

Family: Lauraceae

Taxon: Laurus nobilis

Synonym: NA

Common Name: bay
bay laurel
bay leaf laurel

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)	Intermediate
202	Quality of climate match data		(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	Low
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	n
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)	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	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	y
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	y
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	
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	
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	n
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/m2)	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	
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	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] "After centuries of cultivation (for ornamental, religious and pharmacological purposes), the original natural range of <i>L. nobilis</i> is no more easily recognisable. According to the most restrictive theory, <i>L. nobilis</i> originates from Asia Minor and Middle East regions and only its presence in Mediterranean communities of Anatolia, Syria and Lebanon would be unquestionably natural. According to another hypothesis, also the southern Iberian Peninsula and other regions, where (at least in localized sites) a warm-temperate but humid climate occurs, should be included in the natural range of <i>L. nobilis</i> . Nowadays, <i>L. nobilis</i> occurs largely along the Mediterranean basin, in natural or naturalized conditions in the environment of evergreen Mediterranean species or also associated to submediterranean deciduous, termophilous Quercus forests (Angiolini et al., 1995; De Capua E.L., 1995)."
102	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 1-intermediate] "After centuries of cultivation (for ornamental, religious and pharmacological purposes), the original natural range of <i>L. nobilis</i> is no more easily recognisable. According to the most restrictive theory, <i>L. nobilis</i> originates from Asia Minor and Middle East regions and only its presence in Mediterranean communities of Anatolia, Syria and Lebanon would be unquestionably natural. According to another hypothesis, also the southern Iberian Peninsula and other regions, where (at least in localized sites) a warm-temperate but humid climate occurs, should be included in the natural range of <i>L. nobilis</i> . Nowadays, <i>L. nobilis</i> occurs largely along the Mediterranean basin, in natural or naturalized conditions in the environment of evergreen Mediterranean species or also associated to submediterranean deciduous, termophilous Quercus forests " [More suited to a Mediterranean climate]
202	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Quality of climate match data? 0-low] "After centuries of cultivation (for ornamental, religious and pharmacological purposes), the original natural range of <i>L. nobilis</i> is no more easily recognisable.
203	1999. The Herb Society of America. Factsheet - Bay - <i>Laurus nobilis</i> . http://www.herbsociety.org/factsheets/bay.pdf	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? Yes] "Sweet bay, or bay laurel is an evergreen tree which may grow to 40 feet in its native Mediterranean regions, though in Zones 8-10 in the U.S., it can grow from 6 to 25 feet if protected from winter winds."
203	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? Yes] "Climatic amplitude (estimates) - Altitude range: 0 - 400 m - Mean annual rainfall: 500 - 1000 mm - Rainfall regime: winter; bimodal; uniform - Dry season duration: 1 - 2 months - Mean annual temperature: 12 - 19°C - Mean maximum temperature of hottest month: 24 - 30°C - Mean minimum temperature of coldest month: 2 - 8°C - Absolute minimum temperature: > -15°C"
204	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - <i>Laurus nobilis</i> [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/laurus_nobilis/	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? No] No evidence
205	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes]
301	2006. Howell, C.J./Sawyer, J.W.D.. New Zealand naturalised vascular plant checklist. New Zealand Plant Conservation Network, Wellington, NZ www.nzpcn.org.nz	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] " <i>Laurus nobilis</i> ...Fully naturalised" [New Zealand]
301	2007. Delucchi, G./Farina, E./Torres Robles, S.. <i>Laurus nobilis</i> (Lauraceae) especie naturalizada en la República Argentina. Boletín de la Sociedad Argentina de Botánica. 42(3-4): 309 - 312.	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "Summary: <i>Laurus nobilis</i> (Lauraceae), a naturalized species in Argentina. In this paper <i>Laurus nobilis</i> L. (Lauraceae) is reported for the first time naturalized in the provinces of Buenos Aires and La Pampa (Argentina). A description and illustration of this species are given."
301	2011. Flora of Australia Online. <i>Laurus nobilis</i> . Australian Biological Resources Study, http://www.anbg.gov.au/abrs/online-resources/flora/stdtdisplay.xsql?pnid=40512	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "Since publication of the Flora of Australia the Australian Plant Census records this species as naturalised for Australia."

302	2008. Howell, C.. Consolidated list of environmental weeds in New Zealand. Science & Technical Publishing Department of Conservation, Wellington, New Zealand http://www.doc.govt.nz/upload/documents/science-and-technical/drds292.pdf	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? Yes] "Laurus nobilis - Widely cultivated, spreads by seed and suckers. Controlled in Raukapuka and Nelson Lakes Areas." [A weed of minor significance, not demonstrating enough impacts to be considered an environmental weed]
303	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Laurus nobilis [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/laurus_nobilis/	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No] No evidence
304	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Laurus nobilis [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/laurus_nobilis/	[Environmental weed? No] No evidence
305	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	[Congeneric weed? No] No evidence
401	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "L. nobilis is an evergreen polycormic tree or large shrub with straight stools and densely foliate, reaching up to 10-15 m high. The leaves are strongly aromatic, moderately sclerophyllous and narrowly elliptic, 5-10 cm long and 2-3 cm wide. L. nobilis has leaves far larger than those of all the other evergreen Mediterranean species. Flowers appear in the autumn and are small, greenish and not attractive. The fruit is a black berry."
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] "Leaf litter of 239 medicinal plant species were collected from the Izu Experimental Station for Medicinal Plants, National Institute of Health Sciences, Shizuoka, Japan, and these were subjected to analysis of their allelopathic effects using the sandwich method, as shown in Figure 1. We used lettuce (Lactuca sativa L. Great Lakes 366, Takii Seed Co. Ltd, Japan) as a test plant material in the bioassay because of its reliability for germination...When using 10 mg leaf litter in the sandwich method, we found that out of the 239 species tested, 223 and 17 species caused inhibitory and promotive responses to lettuce radicle growth, respectively (Table 1)." [L. nobilis showed a promotive response, although it was not statistically significant]
402	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Allelopathic? No] No evidence
403	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Parasitic? No] "L. nobilis is an evergreen polycormic tree or large shrub with straight stools and densely foliate, reaching up to 10-15 m high."
404	1999. González-Hernández, M.P./Silva-Pando, F.J.. Nutritional Attributes of Understory Plants Known as Components of Deer Diets. Journal of Range Management. 52(2): 132-138.	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? No] "Nutritive quality of vegetation is important when evaluating the habitat to sustain wildlife. Crude protein, fiber content and in vitro digestibility were evaluated for 17 shrubs, 7 trees, 2 ferns, 3 forbs, and 4 grasses species of Galician (NW Spain) woodlands understory. Nutritional attributes showed forbs, Frangula alnus Miller, Hedera helix L. and Lonicera periclymenum L. as plants with the highest forage value. Crude protein levels of Rubus sp., Robinia pseudacacia L., Castanea sativa Miller, and grasses could meet deer nitrogen requirements but their low IVOMD and high fiber percentages make them mid-low feed value forages. Understory layer of oakwoods provides higher quality forage than conifer or eucalyptus stands. Crude protein and digestibility of plants peaked in spring-summer and the highest fiber content occurred in winter. Seasonal fluctuations in forage quality makes seasonal management and seasonal plans necessary" [L. nobilis included among palatable species studied]
404	2001. Dolev, A./Bar-Davis, S./Dayan, T./Saltz, D.. Can reintroduced Persian fallow deer be used for woodland management?. Israel Journal of Zoology. 47: 181.	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? No] "Three years of data indicate that there is an opening of the forest inside the enclosure where pasturing pressure is on average 1.2 fallow deer/ha. Browsing impacts indicated a preference for Laurus nobilis, Phillyrea latifolia, and Rhamnus punctatus and avoidance of Quercus calliprinos."
405	2001. Dolev, A./Bar-Davis, S./Dayan, T./Saltz, D.. Can reintroduced Persian fallow deer be used for woodland management?. Israel Journal of Zoology. 47: 181.	[Toxic to animals? No] "Three years of data indicate that there is an opening of the forest inside the enclosure where pasturing pressure is on average 1.2 fallow deer/ha. Browsing impacts indicated a preference for Laurus nobilis, Phillyrea latifolia, and Rhamnus punctatus and avoidance of Quercus calliprinos." [No evidence of toxicity to deer]
405	2009. PATSP. Houseplant Toxicity Week: Part 6 (Safe Plants). http://plantsarethe strangest people.blogspot.com/2009/04/houseplant-toxicity-week-part-6-safe.html	[Toxic to animals? Probably Not] "Laurus nobilis (bay leaf, laurel) Edible, though there have been some weird stories.2 Toxicity to pets is unclear, but I think it's probably safe."

406	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? Yes] "Many pests (such as <i>Oidium lauraceum</i>) are particularly harmful; and they negatively effect both oil production and attractiveness of the foliage. For the most recent papers on pests damages see: Graniti and Braun (1998); Heugens (1996); Landi, (1997) and Malumphy (1997)."
407	2005. Frohne, D./Pfander, H.J.. Poisonous plants: a handbook for doctors, pharmacists, toxicologists, biologists and veterinarians. Wiley-Blackwell,	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? Potentially] "The only representative in the European-Mediterranean region is <i>Laurus nobilis</i> (sweet bay), whose fruits and leaves, because of their content of essential oil, are used as a spice...Laurel oil, which was once used for impregnating hat bands, is known as the cause of contact allergies [1, 2]. Recently, as a sign that 'tried' natural remedies have been resurrected, severe contact allergies from laurel oil have once again occurred [3, 4]." [Possible allergens in plant oils]
407	2005. IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation. A guide to medicinal plants in North Africa. IUCN, Malaga, Spain	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? Potentially] "The sesquiterpenic lactones of the laurel leaves provoke allergic reactions and dermatitis. The leaves have digestive properties (for epigastric bloating, slow digestion, eructation, flatulence). They are not poisonous. The leaves are a greatly appreciated spice for cooking."
408	2001. Dimitrakopoulos, A.P./Papaioannou, K.K.. Flammability Assessment of Mediterranean Forest Fuels. Fire Technology. 37: 143-152.	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? Yes] "Group IV: The extremely flammable species <i>Laurus nobilis</i> (laurel) and <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> (gum tree, eucalypt) belong to this group. These species are extremely rich in flammable volatile essential oils...fact that the most flammable species (<i>Laurus nobilis</i> and <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) contain excessive amounts of essential oils, which are volatile at the early stages of pyrolysis"
409	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Yes] "... it prefers relatively moist sites, sheltered from the sun and the wind such as the bottom of ravines."
410	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Yes] "It does not require particular soil types, but deep rich soils are always preferred. "
411	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] " <i>L. nobilis</i> is an evergreen polycormic tree or large shrub with straight stools and densely foliate, reaching up to 10-15 m high."
412	2002. Dolev, A./Saltz, D./Bar-David, S./Yom-Tov, Y.. Impact of Repeated Releases on Space-Use Patterns of Persian Fallow Deer. The Journal of Wildlife Management. 66(3): 737-746.	[Forms dense thickets? Possibly] "The north-facing slope is steeper and is covered by dense woodland of common oak and <i>Laurus nobilis</i> trees, with almost no open areas." [Forms dense thicket with oak trees]
501	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Aquatic? No] " <i>L. nobilis</i> is an evergreen polycormic tree or large shrub with straight stools and densely foliate, reaching up to 10 15 m high."
502	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Grass? No] " <i>L. nobilis</i> is an evergreen polycormic tree or large shrub with straight stools and densely foliate, reaching up to 10 15 m high." [Lauraceae]
503	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Lauraceae
504	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] " <i>L. nobilis</i> is an evergreen polycormic tree or large shrub with straight stools and densely foliate, reaching up to 10-15 m high."
601	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[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] "Seed propagation is usual and easy; fruits are collected in early winter when they are fully mature and then immediately sown entire (unpeeled); seedlings grow fast and can be transplanted (preferably in a container) when they are 2-3 months old. It can be propagated also by cuttings. Cultivation in container is generally preferred (Mori et al., 1995; Piccioni et al., 1996). "
603	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Hybridizes naturally? No] No evidence [Plant with long history of cultivation, and no mention of natural hybridization]
604	2008. MobileReference. The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Trees and Shrubs: An Essential Guide To Trees and Shrubs of the World.	[Self-compatible or apomictic? No] "It is dioecious, with male and female flowers on separate plants; each flower is pale yellow-green, about 1 cm diameter, borne in pairs together beside a leaf."

605	2002. Flamini, G./Cioni, P.L./Morelli, I.. Differences in the Fragrances of Pollen and Different Floral Parts of Male and Female Flowers of <i>Laurus nobilis</i> . <i>Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry</i> . 50: 4647-4652.	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] "In the present paper we have analyzed the profiles of the volatiles obtained from male and female whole flowers, pollen, and staminoids of <i>Laurus nobilis</i> L. (bay, sweet bay), the sole species of the Lauraceae family growing in Italy (11). This is a dioecious plant, with scented flowers: the male flowers having 8-12 stamens, and the female flowers having four staminoids...The pollination is entomophilous, with honey bees as main pollinators; because of the early blooming, bees employ its pollen and nectar mainly as food."
606	2008. Howell, C.. Consolidated list of environmental weeds in New Zealand. Science & Technical Publishing Department of Conservation, Wellington, New Zealand http://www.doc.govt.nz/upload/documents/science-and-technical/drds292.pdf	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Possibly] " <i>Laurus nobilis</i> - Widely cultivated, spreads by seed and suckers. Controlled in Raukapuka and Nelson Lakes Areas." [Spreads vegetatively]
607	2001. Roth, S.A.. <i>aylor's guide to trees: the definitive, easy-to-use guide to 200 of the garden's most important plants</i> . Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, New York, NY	[Minimum generative time (years)? Uncertain. Probably 3+] "Moderate growth rate to 20 to 50 feet."
607	2008. The Gardener's Pantry. <i>Laurus nobilis</i> "the true bay". http://nicholsgardennursery.wordpress.com/2008/06/20/laurus-nobilis-the-true-bay/	[Minimum generative time (years)? Uncertain. Probably 3+] "Bay plants started from seed will take several years to flower."
701	1987. Herrera, C.M.. Vertebrate-Dispersed Plants of the Iberian Peninsula: A Study of Fruit Characteristics. <i>Ecological Monographs</i> . 57(4): 305-331.	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No] "TABLE AI. Growth form, distributional status in the Iberian Peninsula, and fruit characteristics, of the 111 vertebrate- dispersed plant species examined in this study" [<i>L. nobilis</i> Fruit Length (mm) = 14.8; Fruit Width (mm) = 12.2. Relatively large, one-seeded fruits with no means of external attachment]
702	2005. CAB International. <i>Forestry Compendium</i> . CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "Laurel leaves are still harvested for distillation of essential oils in Turkey, Georgia (Acar, 1991; Ebanoizde, 1996, Gabunya and Ebanoizde, 1998) and Pakistan (Riaz et al., 1989). Essential oil composition is discussed by Fiorini et al. (1997), Riaz et al. (1989) and comprehensively by Weiss (1997). Elsewhere, <i>L. nobilis</i> is largely cultivated for shelterbelts and windbreaks (Massa and Mantia, 1997);"
703	2005. CAB International. <i>Forestry Compendium</i> . CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] "The fruit is a black berry." [No evidence, and unlikely given relatively large fruit size]
704	2005. CAB International. <i>Forestry Compendium</i> . CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] "The fruit is a black berry."
705	2005. CAB International. <i>Forestry Compendium</i> . CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Propagules water dispersed? No] "The fruit is a black berry." [No evidence]
706	1987. Herrera, C.M.. Vertebrate-Dispersed Plants of the Iberian Peninsula: A Study of Fruit Characteristics. <i>Ecological Monographs</i> . 57(4): 305-331.	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "TABLE AI. Growth form, distributional status in the Iberian Peninsula, and fruit characteristics, of the 111 vertebrate- dispersed plant species examined in this study." [Table includes <i>L. nobilis</i>]
706	1994. Debussche, M./Isenmann, P.. Bird-Dispersed Seed Rain and Seedling Establishment in Patchy Mediterranean Vegetation. <i>Oikos</i> . 69(3): 414-426.	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "Plant species present at the study site or dispersed at the study site, family, bird disperser among the three main ones, number of seeds per fruit, number of seeds collected during the 17-month study period, number of seedlings censused in 1983. (Nomenclature follows Tutin et al. 1964-1980)." [Includes <i>L. nobilis</i>]
706	2003. Hampe, A.. Frugivory in European Laurel: how extinct seed dispersers have been substituted. <i>Bird Study</i> . 50(3): 280-284.	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "Despite a diverse frugivore community being present, Laurel fruits are almost exclusively (99%) consumed by Blackbird and rarely (1%) by Blackcap <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> . Blackbirds concentrate at fruiting trees and individuals may remain there for several days. Birds usually forage in small groups and return at intervals of 12–14 minutes...As most members of the Lauraceae, it produces relatively large, heavy seeded and lipid-rich drupes and relies on medium- or large-sized frugivorous birds for seed dispersal."
706	2005. CAB International. <i>Forestry Compendium</i> . CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "The fruit is a black berry."
707	2003. Hampe, A.. Frugivory in European Laurel: how extinct seed dispersers have been substituted. <i>Bird Study</i> . 50(3): 280-284.	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] "Despite a diverse frugivore community being present, Laurel fruits are almost exclusively (99%) consumed by Blackbird and rarely (1%) by Blackcap <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> . Blackbirds concentrate at fruiting trees and individuals may remain there for several days. Birds usually forage in small groups and return at intervals of 12–14 minutes...As most members of the Lauraceae, it produces relatively large, heavy seeded and lipid-rich drupes and relies on medium- or large-sized frugivorous birds for seed dispersal." [No means of external attachment]

708	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Yes] "The fruit is a black berry." [Presumably]
801	2003. Hampe, A.. Frugivory in European Laurel: how extinct seed dispersers have been substituted. <i>Bird Study</i> . 50(3): 280-284.	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)? Potentially yes] "Female trees can produce a few thousand fruits (size 14.8 x 12.2 mm, weight 1234 mg, seed weight 698 mg; Herrera 1987). These ripen from mid-September until early November and may remain on the tree ripe for approximately four weeks (A. Hampe unpubl. data)."
802	1999. The Herb Society of America. Factsheet - Bay - <i>Laurus nobilis</i> . http://www.herbsociety.org/factsheets/bay.pdf	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Possibly] "In warm climates where seed is produced, seed may take six months to a year to germinate."
803	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] No information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control found
804	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] "Vigorous resprouting can repair occasional frost damages...it can be trimmed frequently; after cutting, a laurel hedgerow can regenerate by producing numerous and fast growing sprouts."
804	2011. Coca, M./Pausas, J.G.. Scale-dependent segregation of seeders and resprouters in cork oak (<i>Quercus suber</i>) forests. <i>Oecologia</i> . DOI 10.1007/s00442-011-2102-1: .	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] "Table 1 Species post-fire regeneration traits considered" [<i>Laurus nobilis</i> listed as having both resprouting ability, and post-fire seeding]
805	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally? Unknown]