

**Family:** *Apocynaceae*

**Taxon:** *Ochrosia elliptica*

**Synonym:** NA

**Common Name:** Lady of the House  
 Pokosola  
 Scarlet wedge apple  
 Bloodhorn  
 Elliptic Yellowwood  
 Berrywood Tree

<b>Questionnaire :</b>	current 20090513	<b>Assessor:</b>	Chuck Chimera	<b>Designation:</b> EVALUATE
<b>Status:</b>	Assessor Approved	<b>Data Entry Person:</b>	Chuck Chimera	<b>WRA Score 2</b>
101	Is the species highly domesticated?		y=-3, n=0	n
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?		y=1, n=-1	
103	Does the species have weedy races?		y=1, n=-1	
201	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"		(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
202	Quality of climate match data		(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)		y=1, n=0	n
204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates		y=1, n=0	y
205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?		y=-2, ?=-1, n=0	y
301	Naturalized beyond native range		y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205	y
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed		n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	
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)	
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs		y=1, n=0	n
402	Allelopathic		y=1, n=0	
403	Parasitic		y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals		y=1, n=-1	
405	Toxic to animals		y=1, n=0	
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens		y=1, n=0	n
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans		y=1, n=0	y
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	
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	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	y
705	Propagules water dispersed	y=1, n=-1	y
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	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	y
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y=1, n=-1	
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1	

Designation: EVALUATE

WRA Score 2

## Supporting Data:

101	1995. Wu, Z.Y./Raven, P.H. (eds.). Flora of China Vol. 16 (Gentianaceae through Boraginaceae). Science Press & Missouri Botanical Garden Press, Beijing & St. Louis	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] No evidence
102	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	2010. Nelson, G.. The Trees of Florida. 2nd Edition. Pineapple Press Inc, Sarasota, FL	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 2- High] "Not native (native to coastal Queensland, Australia; introduce elsewhere), potentially invasive."
202	2010. Nelson, G.. The Trees of Florida. 2nd Edition. Pineapple Press Inc, Sarasota, FL	[Quality of climate match data 2-High]
203	2009. Slik, J.W.F.. Plants of Southeast Asia. <a href="http://www.asianplant.net/">http://www.asianplant.net/</a>	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "Coastal, in foredune vine thickets behind mangroves. Low elevations. Salt and drought tolerant."
203	2010. CSIRO. Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants Edition 6 [online database] - <i>Ochrosia elliptica</i> . <a href="http://keys.trin.org.au:8080/key-server/data/0e0f0504-0103-430d-8004-060d07080d04/media/Html/taxon/Ochrosia_elliptica.htm">http://keys.trin.org.au:8080/key-server/data/0e0f0504-0103-430d-8004-060d07080d04/media/Html/taxon/Ochrosia_elliptica.htm</a>	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "Occurs in NEQ and southwards to coastal central Queensland. Altitudinal range small, usually close to sea level. Grows in beach forest or on the landward side of mangroves. Occasionally cultivated and survives quite happily at an altitude of 750 m on the Atherton Tableland. Also occurs in the Pacific islands."
203	2012. Dave's Gardern. PlantFiles: <i>Kopsia - Ochrosia elliptica</i> . <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/55934/">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/55934/</a>	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "Hardiness: USDA Zone 10b: to 1.7 °C (35 °F) USDA Zone 11: above 4.5 °C (40 °F)"
204	2010. Nelson, G.. The Trees of Florida. 2nd Edition. Pineapple Press Inc, Sarasota, FL	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "Not native (native to coastal Queensland, Australia; introduce elsewhere), potentially invasive."
205	1995. Wu, Z.Y./Raven, P.H. (eds.). Flora of China Vol. 16 (Gentianaceae through Boraginaceae). Science Press & Missouri Botanical Garden Press, Beijing & St. Louis	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] "S Guangdong, Taiwan [introduced from Australia]. Cultivated for medicine."
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? Yes] " <i>Ochrosia elliptica</i> is occasionally cultivated in Hawaii in smaller gardens because of its moderate growth rate."
205	2009. Slik, J.W.F.. Plants of Southeast Asia. <a href="http://www.asianplant.net/">http://www.asianplant.net/</a>	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] "Distribution North eastern Australia and western Pacific. Introduced in many subtropical and tropical regions of the world."
301	2010. Nelson, G.. The Trees of Florida. 2nd Edition. Pineapple Press Inc, Sarasota, FL	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] Distribution: Disturbed sites; sparingly naturalized from Sarasota County to the Keys."
302	2001. Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council. Florida EPPC's 2001 Invasive Plant Species List. <a href="http://www.fleppc.org/list/list01nl.pdf">http://www.fleppc.org/list/list01nl.pdf</a>	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? Potentially] "Category II - Invasive exotics that have increased in abundance or frequency but have not yet altered Florida plant communities to the extent shown by Category I species. These species may become ranked as Category I, if ecological damage is demonstrated." [ <i>Ochrosia elliptica</i> included in the 2001 list, but absent from subsequent lists up until 2011. This suggests that negative impacts, if any, have yet to be manifested.]
302	2010. Hadden, K./Frank, K./Norris, K./Gass, D.. Identification Guide For Invasive Exotic Plants of the Florida Keys 2010-2012. Florida Keys Invasive Exotics Task Force, <a href="http://www.keysgreenthumb.net/Invasives_Guide_2010-2012.pdf">http://www.keysgreenthumb.net/Invasives_Guide_2010-2012.pdf</a>	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? No evidence] "Category III: Invasive Exotic plants that have not yet become a problem in the Florida" [ <i>Ochrosia elliptica</i> in this category]
303	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - <i>Ochrosia elliptica</i> [Online Database]. <a href="http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/ochrosia_elliptical/">http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/ochrosia_elliptical/</a>	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No] No evidence
304	2001. Langeland, K.A./Stocker, R.K.. Control of Non-native Plants in Natural Areas of Florida. Institute of Food & Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL <a href="http://mrec.ifas.ufl.edu/ldspmg/Ldsp%20Turf%20Mgmt/PDFfiles/WG20900.pdf">http://mrec.ifas.ufl.edu/ldspmg/Ldsp%20Turf%20Mgmt/PDFfiles/WG20900.pdf</a>	[Environmental weed? Possibly] "Table 4. Control methods for non-native plants in use by land managers in Florida." ... " <i>Ochrosia elliptica</i> <i>Ochrosia</i> ; <i>Kopsia</i> Treatment: Cut-stump treatment with 50% Garlon 3A." [Controlled in natural areas, but impacts unspecified]

305	2012. Florida Nursery, Growers & Landscape Association. FNGLA's FCHP Manual. Chapter 1. <a href="http://www.fn gla.org/certifications/FCHP/downloads/Chapter1.pdf">http://www.fn gla.org/certifications/FCHP/downloads/Chapter1.pdf</a>	[Congeneric weed? Possibly Yes] "FNGLA Do Not Grow List" ... "FNGLA was one of the nation's first industry associations to urge its members to cease production, installation and sale of 43 plants widely believed to have invasive potential in the landscape." [Ochrosia parviflora is regarded as potentially invasive, but evidence of impacts are not documented to date]
401	2010. Nelson, G.. The Trees of Florida. 2nd Edition. Pineapple Press Inc, Sarasota, FL	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Form: Large shrub or small spreading tree 5-9 m tall; twigs and branches with milky sap."
402	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Allelopathic? Unknown]
403	2012. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl</a>	[Parasitic? No] Apocynaceae
404	2009. Rauch, F.D./Weissich, P.R.. Small Trees for the Tropical Landscape. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? Unknown] "Some references allude to the presence of toxic sap." [Sap may deter browsing]
405	1970. Perkins, K.D./D'Ippolito, V./Payne, W.W.. Guide to the poisonous and irritant plants of Florida. Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville	[Toxic to animals? Potentially] "Ochrosia elliptica ... Caution, toxicity unknown. Considered to be poisonous."
405	2010. Nelson, G.. The Trees of Florida. 2nd Edition. Pineapple Press Inc, Sarasota, FL	[Toxic to animals? Potentially] "Fruit: Poisonous; a bright red, lustrous, waxy ellipsoid drupe, 5-6 cm long, 2-3 cm in diameter, with a long-pointed apex; typically borne in pairs; normally producing a single seed."
406	1994. Gilman, E.F./Watson, D.G.. Ochrosia elliptica - Ochrosia. Fact Sheet ST-423. University of Florida IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL <a href="http://hort.ufl.edu/database/documents/pdf/tree_fact_sheets/ochella.pdf">http://hort.ufl.edu/database/documents/pdf/tree_fact_sheets/ochella.pdf</a>	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? No] "Pest resistance: long-term health usually not affected by pests" ... "Pests - Pest problems include scale and occasionally mites. These can be locally troublesome. Diseases - No diseases are of major concern."
407	2007. Australian Native Plant Society. Ochrosia elliptica. <a href="http://anpsa.org.au/o-ell.html">http://anpsa.org.au/o-ell.html</a>	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? Possibly] "Unfortunately, the fruit are poisonous, and plants bleed white sap copiously when wounded."
407	2010. Nelson, G.. The Trees of Florida. 2nd Edition. Pineapple Press Inc, Sarasota, FL	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? Yes] "Fruit: Poisonous; a bright red, lustrous, waxy ellipsoid drupe, 5-6 cm long, 2-3 cm in diameter, with a long-pointed apex; typically borne in pairs; normally producing a single seed."
408	2010. CSIRO. Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants Edition 6 [online database] - Ochrosia elliptica. <a href="http://keys.trin.org.au:8080/key-server/data/0e0f0504-0103-430d-8004-060d07080d04/media/Html/taxon/Ochrosia_elliptica.htm">http://keys.trin.org.au:8080/key-server/data/0e0f0504-0103-430d-8004-060d07080d04/media/Html/taxon/Ochrosia_elliptica.htm</a>	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] "Ochrosia elliptica is occasionally cultivated in Hawaii in smaller gardens because of its moderate growth rate." [No evidence]
409	1994. Gilman, E.F./Watson, D.G.. Ochrosia elliptica - Ochrosia. Fact Sheet ST-423. University of Florida IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL <a href="http://hort.ufl.edu/database/documents/pdf/tree_fact_sheets/ochella.pdf">http://hort.ufl.edu/database/documents/pdf/tree_fact_sheets/ochella.pdf</a>	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Possibly] "Light requirement: tree grows in part shade/part sun; tree grows in full sun"
409	2012. Dave's Gardern. PlantFiles: Kopsia - Ochrosia elliptica. <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/55934/">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/55934/</a>	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Possibly No] "Sun Exposure: Full Sun"
410	1994. Gilman, E.F./Watson, D.G.. Ochrosia elliptica - Ochrosia. Fact Sheet ST-423. University of Florida IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL <a href="http://hort.ufl.edu/database/documents/pdf/tree_fact_sheets/ochella.pdf">http://hort.ufl.edu/database/documents/pdf/tree_fact_sheets/ochella.pdf</a>	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Yes] "Soil tolerances: clay; loam; sand; acidic; alkaline; well-drained" ... "Salt tolerant Ochrosia grows well close to the ocean in full sun or partial shade on a wide range of soils, including alkaline, and responds well to fertilizing. It is very drought-tolerant but responds well to irrigation and fertilizer."
411	2010. Nelson, G.. The Trees of Florida. 2nd Edition. Pineapple Press Inc, Sarasota, FL	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] "Form: Large shrub or small spreading tree 5-9 m tall; twigs and branches with milky sap."
412	2007. Australian Native Plant Society. Ochrosia elliptica. <a href="http://anpsa.org.au/o-ell.html">http://anpsa.org.au/o-ell.html</a>	[Forms dense thickets? No] "Bloodhorn may be found to within a few metres of the sea and has potential in beach stabilization projects. Obviously salt tolerant, it would make an attractive specimen plant for a coastal garden in a warm climate, though the fact that the attractive fruit are poisonous must be taken into account. The species is frost sensitive and, to date, has been rarely cultivated except by enthusiasts."

412	2009. Slik, J.W.F.. Plants of Southeast Asia. <a href="http://www.asianplant.net/">http://www.asianplant.net/</a>	[Forms dense thickets? No] "Coastal, in foredune vine thickets behind mangroves. Low elevations. Salt and drought tolerant." [A component of thicket vegetation]
412	2010. Hadden, K./Frank, K./Norris, K./Gass, D.. Identification Guide For Invasive Exotic Plants of the Florida Keys 2010-2012. Florida Keys Invasive Exotics Task Force, <a href="http://www.keysgreenthumb.net/Invasives_Guide_2010-2012.pdf">http://www.keysgreenthumb.net/Invasives_Guide_2010-2012.pdf</a>	[Forms dense thickets? No] No evidence
501	1995. Wu, Z.Y./Raven, P.H. (eds.). Flora of China Vol. 16 (Gentianaceae through Boraginaceae). Science Press & Missouri Botanical Garden Press, Beijing & St. Louis	[Aquatic? No] "Trees to 6 m tall, glabrous."
502	2012. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl</a>	[Grass? No] Apocynaceae
503	2012. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl</a>	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Apocynaceae
504	1995. Wu, Z.Y./Raven, P.H. (eds.). Flora of China Vol. 16 (Gentianaceae through Boraginaceae). Science Press & Missouri Botanical Garden Press, Beijing & St. Louis	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "Trees to 6 m tall, glabrous. Petiole 1.5–2 cm; leaf blade obovate to broadly elliptic, 8–15 x 3–5 cm, apex obtuse or short acuminate. Cymes corymbose. Flowers sessile. Sepals ovate, ca. 2 mm, not ciliate, apex obtuse. Corolla white, cylindrical, tube ca. 1 cm; lobes linear, ca. 6 mm. Anthers narrowly oblong. Drupes ellipsoid, 2–4 x ca. 1 cm."
601	2007. Australian Native Plant Society. <i>Ochrosia elliptica</i> . <a href="http://anpsa.org.au/o-ell.html">http://anpsa.org.au/o-ell.html</a>	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] "Not considered to be at risk in the wild."
602	1994. Gilman, E.F./Watson, D.G.. <i>Ochrosia elliptica</i> - <i>Ochrosia</i> . Fact Sheet ST-423. University of Florida IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL <a href="http://hort.ufl.edu/database/documents/pdf/tree_fact_sheets/ochella.pdf">http://hort.ufl.edu/database/documents/pdf/tree_fact_sheets/ochella.pdf</a>	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "Propagation is by scarified seed or cuttings."
602	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	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "It is easily propagated by seed."
603	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Hybridizes naturally? Unknown]
604	1966. Carlquist, S.. The biota of long-distance dispersal. IV. Genetic systems in the floras of oceanic islands. <i>Evolution</i> . 20(4): 433-455.	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Unknown] "spacial separation of anthers and style so that flower tends to be non-selfing (NS)" [Genus description. Unknown for <i>O. elliptica</i> ]
605	1994. Zomlefer, W.B.. Guide to Flowering Plant Families. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill & London	[Requires specialist pollinators? Probably No] "Various insects (especially Hymenoptera and Lepidoptera) are attracted to the showy, richly nectariferous flowers."
605	2006. Abe, T.. Threatened Pollination Systems in Native Flora of the Ogasawara (Bonin) Islands. <i>Annals of Botany</i> . 98: 317–334.	[Requires specialist pollinators? Probably No] "Honeybees were the only visitors other than ants observed for the extrafloral nectaries on <i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> , <i>Planchonella obovata</i> and <i>Ochrosia nakaiana</i> ." [Related <i>Ochrosia</i> visited by bees]
606	1994. Gilman, E.F./Watson, D.G.. <i>Ochrosia elliptica</i> - <i>Ochrosia</i> . Fact Sheet ST-423. University of Florida IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL <a href="http://hort.ufl.edu/database/documents/pdf/tree_fact_sheets/ochella.pdf">http://hort.ufl.edu/database/documents/pdf/tree_fact_sheets/ochella.pdf</a>	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? No] "Propagation is by scarified seed or cuttings."
607	2010. CSIRO. Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants Edition 6 [online database] - <i>Ochrosia elliptica</i> . <a href="http://keys.trin.org.au:8080/key-server/data/0e0f0504-0103-430d-8004-060d07080d04/media/Html/taxon/Ochrosia_elliptica.htm">http://keys.trin.org.au:8080/key-server/data/0e0f0504-0103-430d-8004-060d07080d04/media/Html/taxon/Ochrosia_elliptica.htm</a>	[Minimum generative time (years)? Probably 3+] "Occasionally grows into a small tree but usually flowers and fruits as a shrub about 3 m tall."

607	2011. Horticipia Inc.. Ochrosia elliptica - Ochrosia. <a href="http://www.horticipia.com/hortpix/html/ochell000.htm">http://www.horticipia.com/hortpix/html/ochell000.htm</a>	[Minimum generative time (years)? Probably 3+] "Growth rate: Average"
701	2010. Nelson, G.. The Trees of Florida. 2nd Edition. Pineapple Press Inc, Sarasota, FL	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No] "Fruit: Poisonous; a bright red, lustrous, waxy ellipsoid drupe, 5-6 cm long, 2-3 cm in diameter, with a long-pointed apex; typically borne in pairs; normally producing a single seed." [Unlikely. Large, single-seeded fruits, with no means of external attachment]
702	1994. Gilman, E.F./Watson, D.G.. Ochrosia elliptica - Ochrosia. Fact Sheet ST-423. University of Florida IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL <a href="http://hort.ufl.edu/database/documents/pdf/tree_fact_sheets/ochella.pdf">http://hort.ufl.edu/database/documents/pdf/tree_fact_sheets/ochella.pdf</a>	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "This large, upright, evergreen shrub or small tree has glossy, leathery leaves and clusters of fragrant, yellow/white flowers from late summer into winter, followed by bright red, two-inch long, poisonous fruit borne in pairs (Fig. 1). The fruit is poisonous. It will make a nice tree for a patio area providing shade with the lower branches removed, or a visual screen of coarse, dense foliage without growing too tall. It is suited for planting beneath power lines due to maximum height of 20 to 25 feet."
702	2009. Slik, J.W.F.. Plants of Southeast Asia. <a href="http://www.asianplant.net/">http://www.asianplant.net/</a>	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "Ornamental (although fruits highly poisonous). Leaf and stem material of this species used against some tumors. This plant was used in colonial medicine, bark used to treat malaria, but contains no quinine."
703	2010. Nelson, G.. The Trees of Florida. 2nd Edition. Pineapple Press Inc, Sarasota, FL	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] "Fruit: Poisonous; a bright red, lustrous, waxy ellipsoid drupe, 5-6 cm long, 2-3 cm in diameter, with a long-pointed apex; typically borne in pairs; normally producing a single seed." [Unlikely. Large, single-seeded]
704	2010. Nelson, G.. The Trees of Florida. 2nd Edition. Pineapple Press Inc, Sarasota, FL	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? Yes] "Fruit: Poisonous; a bright red, lustrous, waxy ellipsoid drupe, 5-6 cm long, 2-3 cm in diameter, with a long-pointed apex; typically borne in pairs; normally producing a single seed."
705	1996. Cordell, G.A.. The Alkaloids. Volume 48. Academic Press, San Diego. CA	[Propagules water dispersed? Yes] "This is a common species on the coral strands of the South Pacific islands. The dissemination of the species by ocean currents is facilitated by the lateral cavities of the fruit, which are empty at ripeness and help it float easily."
706	1995. Wu, Z.Y./Raven, P.H. (eds.). Flora of China Vol. 16 (Gentianaceae through Boraginaceae). Science Press & Missouri Botanical Garden Press, Beijing & St. Louis	[Propagules bird dispersed? No] "Drupes ellipsoid, 2-4 x ca. 1 cm. Seeds suborbicular, narrow margined." [Possibly too large for frugivorous birds in Hawaii]
706	2012. Simpson, D.. Some Magnetic Island Plants. <a href="http://www.somemagneticislandplants.com.au/">http://www.somemagneticislandplants.com.au/</a>	[Propagules bird dispersed? No] "Unfortunately the fruits are poisonous, and the plants bleed white sap copiously when wounded. There is one advantage to their being poisonous – they are left alone by birds, fruit bats and possums, and stay on the tree for many weeks."
707	1995. Wu, Z.Y./Raven, P.H. (eds.). Flora of China Vol. 16 (Gentianaceae through Boraginaceae). Science Press & Missouri Botanical Garden Press, Beijing & St. Louis	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] "Drupes ellipsoid, 2-4 x ca. 1 cm. Seeds suborbicular, narrow margined." [No evidence, and no means of external attachment]
708	2012. Simpson, D.. Some Magnetic Island Plants. <a href="http://www.somemagneticislandplants.com.au/">http://www.somemagneticislandplants.com.au/</a>	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Unknown] "Unfortunately the fruits are poisonous, and the plants bleed white sap copiously when wounded. There is one advantage to their being poisonous – they are left alone by birds, fruit bats and possums, and stay on the tree for many weeks." [Unlikely that seeds are internally consumed]
801	2010. Nelson, G.. The Trees of Florida. 2nd Edition. Pineapple Press Inc, Sarasota, FL	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m <sup>2</sup> )? No] "Fruit: Poisonous; a bright red, lustrous, waxy ellipsoid drupe, 5-6 cm long, 2-3 cm in diameter, with a long-pointed apex; typically borne in pairs; normally producing a single seed." [Unlikely. Large, single-seeded]
802	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Unknown]
803	2001. Langeland, K.A./Stocker, R.K.. Control of Non-native Plants in Natural Areas of Florida. Institute of Food & Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL <a href="http://mrec.ifas.ufl.edu/ldspmgmt/Ldsp%20Turf%20Mgmt/PDFfiles/WG20900.pdf">http://mrec.ifas.ufl.edu/ldspmgmt/Ldsp%20Turf%20Mgmt/PDFfiles/WG20900.pdf</a>	[Well controlled by herbicides? Yes] "Table 4. Control methods for non-native plants in use by land managers in Florida." ... "Ochrosia elliptica Ochrosia; Kopsia Treatment: Cut-stump treatment with 50% Garlon 3A."

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804	1994. Gilman, E.F./Watson, D.G.. <i>Ochrosia elliptica</i> - <i>Ochrosia</i> . Fact Sheet ST-423. University of Florida IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL <a href="http://hort.ufl.edu/database/documents/pdf/tree_fact_sheets/ochella.pdf">http://hort.ufl.edu/database/documents/pdf/tree_fact_sheets/ochella.pdf</a>	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Possibly] "Pruning requirement: requires pruning to develop strong structure"
805	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown]

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## Summary of Risk Traits:

### High Risk / Undesirable Traits:

- Sparingly naturalized in Florida
- Potential weed of natural areas
- Poisonous fruit
- Tolerates many soil conditions (and potentially able to exploit many different habitat types)
- Seeds dispersed on ocean currents
- Many aspects of biology and ecology unknown

### Low Risk / Desirable Traits:

- Ornamental & medicinal value
- Fruits & seeds relatively large, and unlikely to be spread accidentally or by animals
- Herbicides effective at controlling plants