

Key Words: Low Risk, Naturalized, Tree, Fodder, Landscaping, Wind-dispersed

Family: *Fabaceae*

Taxon: *Lysiloma latisiliquum*

Synonym: *Acacia bahamensis* (Benth.) Griseb.
Acacia latisiliqua (L.) Willd.
Leucaena latisiliqua (L.) Gillis
Lysiloma bahamense Benth.
Mimosa latisiliqua L. (basionym)

Common Name: Wild tamarind
False Tamarind

Questionnaire :	current 20090513	Assessor:	Chuck Chimera	Designation: L
Status:	Assessor Approved	Data Entry Person:	Chuck Chimera	WRA Score 2
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)	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	n
405	Toxic to animals		y=1, n=0	n
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	n
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems		y=1, n=0	n
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle		y=1, n=0	n

410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y=1, n=0	y
411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	n
412	Forms dense thickets	y=1, n=0	n
501	Aquatic	y=5, n=0	n
502	Grass	y=1, n=0	n
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y=1, n=0	y
504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	y=1, n=0	n
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	y=1, n=0	n
602	Produces viable seed	y=1, n=-1	y
603	Hybridizes naturally	y=1, n=-1	
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y=1, n=-1	
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	
607	Minimum generative time (years)	1 year = 1, 2 or 3 years = 0, 4+ years = -1	
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y=1, n=-1	n
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y=1, n=-1	y
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	y=1, n=-1	n
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y=1, n=-1	y
705	Propagules water dispersed	y=1, n=-1	n
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	n
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y=1, n=-1	n
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y=1, n=-1	
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	y=1, n=-1	
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y=1, n=-1	y
803	Well controlled by herbicides	y=-1, n=1	
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y=1, n=-1	n
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1	

Designation: L

WRA Score 2

Supporting Data:

101	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] No evidence
102	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 2-High] " It is widely distributed on the American continent, from the USA (southern Florida), Mexico (restricted to the Yucatan Peninsula and Chiapas) to Belize, Guatemala and Honduras (Pennington and Sarukhan, 1968; Ruiz Zavala, 1988; Pennington and Sarukhan, 1998). "
202	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Quality of climate match data 2-High]
203	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "- Altitude range: 0 - 150 m - Mean annual rainfall: 1000 - 2920 mm - Rainfall regime: summer; winter - Dry season duration: 1 - 4 months - Mean annual temperature: 20 - 27°C - Mean maximum temperature of hottest month: 29 - 37°C - Mean minimum temperature of coldest month: 12 - 18°C - Absolute minimum temperature: > 4°C"
204	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "It is widely distributed on the American continent, from the USA (southern Florida), Mexico (restricted to the Yucatan Peninsula and Chiapas) to Belize, Guatemala and Honduras (Pennington and Sarukhan, 1968; Ruiz Zavala, 1988; Pennington and Sarukhan, 1998). It grows in subtropical rain forest and secondary vegetation as a result of slash and burn agricultural practices, tolerating a wide range of soils as demonstrated by its widespread distribution."
205	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? No] No evidence
301	1997. Boggan, J./Funk, V./Kelloff, C./Hoff, M./Cremers, G./Feuillet, C.. Checklist of the Plants of the Guianas; 2nd Edition. Biological Diversity of the Guianas Program, Dept. of Botany, Nat. Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Inst., Washington, D.C.	[Naturalized beyond native range? Possibly] "Lysiloma bahamensis Benth. [FG] [introduced, dubiously persisting]" [Lysiloma bahamensis = Lysiloma latisiliquum]
301	2003. Haysom, K.A./Murphy, S.T.. The status of invasiveness of forest tree species outside their natural habitat: a global review and discussion paper. Forest Health and Biosecurity Working Paper FBS/3E. Forestry Department. FAO, Rome ftp://ftp.fao.org/doc	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "Table 7. The 114 alien forestry species found to be associated with naturalization or invasion events in South America" [Lysiloma latisiliqua - Countries where naturalized = Puerto Rico]
302	1997. Pascarella, J.B.. Hurricane disturbance and the regeneration of Lysiloma latisiliquum (Fabaceae): a tropical tree in south Florida. Forest Ecology and Management. 92: 97-106.	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? No, but disturbance adapted] "In addition to natural disturbances, L. latisiliquum does well after anthropogenic disturbance and is an early pioneer into abandoned cleared land (CIQRO, 1982; Ross et al., 1995)."
303	2003. Haysom, K.A./Murphy, S.T.. The status of invasiveness of forest tree species outside their natural habitat: a global review and discussion paper. Forest Health and Biosecurity Working Paper FBS/3E. Forestry Department. FAO, Rome ftp://ftp.fao.org/doc	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No] "Table 7. The 114 alien forestry species found to be associated with naturalization or invasion events in South America" [Lysiloma latisiliqua - Countries where naturalized = Puerto Rico. No description of adverse impacts]
304	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	[Environmental weed? No] No evidence
305	2010. Nelson, G.. The Trees of Florida. 2nd Edition. Pineapple Press Inc, Sarasota, FL	[Congeneric weed? Possibly] "Lysiloma sabicu" ... Origin: Not native (West Indies, especially Cuba and Hispaniola), potentially invasive,"
401	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "L. latisiliquum is a medium-sized tree that reaches up to 20 m in height and up to 70 cm d.b.h. It has a straight trunk with ascendant branches, followed by horizontal and hanging branches, and a rounded crown (Pennington and Sarukhan, 1998)." ... "The leaves are bipinnate, 11-20 cm long and occur in a spiral formation. They are compound with leaflets in 3-6 pairs of opposite leaves, with each pair of leaflets having 18-35 secondary leaflets (Pennington and Sarukhan, 1998)."

402	2001. Caamal-Maldonado, J.A./Jiménez-Osornio, J.J./Torres-Barragán, A./Anaya, A.L.. The Use of Allelopathic Legume Cover and Mulch Species for Weed Control in Cropping Systems. <i>Agronomy Journal</i> . 93(1): 27–36.	[Allelopathic? Potentially Yes] "We conducted in vitro bioassays and greenhouse experiments to evaluate the toxic effect of four legumes velvetbean [<i>Mucuna deeringiana</i> (Bort) Merr.], jackbean [<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i> (L.) DC.], jumbiebean [<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> (Lam.) de Wit], and wild tamarind [<i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i> (L.) Benth.] on weed growth, and on the survival of insects and nematodes." ... "All legumes reduced weed growth with velvetbean (as living cover crop) producing the largest weed biomass reduction (68%). These legumes also improved the yield of corn during the first 2 yr of the experiment. For better management of natural resources, the use of legumes as biological tools in agriculture to control weeds and improve soil conditions should be encouraged through coordinated efforts between farmers, academic, and governmental institutions."
402	2011. Bhadoria, P.B.S.. Allelopathy: A Natural Way towards Weed Management. <i>American Journal of Experimental Agriculture</i> . 1(1): 7-20.	[Allelopathic? Possibly Yes] "Caamal-Maldonado et al. (2001) examined the toxic effect of four legumes velvetbean (<i>Mucuna deeringiana</i> (Bort) Merr.), jackbean (<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i> (L.) DC.), jumbiebean (<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> (Lam.) de Wit), and wild tamarind (<i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i> (L.) Benth.) on growth of three weeds viz., barnyardgrass (<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i> L. P. Beauv.), alegría and amaranth (<i>Amaranthus hypochondriacus</i> L.). The aqueous leachates (1%) of all four legumes exhibited strong phytotoxic effect on the radicle growth of the weeds."
403	2005. CAB International. <i>Forestry Compendium</i> . CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Parasitic? No] " <i>L. latisiliquum</i> is a medium-sized tree that reaches up to 20 m in height and up to 70 cm d.b.h." [Fabaceae]
404	2008. Brunet, S. et al. Effect of the consumption of <i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i> on the larval establishment of gastrointestinal nematodes in goats. <i>Veterinary Parasitology</i> . 157(1-2): 81-88.	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? No] "In tropical regions, the native vegetation provides a large range of browsing legume forages, used to feed animal. <i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i> (Fabaceae) is a common tree species of the tropical forest vegetation of Central America. Its leaves contain high levels of tannins (Sandoval-Castro et al., 2005; Alonso-Diaz et al., 2008a, in press). Short-term preference studies have confirmed that goats and sheep can achieve high voluntary feed intake (VFI) of <i>L. latisiliquum</i> fodder (Alonso-Diaz et al., 2008a, in press)."
404	2009. Alonso-Díaz, M.A./Torres-Acosta, J.F.J./Sandoval-Castro, C./Canul-Ku, H.L./Hoste, H.. Intake of Tropical Tanniniferous Plants by Goats and Sheep When Offered as a sold feed. <i>Tropical and Subtropical Agroecosystems</i> . 11: 255 - 258.	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? No] "When TTP fodders are offered as single feeds, goats and sheep have different intakes of <i>P. piscipula</i> , ingest similar amounts of <i>L. latisiliquum</i> and both refused <i>A. pennatula</i> ."
405	2008. Brunet, S. et al. Effect of the consumption of <i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i> on the larval establishment of gastrointestinal nematodes in goats. <i>Veterinary Parasitology</i> . 157(1-2): 81-88.	[Toxic to animals? No] "Short-term preference studies have confirmed that goats and sheep can achieve high voluntary feed intake (VFI) of <i>L. latisiliquum</i> fodder" [No evidence]
405	2008. Wagstaff, D.J.. <i>International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference</i> . CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[Toxic to animals? No]
406	2010. Nelson, G.. <i>The Trees of Florida</i> . 2nd Edition. Pineapple Press Inc, Sarasota, FL	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? No] "Wild tamarind is tough, salt-tolerant, and has few natural enemies."
407	2008. Wagstaff, D.J.. <i>International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference</i> . CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] No evidence
407	2012. Specialized Information Services, U.S. National Library of Medicine. TOXNET toxicology data network [online database]. National Institutes of Health, http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] No evidence
408	2006. Sorensen, N.S.. <i>Regeneration and Growth of Several Canopy Tree Species in the Maya Forest of Quintana Roo, Mexico: The Role of Competition and Microhabitat Conditions</i> . PhD Dissertation. Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] " <i>Lysiloma</i> regenerates well after large scale disturbances, both hurricanes and fires, and may depend on such disturbances for regeneration. The relative importance of fires versus hurricanes remains an open question (Slater and Platt 1995, Pascarella 1997, Argüelles-S. et al. 1998)." [Colonized after fires, but no evidence that it increases fire risks]
408	2012. Gann, G.D./Abdo, M.E./Gann, J.W./Gann, Sr., G.D./Woodmansee, S.W./Bradley, K.A./Grahl, E./Hines, K.N.. <i>Natives For Your Neighborhood</i> . The Institute for Regional Conservation, Miami, FL http://www.regionalconservation.org .	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] "A pioneer tree, it readily invades pine rocklands in the absence of fire, although unlike many other hardwoods it is usually killed when fire returns to the system."

409	2006. Sorensen, N.S.. Regeneration and Growth of Several Canopy Tree Species in the Maya Forest of Quintana Roo, Mexico: The Role of Competition and Microhabitat Conditions. PhD Dissertation. Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? No] "Finally, we wanted to ensure that the species exhibited a range of shade tolerances. We did this by including two species known to be shade tolerant (<i>Manilkara zapota</i> and <i>Sabal yapa</i>) and two species known to be fairly intolerant (<i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i> and <i>Piscidia piscipula</i>)." ... "Of the 10 species selected for study, two (<i>Manilkara zapota</i> , <i>Sabal yapa</i>) have been previously described as highly shade tolerant (Snook 1993) and two (<i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i> , <i>Piscidia piscipula</i>) as highly shade intolerant (Snook 1993, Pascarella 1997, Pennington and Sarukhan 1998)."
409	2012. Gann, G.D./Abdo, M.E./Gann, J.W./Gann, Sr., G.D./Woodmansee, S.W./Bradley, K.A./Grahl, E./Hines, K.N.. Natives For Your Neighborhood. The Institute for Regional Conservation, Miami, FL http://www.regionalconservation.org .	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? No] "Light Requirements: Full sun."
410	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Yes] "It grows in subtropical rain forest and secondary vegetation as a result of slash and burn agricultural practices, tolerating a wide range of soils as demonstrated by its widespread distribution."
411	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] " <i>L. latisiliquum</i> is a medium-sized tree that reaches up to 20 m in height and up to 70 cm d.b.h."
412	1992. Rico-Gray, V./García-Franco, J.G.. Vegetation and Soil Seed Bank of Successional Stages in Tropical Lowland Deciduous Forest. <i>Journal of Vegetation Science</i> . 3(5): 617-624.	[Forms dense thickets? No] No evidence
412	2003. Haysom, K.A./Murphy, S.T.. The status of invasiveness of forest tree species outside their natural habitat: a global review and discussion paper. Forest Health and Biosecurity Working Paper FBS/3E. Forestry Department. FAO, Rome ftp://ftp.fao.org/doc	[Forms dense thickets? No] No evidence
412	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Forms dense thickets? No] No evidence
501	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Aquatic? No] Terrestrial
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] Fabaceae
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? Yes] Fabaceae
504	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] " <i>L. latisiliquum</i> is a medium-sized tree that reaches up to 20 m in height and up to 70 cm d.b.h."
601	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] No evidence
602	2012. Gann, G.D./Abdo, M.E./Gann, J.W./Gann, Sr., G.D./Woodmansee, S.W./Bradley, K.A./Grahl, E./Hines, K.N.. Natives For Your Neighborhood. The Institute for Regional Conservation, Miami, FL http://www.regionalconservation.org .	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "Can be grown from seed. Remove seeds from pod. Sew on top of soil and sprinkle soil over seeds to just cover. Place container in sun or light shade. Germinated in a few weeks."
603	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Hybridizes naturally? Unknown]
604	1985. Bullock, S.H.. Breeding Systems in the Flora of a Tropical Deciduous Forest in Mexico. <i>Biotropica</i> 17(4): 287-301. 17(4): 287-301.	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Unknown] " <i>Lysiloma microphylla</i> - self-incompatible" [Unknown for <i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i>]
605	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] "Flowers are found in singular or grouped heads, lateral to the axis, sometimes forming terminal inflorescences. The perfumed, actinomorphic flowers are 1.5 cm in diameter and borne on pedicels 2-3 cm long."

605	2012. City of Plantation. Tough Plants for Plantation: A Shade Brigade selection - False tamarind - <i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i> . www.plantation.org/docs/landscape/sb/trees/false-tamarind.pdf	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] "The white flowers, much favored by bees, are followed by papery pods."
607	2012. Gann, G.D./Abdo, M.E./Gann, J.W./Gann, Sr., G.D./Woodmansee, S.W./Bradley, K.A./Grahl, E./Hines, K.N. Natives For Your Neighborhood. The Institute for Regional Conservation, Miami, FL http://www.regionalconservation.org .	[Minimum generative time (years)? Unknown] "Growth Rate: Fast"
701	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No] "The fruit is a dehiscent pod (915 x 2-4 cm), dark brown, with many flat, dark brown seeds (8 x 3 mm) which have a horseshoe-shaped mark." [Unlikely. Large pods and seeds lack means of external attachment]
702	2009. Rauch, F.D./Weissich, P.R.. Small Trees for the Tropical Landscape. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "This is an excellent choice for a coastal garden exposed to salt wind and is a good selection for the xeriscape." [Landscaping tree]
702	2012. Gann, G.D./Abdo, M.E./Gann, J.W./Gann, Sr., G.D./Woodmansee, S.W./Bradley, K.A./Grahl, E./Hines, K.N. Natives For Your Neighborhood. The Institute for Regional Conservation, Miami, FL http://www.regionalconservation.org .	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "An excellent specimen shade tree in extreme southern South Florida."
703	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] "The fruit is a dehiscent pod (915 x 2-4 cm), dark brown, with many flat, dark brown seeds (8 x 3 mm) which have a horseshoe-shaped mark." [Unlikely]
704	1997. Pascarella, J.B.. Hurricane disturbance and the regeneration of <i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i> (Fabaceae): a tropical tree in south Florida. Forest Ecology and Management. 92: 97-106.	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? Yes] "Flowering occurs from March-August and seed dispersal is through wind dispersed indehiscent pods that ripen during the fall-winter months."
705	2006. Sorensen, N.S.. Regeneration and Growth of Several Canopy Tree Species in the Maya Forest of Quintana Roo, Mexico: The Role of Competition and Microhabitat Conditions. PhD Dissertation. Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR	[Propagules water dispersed? No] "Pods dispersed whole by wind and later decay releasing seeds" [Possible, but not main method of dispersal]
706	1997. Pascarella, J.B.. Hurricane disturbance and the regeneration of <i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i> (Fabaceae): a tropical tree in south Florida. Forest Ecology and Management. 92: 97-106.	[Propagules bird dispersed? No] "Flowering occurs from March-August and seed dispersal is through wind dispersed indehiscent pods that ripen during the fall-winter months." ... "No arils or elaisomes are present. Predispersal seed predation has been noted although levels of seed predation were not quantified (Tomlinson, 1980)."
707	1997. Pascarella, J.B.. Hurricane disturbance and the regeneration of <i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i> (Fabaceae): a tropical tree in south Florida. Forest Ecology and Management. 92: 97-106.	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] "No arils or elaisomes are present. Predispersal seed predation has been noted although levels of seed predation were not quantified (Tomlinson, 1980)."
708	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Unknown] It may be possible that the seeds survive gut passage if consumed, but there is no evidence that the pods or seeds are consumed by animals that would disperse them.
801	2006. Sorensen, N.S.. Regeneration and Growth of Several Canopy Tree Species in the Maya Forest of Quintana Roo, Mexico: The Role of Competition and Microhabitat Conditions. PhD Dissertation. Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)? Possibly Yes] "Appendix 1.3. Phenology, seed types and dispersal mechanisms of key species." ... " <i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i> ... approx. 52,000 seeds/kg.4; fruits from June to December5; 30,000 seeds/kg"
802	1992. Rico-Gray, V./García-Franco, J.G.. Vegetation and Soil Seed Bank of Successional Stages in Tropical Lowland Deciduous Forest. Journal of Vegetation Science. 3(5): 617-624.	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Possibly Yes] "The frequency distribution of species per life form (Table 4) shows that herbs were the most important life form in the soil seed bank (<i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i> was the only tree)."

802	1997. Pascarella, J.B.. Hurricane disturbance and the regeneration of <i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i> (Fabaceae): a tropical tree in south Florida. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> . 92: 97-106.	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Possibly Yes] "Pods land on the forest floor, decay, and the seeds become incorporated into the seed bank (Thompson, 1980)." ... "In spite of abundant seed rain at the undisturbed site, seeds did not germinate under the closed canopy of this mature forest. Seeds persist in a dormant condition although quantitative data on seed longevity and dormancy in this species are lacking. Mimosoid genera either have soft, seeds that germinate immediately or hard seeds with dormancy (Corner, 1976; Nielson, 1992). <i>Lysiloma</i> (Tribe Ingeae) belongs to this later group whose seeds can have a very long dormancy and in which germination is often associated with seed coat scarification (Cavanagh, 1980; Auld, 1986; Dean et al., 1986). The field experiments on seed germination found no germination even in the tip-up pits 1 year posthurricane suggesting the environment of these pits had changed." ... "While <i>L. latisiliquum</i> also uses buried seed banks, it is much larger, longer-lived (60- 100 years), slower in growth, older at first reproduction, has abiotic seed dispersal, and dominates early to middle stages of forest regrowth."
802	2005. CAB International. <i>Forestry Compendium</i> . CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Possibly No] "- Seed storage recalcitrant"
803	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] No information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this species.
804	2006. Dalle, S.P./de Blois, S.. Shorter Fallow Cycles Affect the Availability of Noncrop Plant Resources in a Shifting Cultivation System. <i>Ecology and Society</i> . 11(2): http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol11/iss2/art2/	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? No. Poor coppicing ability] "Although multiple coppicing events would be expected to increase stem density, colonization of new sites through seed dispersal or lateral root suckers (Nyerges 1989) would be necessary for these species to increase their relative frequency. In any case, the fact that the only long-lived tree with poor coppicing ability, <i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i> , declined in short-fallow milpas, indicates that coppicing may be an important strategy for surviving in shortfallow milpas."
804	2012. Gann, G.D./Abdo, M.E./Gann, J.W./Gann, Sr., G.D./Woodmansee, S.W./Bradley, K.A./Grahl, E./Hines, K.N.. <i>Natives For Your Neighborhood</i> . The Institute for Regional Conservation, Miami, FL http://www.regionalconservation.org .	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? No] "A pioneer tree, it readily invades pine rocklands in the absence of fire, although unlike many other hardwoods it is usually killed when fire returns to the system." [Does not tolerate fire]
805	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown]

Summary of Risk Traits

High Risk / Undesirable Traits

- Naturalized in Puerto Rico
- Thrives in tropical climates
- Tolerates many soil conditions (and potentially able to exploit many different habitat types)
- Pods dispersed whole by wind

Low Risk / Desirable Traits

- Despite ability to spread, no negative impacts have been documented
- Fodder tree
- Non-toxic
- Landscaping and ornamental value
- Timber tree