

Family: *Euphorbiaceae*

Taxon: *Synadenium grantii*

Synonym: *Euphorbia pseudograntii* Bruyns

Common Name: African Milk Bush

Questionnaire :	current 20090513	Assessor:	Chuck Chimera	Designation: L
Status:	Assessor Approved	Data Entry Person:	Chuck Chimera	WRA Score 4
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)	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)	
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	
405	Toxic to animals		y=1, n=0	y
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	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	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	
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	y
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	n
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y=1, n=-1	
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y=1, n=-1	
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)	y=1, n=-1	n
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y=1, n=-1	
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 4

Supporting Data:

101	2008. Nicholson, M.J. <i>Euphorbia pseudograntii</i> Bruyns. In: Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim, A. (Editors). Prota 11(1): Medicinal plants/Plantes médicinales 1. [CD-Rom]. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] No evidence, although commonly cultivated
102	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	2008. Nicholson, M.J. <i>Euphorbia pseudograntii</i> Bruyns. In: Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim, A. (Editors). Prota 11(1): Medicinal plants/Plantes médicinales 1. [CD-Rom]. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 2-high] " <i>Euphorbia pseudograntii</i> occurs from Ethiopia south to eastern DR Congo and Tanzania and probably also in Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe."
202	2008. Nicholson, M.J. <i>Euphorbia pseudograntii</i> Bruyns. In: Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim, A. (Editors). Prota 11(1): Medicinal plants/Plantes médicinales 1. [CD-Rom]. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Quality of climate match data? 2-high] " <i>Euphorbia pseudograntii</i> occurs from Ethiopia south to eastern DR Congo and Tanzania and probably also in Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe."
203	2006. Lemke, C.. Cal's Plant of the Week - <i>Synadenium grantii</i> * - African Milk Bush. University of Oklahoma Department of Botany & Microbiology, http://www.plantoftheweek.org/week344.shtml	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "They are of easy culture and are hardy in USDA zones 9-11."
203	2008. Nicholson, M.J. <i>Euphorbia pseudograntii</i> Bruyns. In: Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim, A. (Editors). Prota 11(1): Medicinal plants/Plantes médicinales 1. [CD-Rom]. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "In cultivation <i>Euphorbia pseudograntii</i> is moderately slow-growing, growing faster in warm tropical conditions with abundant rainfall. Under garden conditions at high altitudes, it can reach 3 m in height in 5 years ... <i>Euphorbia pseudograntii</i> is xerophytic and thrives on rocky hills with dry open woodland in the east African uplands, at 900–2100 m altitude and an annual rainfall of 600–900 mm..."
204	1987. Carter, S.. Taxonomic Changes in <i>Synadenium</i> (Euphorbiaceae) from East Africa. Kew Bulletin. 42(3): 667-671.	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "The footnote to <i>S. grantii</i> by N. E. Brown, in the Flora of Tropical East Africa, has misled most authors into wrong identification of the species, and belief that it originated in southern Africa and was introduced into East Africa by supposed trade routes. He cited only 2 specimens from East Africa (Grant 754 & Stuhlmann 3817 from Bukoba in Tanzania), plus 2 from the Zambezi Valley-the fragmentary specimen of Menyharth 614, and cultivated material of Millar s.n. consisting of a few leaves only. Since then, many more collections show the species to be native and common in a wide area around Lake Victoria, but apparently occurring only spasmodically further south. The southernmost collection I have seen is Milne Redhead & Taylor 11029 from 9 km south of Njombe in southern Tanzania."
204	2008. Nicholson, M.J. <i>Euphorbia pseudograntii</i> Bruyns. In: Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim, A. (Editors). Prota 11(1): Medicinal plants/Plantes médicinales 1. [CD-Rom]. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] " <i>Euphorbia pseudograntii</i> occurs from Ethiopia south to eastern DR Congo and Tanzania and probably also in Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe."
205	1995. Burger, W./Huft, M.. Flora Costaricensis - Family #113 Euphorbiaceae. Fieldiana: Botany. 36: 1-169.	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] "Garden ornamentals cultivated for their short few-branched habit and succulent leaves; originally from eastern and central Africa. Common names are bitamo, Bitamo-zapatillo, and "African milk bush."
205	1996. Mohana Rao, G./Lakshmi, K.. African milkbush. Bee World. 77: 12-14.	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] "Native to tropical Africa. Introduced into India in the early 20th century".
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] "It is readily grown outdoors in Hawaii's climate and is occasionally cultivated in rock gardens or succulent collections or used as an informal hedge, barrier planting, or free-standing specimen."
301	1993. Binoj Kumar, M.S./Balakrishnan, N.P.. <i>Synadenium grantii</i> Hook. f. (Euphorbiaceae): fast naturalising in Indian subcontinent. Rheedeia. 3(2): 136-138.	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] Naturalized in India

301	1998. Groves, R.H./Hosking, J.R. .. Recent Incursions of Weeds to Australia 1971-1995. Technical Series No. 3. CRC for Australian Weed Management, Townsville, Australia	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "Native from Uganda to Zimbabwe. First recorded as naturalised in Qld in 1991 (Forster 1992)...Commonly cultivated in gardens in Qld and established and persisting at several localities in SE Qld".
301	2005. Wagner, W.L./Herbst, D.R./Lorence, D.H.. Flora of the Hawaiian Islands website. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. http://botany.si.edu/pacificislandbiodiversity/hawaiianflora/index.htm	[Naturalized beyond native range? No evidence from Hawaiian Islands]
302	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - <i>Synadenium grantii</i> [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/synadenium_grantii/	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed?No] No evidence
303	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - <i>Synadenium grantii</i> [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/synadenium_grantii/	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No] No evidence
304	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - <i>Synadenium grantii</i> [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/synadenium_grantii/	[Environmental weed? Unknown] Listed as an environmental weed, but with no evidence of impacts]
304	2008. Reddy, C.S.. Catalogue of invasive alien flora of India. Life Science Journal. 5(2): 84-89.	[Environmental weed? Possibly in India] "Table 1. List of invasive alien plant species in India" [Includes. <i>S. grantii</i> , with no indication of impacts]
305	2003. Weber, E.. Invasive Plant Species of the World. A Reference Guide to Environmental Weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, UK	[Congeneric weed? Yes] "Euphorbia esula ... rapidly expands and forms large and dense patches that displace native grasses and forbs."
305	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	[Congeneric weed? Yes for Euphorbia, but questionable for <i>Synadenium</i> . Several Euphorbia species are regarded as highly invasive weeds. If treated as <i>Synadenium</i> , however, only one other species is listed as a potential weed]
401	2008. Nicholson, M.J. Euphorbia pseudograntii Bruyns. In: Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim, A. (Editors). Prota 11(1): Medicinal plants/Plantes médicinales 1. [CD-Rom]. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Monoecious, rather succulent shrub or small bushy tree up to 5(-10) m tall; stems cylindrical, older stems pale grey, with prominent leaf scars on green stems and copious latex. Leaves arranged spirally, simple and entire; stipules modified into small brown glands; petiole up to 8 mm long; blade elliptical to oblanceolate, up to 15 cm x 6(-8) cm, base long-cuneate, apex obtuse to short-acuminate, fleshy, margin curled down, nearly glabrous, pinnately veined, midvein prominent below, rounded, green or sometimes tinged red beneath."
402	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	[Allelopathic? No] No evidence
402	2008. Nicholson, M.J. Euphorbia pseudograntii Bruyns. In: Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim, A. (Editors). Prota 11(1): Medicinal plants/Plantes médicinales 1. [CD-Rom]. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Allelopathic? No] No evidence
403	1996. Neuwinger, H.D.. African ethnobotany: poisons and drugs : chemistry, pharmacology, toxicology. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[Parasitic? No] "Shrub or shrubby tree up to 10 m high, with many branches from the base, main stem 12-15 cm in diameter." [Euphorbiaceae]
404	2006. Lemke, C.. Cal's Plant of the Week - <i>Synadenium grantii</i> * - African Milk Bush. University of Oklahoma Department of Botany & Microbiology, http://www.plantoftheweek.org/week344.shtml	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? Unknown] "The milky sap is very corrosive and can cause contact dermatitis. All plants parts are considered very poisonous. This one should not be grown around small children or animals that like to eat plants." [No evidence, but toxic sap may deter browsing]
405	2008. Nicholson, M.J. Euphorbia pseudograntii Bruyns. In: Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim, A. (Editors). Prota 11(1): Medicinal plants/Plantes médicinales 1. [CD-Rom]. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Toxic to animals? Yes] "Euphorbia pseudograntii has long been recognized as being very toxic and irritant. Contact of the latex with the skin or mucous membranes will cause a burning sensation, dermatitis and blisters. Symptoms may not be developed immediately and can be delayed for hours."
406	2008. Nicholson, M.J. Euphorbia pseudograntii Bruyns. In: Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim, A. (Editors). Prota 11(1): Medicinal plants/Plantes médicinales 1. [CD-Rom]. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? No] "Diseases and pests Excessive rainfall and cold conditions cause the stem to rot."

407	2008. Nicholson, M.J. <i>Euphorbia pseudograntii</i> Bruyns. In: Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim, A. (Editors). <i>Prota 11(1): Medicinal plants/Plantes médicinales 1</i> . [CD-Rom]. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? Yes] " <i>Euphorbia pseudograntii</i> has long been recognized as being very toxic and irritant. Contact of the latex with the skin or mucous membranes will cause a burning sensation, dermatitis and blisters. Symptoms may not be developed immediately and can be delayed for hours....Handling after harvest One should take great care to avoid latex falling on skin, lips and eyes, and gloves are recommended for handling ... The use of <i>Euphorbia pseudograntii</i> as a medicinal plant is not recommended because of its very toxic latex. The tigiane diterpene esters isolated from the latex have not yet yielded interesting pharmacological compounds. The enzymes and lectins isolated from the latex might have some potential in future, but more research is required."
407	2010. Queensland Poisons Information Centre. <i>Plants and mushrooms - African milk bush</i> . http://www.health.qld.gov.au/poisonsinformationcentre/plants_fungi/africanmilkbush.asp	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? Yes] "The sap is extremely irritating to the skin, eyes and mouth. Skin contact can cause blisters. There is evidence of sap spraying during pruning, causing irritation to the face, eyelids, nostrils and lips. If swallowed, symptoms can include irritation of the mouth and throat, general discomfort and sometimes convulsions. Symptoms may also be delayed by several hours."
408	2008. Nicholson, M.J. <i>Euphorbia pseudograntii</i> Bruyns. In: Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim, A. (Editors). <i>Prota 11(1): Medicinal plants/Plantes médicinales 1</i> . [CD-Rom]. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] "Monoecious, rather succulent shrub or small bushy tree up to 5(-10) m tall..." [Succulent plant with no evidence of increased fire risks]
409	2003. Pienaar, K.. <i>South African 'What Flower Is That?'</i> . Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? No] "Grow in full sun in ordinary garden soil and water regularly in summer."
409	2006. Lemke, C.. <i>Cal's Plant of the Week - Synadenium grantii* - African Milk Bush</i> . University of Oklahoma Department of Botany & Microbiology, http://www.plantoftheweek.org/week344.shtml	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? No] "Synadenium grantii need full sun to light shade with a very well drained soil mix."
409	2011. Backyard Gardener. <i>Synadenium grantii</i> . http://www.backyardgardener.com/plantname/pda_521b.html	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? No] "Light Range" Full Sun to Full Sun"
410	2003. McLaughlin, J.. <i>A Guide to Planting an African-American/African Focused Yard in Miami-Dade County: A Selection of Ornamental African Plants Suitable for the Miami-Dade Landscape</i> . University of Florida IFAS Extension, Homestead, FL	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Yes] " <i>S. grantii</i> is indifferent as to soil providing it is free draining, and requires a site in full sun."
411	2008. Nicholson, M.J. <i>Euphorbia pseudograntii</i> Bruyns. In: Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim, A. (Editors). <i>Prota 11(1): Medicinal plants/Plantes médicinales 1</i> . [CD-Rom]. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] "Monoecious, rather succulent shrub or small bushy tree up to 5(-10) m tall..."
412	2005. Madoffe, S.S./Munishi, P.K.T.. <i>Forest condition assessment in the Eastern Arc Mountain Forests of Tanzania</i> . Forestry and Beekeeping Division, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	[Forms dense thickets? No] "ii) Kiverenge proposed forest reserve Kiverenge proposed forest reserve has a predominantly dry woodland and thicket with grasses and dry montane forest on the peak. Dry woodland tree species include <i>Acacia</i> spp., <i>Combretum</i> spp., <i>Croton</i> spp., <i>Euphorbia</i> spp. and <i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i> . The dry montane forest comprises <i>Brachylaena huillensis</i> , <i>Calodendrum capense</i> , <i>Gnidia latifolia</i> , <i>Olea capense</i> and <i>Synadenium grantii</i> ."
412	2008. Nicholson, M.J. <i>Euphorbia pseudograntii</i> Bruyns. In: Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim, A. (Editors). <i>Prota 11(1): Medicinal plants/Plantes médicinales 1</i> . [CD-Rom]. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Forms dense thickets? No] No evidence
501	2008. Nicholson, M.J. <i>Euphorbia pseudograntii</i> Bruyns. In: Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim, A. (Editors). <i>Prota 11(1): Medicinal plants/Plantes médicinales 1</i> . [CD-Rom]. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Aquatic? No] "Monoecious, rather succulent shrub or small bushy tree up to 5(-10) m tall..." [terrestrial]
502	2008. Nicholson, M.J. <i>Euphorbia pseudograntii</i> Bruyns. In: Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim, A. (Editors). <i>Prota 11(1): Medicinal plants/Plantes médicinales 1</i> . [CD-Rom]. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Grass? No] Euphorbiaceae

503	2008. Nicholson, M.J. <i>Euphorbia pseudograntii</i> Bruyns. In: Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim, A. (Editors). <i>Prota 11(1): Medicinal plants/Plantes médicinales 1</i> . [CD-Rom]. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Euphorbiaceae
504	1996. Neuwinger, H.D.. <i>African ethnobotany: poisons and drugs : chemistry, pharmacology, toxicology</i> . CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "Shrub or shrubby tree up to 10 m high, with many branches from the base, main stem 12-15 cm in diameter."
601	2008. Nicholson, M.J. <i>Euphorbia pseudograntii</i> Bruyns. In: Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim, A. (Editors). <i>Prota 11(1): Medicinal plants/Plantes médicinales 1</i> . [CD-Rom]. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] No evidence
602	2006. Lemke, C.. <i>Cal's Plant of the Week - Synadenium grantii* - African Milk Bush</i> . University of Oklahoma Department of Botany & Microbiology, http://www.plantoftheweek.org/week344.shtml	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "Synadenium grantii are propagated from cutting and from seed."
602	2008. Nicholson, M.J. <i>Euphorbia pseudograntii</i> Bruyns. In: Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim, A. (Editors). <i>Prota 11(1): Medicinal plants/Plantes médicinales 1</i> . [CD-Rom]. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "Euphorbia pseudograntii is easily propagated from seed, stem cuttings and root cuttings. Fresh cuttings should be dipped in charcoal dust to stop the leaking of latex and should be planted in sand to root."
603	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Hybridizes naturally? Unknown]
604	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Unknown]
605	1996. Mohana Rao, G./Lakshmi, K.. <i>African milkbush</i> . <i>Bee World</i> . 77: 12-14.	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] "Visited by <i>Apis mellifera</i> for nectar from the flowers. <i>A. cerana</i> , black ants and wasps also forage for floral nectar."
606	1998. Groves, R.H./Hosking, J.R .. <i>Recent Incursions of Weeds to Australia 1971-1995</i> . Technical Series No. 3. CRC for Australian Weed Management, Townsville, Australia	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Unknown] "Commonly cultivated in gardens in Qld and established and persisting at several localities in SE Qld where garden rubbish has been dumped (Forster 1992)." [Suggests that plant fragments or pieces may be able to establish]
607	1996. Neuwinger, H.D.. <i>African ethnobotany: poisons and drugs : chemistry, pharmacology, toxicology</i> . CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[Minimum generative time (years)? Unknown] "Very rapidly-growing plant which forms large bushes."
701	1998. Groves, R.H./Hosking, J.R .. <i>Recent Incursions of Weeds to Australia 1971-1995</i> . Technical Series No. 3. CRC for Australian Weed Management, Townsville, Australia	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally? Yes] "Commonly cultivated in gardens in Qld and established and persisting at several localities in SE Qld where garden rubbish has been dumped (Forster 1992)."
702	2008. Nicholson, M.J. <i>Euphorbia pseudograntii</i> Bruyns. In: Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim, A. (Editors). <i>Prota 11(1): Medicinal plants/Plantes médicinales 1</i> . [CD-Rom]. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "Euphorbia pseudograntii is sometimes cultivated as a greenhouse plant in temperate regions or as a garden plant in Kenya."
703	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] No evidence
704	1988. Carter, S./Smith, A.R .. <i>Flora of Tropical East Africa. Euphorbiaceae, Part 2. A.A.</i> Balkema, Rotterdam	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] "fruit a dehiscent 3-lobed capsule, ±7 x 8 mm; ovoid seeds"
704	2008. Nicholson, M.J. <i>Euphorbia pseudograntii</i> Bruyns. In: Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim, A. (Editors). <i>Prota 11(1): Medicinal plants/Plantes médicinales 1</i> . [CD-Rom]. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] "Fruit a 3-lobed capsule c. 7 mm x 8 mm, short-hairy, red, 3-seeded. Seeds ovoid, c. 2.5 mm x 2 mm, pale brownish grey, minutely tuberculate, caruncle rudimentary."
705	2008. Nicholson, M.J. <i>Euphorbia pseudograntii</i> Bruyns. In: Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim, A. (Editors). <i>Prota 11(1): Medicinal plants/Plantes médicinales 1</i> . [CD-Rom]. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Propagules water dispersed? No] "Fruit a 3-lobed capsule c. 7 mm x 8 mm, short-hairy, red, 3-seeded. Seeds ovoid, c. 2.5 mm x 2 mm, pale brownish grey, minutely tuberculate, caruncle rudimentary."
706	1988. Carter, S./Smith, A.R .. <i>Flora of Tropical East Africa. Euphorbiaceae, Part 2. A.A.</i> Balkema, Rotterdam	[Propagules bird dispersed? No] "fruit a dehiscent 3-lobed capsule, ±7 x 8 mm; ovoid seeds" [Not fleshy-fruited, and no evidence of adaptations for bird dispersal]

707	2008. Nicholson, M.J. <i>Euphorbia pseudograntii</i> Bruyns. In: Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim, A. (Editors). <i>Prota 11(1): Medicinal plants/Plantes médicinales 1</i> . [CD-Rom]. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? Possibly ant-dispersed] "Fruit a 3-lobed capsule c. 7 mm × 8 mm, short-hairy, red, 3-seeded. Seeds ovoid, c. 2.5 mm × 2 mm, pale brownish grey, minutely tuberculate, caruncle rudimentary." [The caruncle is an adaptation for ant dispersal, but unknown if the rudimentary caruncle is an adaptation for ant dispersal in <i>S. grantii</i>]
707	2010. Lengyel, S./Gove, A.D./Latimer, A.M./Majer, J.D./Dunn, R.R.. Convergent evolution of seed dispersal by ants, and phylogeny and biogeography in flowering plants: A global survey. <i>Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics</i> . 12: 43–55.	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? Possibly ant-dispersed] "Table 1. Myrmecochorous genera in monophyletic lineages, with biogeographic distribution and diversity. Boldface type indicates lineages in which more than 50% of all species are myrmecochorous (n=101 lineages)." [Includes <i>Synadenium</i>]
708	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Unknown]
801	2008. Nicholson, M.J. <i>Euphorbia pseudograntii</i> Bruyns. In: Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim, A. (Editors). <i>Prota 11(1): Medicinal plants/Plantes médicinales 1</i> . [CD-Rom]. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)? Probably not] "Monoecious, rather succulent shrub or small bushy tree up to 5(–10) m tall;...Fruit a 3-lobed capsule c. 7 mm × 8 mm, short hairy, red, 3-seeded. Seeds ovoid, c. 2.5 mm × 2 mm, pale brownish grey, minutely tuberculate, caruncle rudimentary."
801	2010. Queensland Poisons Information Centre. Plants and mushrooms - African milk bush. http://www.health.qld.gov.au/poisonsinformationcentre/plants_fungi/africanmilkbush.asp	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)? Probably not] "The fruit are absent in cultivation."
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]
803	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] No information available on herbicide efficacy or chemical control
804	1998. Groves, R.H./Hosking, J.R.. Recent Incursions of Weeds to Australia 1971-1995. Technical Series No. 3. CRC for Australian Weed Management, Townsville, Australia	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Possibly] "Commonly cultivated in gardens in Qld and established and persisting at several localities in SE Qld where garden rubbish has been dumped (Forster 1992)." [Suggests plants may tolerate cutting]
805	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown]