	n
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	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	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	n
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y=1, n=-1	
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 -1

Supporting Data:

101	2004. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - Harpephyllum caffrum. http://www.plantzafrica.com/planthij/harpephylcaf.htm	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] No evidence
102	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	2004. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - Harpephyllum caffrum. http://www.plantzafrica.com/planthij/harpephylcaf.htm	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 2-Yes] "The Harpephyllum caffrum grows from the Eastern Cape northwards through KwaZulu Natal, Swaziland, southern Mozambique, Limpopo and into Zimbabwe. This is a popular tree in frost-free areas." [Distribution extends into subtropical regions]
202	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Quality of climate match data 2-High]
203	1955. Maino, E./Howard, F.. Ornamental trees: an illustrated guide to their selection and care. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "Climate: Grows best in mild or warm, coastal climates. Tolerates heat; will not stand freezing."
204	2004. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - Harpephyllum caffrum. http://www.plantzafrica.com/planthij/harpephylcaf.htm	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "The Harpephyllum caffrum grows from the Eastern Cape northwards through KwaZulu Natal, Swaziland, southern Mozambique, Limpopo and into Zimbabwe. This is a popular tree in frost-free areas." [Distribution extends into subtropical regions]
205	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? No] "Not used particularly widely, it can be viewed in the landscaping at Manoa Marketplace, Honolulu, a few other commercial landscape designs, and in some private gardens."
301	2001. Werren, G.. Environmental Weeds of the Wet Tropics Bioregion: Risk Assessment & Priority Ranking. Rainforest CRC, Cairns, Australia http://www.wetropics.gov.au/res/downloads/Weeds.pdf	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "Appendix 2 – List of exotic plants that have naturalised within the Wet Tropics Bioregion" [Includes Harpephyllum caffrum]
301	2012. Australian Plant Name Index. Anacardiaceae - Harpephyllum caffrum. Integrated Botanical Information System (IBIS) Australian National Botanic Gardens Australian National Herbarium, http://www.anbg.gov.au/cgi-bin/apni?taxon_id=217671	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "Qld (sparingly naturalised)"
302	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? No] No evidence
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. Werren, G.. Environmental Weeds of the Wet Tropics Bioregion: Risk Assessment & Priority Ranking. Rainforest CRC, Cairns, Australia http://www.wetropics.gov.au/res/downloads/Weeds.pdf	[Environmental weed? Possibly] "Appendix 2 – List of exotic plants that have naturalised within the Wet Tropics Bioregion" [Includes Harpephyllum caffrum, but negative impacts, if any, unspecified]
305	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Congeneric weed? No] "Harpephyllum includes just a single species native to northern and eastern South Africa."
305	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	[Congeneric weed? No] No evidence

401	2004. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - Harpephyllum caffrum. http://www.plantzafrica.com/planthij/harpephylcaf.htm	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "The wild plum is a large, evergreen tree that grows up to 15 m tall, and is usually found in riverine forests. The main stem is clean and straight, but the forest form often has supporting buttress roots. The bark is smooth when young, becoming rough, dark grey brown as it grows older. Branches are curved bowed upwards, with leaves crowded towards the ends, forming a thick crown at the top of the tree. The shiny dark green and glossy leaves are pinnate with sickle-shaped leaflets, and are sometimes interspersed with the odd red leaves."
402	2003. Fujii, Y./Parvez, S. S./Parvez, M.M./Ohmae, Y./Iida, O.. Screening of 239 medicinal plant species for allelopathic activity using the sandwich method. Weed Biology and Management. 3: 233–241.	[Allelopathic? No] "Growth of radicle and hypocotyl of lettuce seedlings was presented in terms of either inhibition or promotion. Negative values represented promotion when compared to the corresponding controls." ... "Table 1. Screening of leaf litter of 239 medicinal plant species under different families using the sandwich method" [Harpephyllum caffrum tested and not shown to have a stronger inhibitory activity greater than the mean"
403	2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McClelland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa	[Parasitic? No] "Evergreen tree to 15 m; usually in riverine forest along the escarpment."
404	2003. Roman, J.. North America Regional Studbook - Blue Duiker - Cephalophus monticola. Virginia Zoological Park, Norfolk, VA	[Unpalatable to grazing animals y=1, n=-1? No] "The following table outlines the browse species fed to duikers at the Los Angeles Zoo." [Includes Harpephyllum caffrum]
404	2004. Parker, D.M.. The Feeding Biology and Potential Impact of Introduced Giraffe (<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>) in the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. MSc Thesis. Rhodes University, Grahamstown, SA	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? No] Table 3.1: The mean annual frequency of occurrence of plant species in the diet of giraffe across all sites and seasons..." [Includes Harpephyllum caffrum, palatable to giraffes]
405	2009. Rauch, F.D./Weissich, P.R.. Small Trees for the Tropical Landscape. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	[Toxic to animals? Unknown] "The fruit and all parts of the tree should be handled with caution to avoid contact with its sap, which, like almost all members of the Cashew family, contains substances that may result in skin eruptions on persons who are susceptible." [Unknown if any animals are susceptible to this plant]
406	1955. Maino, E./Howard, F.. Ornamental trees: an illustrated guide to their selection and care. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? No] "Pests and Diseases: Relatively free from both."
406	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? No] "Pests recorded Insects: Ceratitis capitata (mediterranean fruit fly)" [Widespread pest of many fruit trees]
407	2004. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - Harpephyllum caffrum. http://www.plantzafrica.com/planthij/harpephylcaf.htm	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? Medicinal properties could lead to inadvertent poisoning at incorrect dosage] "The bark is a popular traditional medicine. It is used to treat acne and eczema, and is usually applied in the form of facial saunas and skin washes. It is used by people with 'bad blood' that results in pimples on the face. Powdered burnt bark is used to treat sprains and bone fractures. Bark is also used for dyeing, and it gives a mauve or pink colour. In some parts of Eastern Cape, root decoctions are traditionally taken for paralysis thought to have been contracted from walking over an area that has been poisoned or polluted through sorcery."
407	2009. Rauch, F.D./Weissich, P.R.. Small Trees for the Tropical Landscape. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? Possibly to susceptible individuals] "The fruit and all parts of the tree should be handled with caution to avoid contact with its sap, which, like almost all members of the Cashew family, contains substances that may result in skin eruptions on persons who are susceptible."
408	1997. Van Wyk, B./Van Wyk, P.. Field guide to trees of Southern Africa. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] No evidence
408	2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McClelland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] No evidence
409	1955. Maino, E./Howard, F.. Ornamental trees: an illustrated guide to their selection and care. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Potentially] "Exposure: Sun or partial shade. Tolerates wind and seacoast conditions."
409	2009. Rauch, F.D./Weissich, P.R.. Small Trees for the Tropical Landscape. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Possibly No] "It must have full sun and a well-drained soil."

410	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions ? Yes] "The trees thrive without special care, are tolerant of poor soil and dry conditions, and seem to do best in full sun."
410	2012. Plant this. Harpephyllum caffrum. http://plantthis.com.au/plant-information.asp?gardener=15827	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions ? Yes] "Soil: ordinary soil, enriched soil, mildly to mildly alkaline"
411	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] "The wild plum is a large, evergreen tree that grows up to 15 m tall, and is usually found in riverine forests."
412	1997. Van Wyk, B./Van Wyk, P.. Field guide to trees of Southern Africa. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	[Forms dense thickets? No] No evidence
412	2002. Dharani, N.. Field guide to common trees & shrubs of East Africa. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	[Forms dense thickets? No] No evidence
412	2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McClelland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa	[Forms dense thickets? No] No evidence
501	1997. Van Wyk, B./Van Wyk, P.. Field guide to trees of Southern Africa. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	[Aquatic? No] Terrestrial
502	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Grass? No] Anacardiaceae
503	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Anacardiaceae
504	2004. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - Harpephyllum caffrum. http://www.plantzafrika.com/planthij/harpephylcaf.htm	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "The wild plum is a large, evergreen tree that grows up to 15 m tall, and is usually found in riverine forests. The main stem is clean and straight, but the forest form often has supporting buttress roots. The bark is smooth when young, becoming rough, dark grey brown as it grows older. Branches are curved bowed upwards, with leaves crowded towards the ends, forming a thick crown at the top of the tree. The shiny dark green and glossy leaves are pinnate with sickle-shaped leaflets, and are sometimes interspersed with the odd red leaves."
601	2004. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - Harpephyllum caffrum. http://www.plantzafrika.com/planthij/harpephylcaf.htm	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] No evidence
602	2004. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - Harpephyllum caffrum. http://www.plantzafrika.com/planthij/harpephylcaf.htm	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "H. caffrum grows easily from seeds."
603	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Hybridizes naturally? No] "Harpephyllum includes just a single species native to northern and eastern South Africa."
603	2011. Kubitzki, K. (ed.). The Families and Genera of Vascular Plants. Vol. X. Flowering Plants. Eudicots: Sapindales, Cucurbitales, Myrtaceae. Springer, New York	[Hybridizes naturally? No] "A single species, H. caffrum, in the Cape Province, Transvaal, and Natal, South Africa."
604	1997. Van Wyk, B./Van Wyk, P.. Field guide to trees of Southern Africa. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	[Self-compatible or apomictic? No] "Medium to large evergreen tree; sexes separate, on different trees,"
605	2011. Kubitzki, K. (ed.). The Families and Genera of Vascular Plants. Vol. X. Flowering Plants. Eudicots: Sapindales, Cucurbitales, Myrtaceae. Springer, New York	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] "Anacardiaceae are primarily entomophilous, but some exceptions are found." ... "Flowers pedicellate, non-articulate; perianth 4–5-parted, imbricate; corolla white to yellow, androecium diplostemonous (7–10 stamens); filament apex subulate, base flattened; anthers oblong-ovate; pistillode reduced; staminodes reduced; disk glabrous, cup shaped, crenulate; carpels 4–5; stylochia 4–5, short; stigmas capitate; ovules 2, pendulous." [Flowers not specialized]

606	2004. South African National Biodiversity Institute. Plantzafrica.com - Harpephyllum caffrum. http://www.plantzafrica.com/planthij/harpephylcaf.htm	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? No] "H. caffrum grows easily from seeds. Stored seeds should be soaked in water for a day and then be scrubbed with a brush to remove the fleshy part. It must then be sown in trays filled with river sand or a normal potting soil. They should not be planted too deep as they can easily rot. The seeds take 7 to 11 days to germinate. The wild plum can also be propagated by means of cuttings and truncheons. The truncheons should be dried before planting; they can be left lying in the shade for a day or until all exudate has dried." [Truncheons require special treatment to grow. Does not spread naturally this way]
607	2001. Kirsten, K.. Gardening with Keith Kirsten. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	[Minimum generative time (years)? Unknown] "...an expected growth rate of up to 60 cm per year."
607	2012. Plant Database Ltd. Harpephyllum caffrum. http://www.plantdatabase.co.za/Harpephyllum_caffrum	[Minimum generative time (years)? Unknown] "This is a rounded tree has a moderate rate of growth and has a single crown growth form, and has an ultimate height of 15m / 49.2ft and spread of 7m / 23ft."
607	2012. SelecTree. "Harpephyllum caffrum Full Tree Record." 1995-2012. Apr 6, 2012. http://selectree.calpoly.edu/treedetail_all.lasso?rid=694	[Minimum generative time (years)? Unknown] "Growth Rate: 36 Inches per Season"
701	2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McClelland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally? No] "Fruit: an oblong drupe, 25-30 x 12-17 mm, plum-like with a single stone, bright red" [No evidence, and unlikely, as fruits/seeds lack a means of external attachment]
702	2004. South African National Biodiversity Institute. Plantzafrica.com - Harpephyllum caffrum. http://www.plantzafrica.com/planthij/harpephylcaf.htm	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "This is an attractive evergreen tree that is useful as an ornamental garden tree and for attracting birds and butterflies into the garden. It is popularly planted as a street tree in a number of South African towns and cities. With its thick crown and somewhat drooping leaves, the wild plum is a good shade tree in the garden."
703	2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McClelland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] "Fruit: an oblong drupe, 25-30 x 12-17 mm, plum-like with a single stone, bright red" [No evidence, and unlikely, as fruits/seeds are relatively large]
704	2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McClelland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] "Fruit: an oblong drupe, 25-30 x 12-17 mm, plum-like with a single stone, bright red"
705	2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McClelland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa	[Propagules water dispersed? Possibly] "...usually found in riverine forests." [Habitat suggests fruits may be moved by water]
706	2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McClelland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "The fruit is widely utilized by birds, animals and humans."
706	2003. Bleher, B./Potgieter, C.J./Johnson, D.N./Böhning-Gaese, K.. The Importance of Figs for Frugivores in a South African Coastal Forest. Journal of Tropical Ecology. 19(4): 375-38.	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "Animal eating fruits - bb,cm,tc" [Harpephyllum caffrum fruits consumed by bb Bycanistes bucinator (a hornbill), cm Cercopithecus mitis (blue monkey); tc Tauraco corvthaix (bird)]
706	2004. South African National Biodiversity Institute. Plantzafrica.com - Harpephyllum caffrum. http://www.plantzafrica.com/planthij/harpephylcaf.htm	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "The tasty plum-like fruits first appear green and then turn red when they ripen in autumn; they contain a single seed and are enjoyed by people, mammals and birds." ... "Many animals including bushbabies, monkeys, baboons and bushbuck love the fruit of the wild plum. Birds such as Cape parrots, mousebirds, barbets, bulbuls, louries and African green pigeons and other fruit-eating birds feed on the fruits of this tree."
707	2004. South African National Biodiversity Institute. Plantzafrica.com - Harpephyllum caffrum. http://www.plantzafrica.com/planthij/harpephylcaf.htm	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] "Many animals including bushbabies, monkeys, baboons and bushbuck love the fruit of the wild plum. Birds such as Cape parrots, mousebirds, barbets, bulbuls, louries and African green pigeons and other fruit-eating birds feed on the fruits of this tree." [Seeds adapted for internal dispersal]
708	2003. Bleher, B./Potgieter, C.J./Johnson, D.N./Böhning-Gaese, K.. The Importance of Figs for Frugivores in a South African Coastal Forest. Journal of Tropical Ecology. 19(4): 375-38.	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Presumably Yes] "Animal eating fruits - bb,cm,tc" [Harpephyllum caffrum fruits consumed by bb Bycanistes bucinator (a hornbill), cm Cercopithecus mitis (blue monkey); tc Tauraco corvthaix (bird)]

708	2004. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - Harpephyllum caffrum. http://www.plantzafrika.com/planthij/harpephylcaf.htm	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Presumably Yes] "The tasty plum-like fruits first appear green and then turn red when they ripen in autumn; they contain a single seed and are enjoyed by people, mammals and birds." ... "Many animals including bushbabies, monkeys, baboons and bushbuck love the fruit of the wild plum. Birds such as Cape parrots, mousebirds, barbets, bulbuls, louries and African green pigeons and other fruit-eating birds feed on the fruits of this tree."
801	2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McClelland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)? No] "Fruit: an oblong drupe, 25-30 x 12-17 mm, plum-like with a single stone, bright red" [Unlikely, as fruits are single-seeded and relatively large]
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: Viability maintained for more than 2 years in air-dry storage at 5°C (Riley, 1981)" [No evidence from natural conditions]
803	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] No information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this species
804	1955. Maino, E./Howard, F.. Ornamental trees: an illustrated guide to their selection and care. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Possibly] "When tree is young, prune to any desired shape. Thin out head occasionally."
805	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown]