

**Family:** *Fabaceae*

**Taxon:** *Albizia adianthifolia*

**Synonym:** *Mimosa adianthifolia* Schumach. (basionym) **Common Name:** Flat crown  
*Zygia fastigiata* E. Mey. West African albizzia  
*Albizia fastigiata* (E. Mey.) Oliv. platkroon

<b>Questionnaire :</b>	current 20090513	<b>Assessor:</b>	Chuck Chimera	<b>Designation:</b> H(HPWRA)
<b>Status:</b>	Assessor Approved	<b>Data Entry Person:</b>	Chuck Chimera	<b>WRA Score</b> 9
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	y
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)	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)	y
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	
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	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	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	y
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	
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	
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: H(HPWRA)

WRA Score 9

## 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] "The flat-crown is a conspicuous, noble tree, common on forest margins or in open forests from South Africa through tropical Africa to Ethiopia in the north...Latitude - between 15°N and 30°S"
202	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Quality of climate match data? 2-high] "The flat-crown is a conspicuous, noble tree, common on forest margins or in open forests from South Africa through tropical Africa to Ethiopia in the north...Latitude - between 15°N and 30°S"
203	2008. Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoako, A.A./Brink, M.. Timbers 1: volume 7 of plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? Yes] "Albizia adianthifolia has a remarkably wide ecological adaptation, occurring in high-rainfall forests as well as seasonally dry forests and even in wooded savannas. It occurs most frequently in moister types of semideciduous forest, where it is characteristic for secondary forest, forest edges, roadsides and abandoned farmland. It is common in many regions. In East and southern Africa and in Madagascar, it is found in lowland rainforest, deciduous woodland, and wooded grassland, up to 2000 m altitude. It behaves mostly as a pioneer species."
203	2009. Orwa, C./Mutua, A./Kindt, R./Jamnadass, R./Simons, A.. Agroforestry Database:a tree reference and selection guide version 4.0. World Agroforestry Centre, ( <a href="http://www.worldagroforestry.org/af/treedb/">http://www.worldagroforestry.org/af/treedb/</a> )	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? Yes] "A. adianthifolia has a wide range of habitat, and ecotypes may be recognizable."
204	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "The flat-crown is a conspicuous, noble tree, common on forest margins or in open forests from South Africa through tropical Africa to Ethiopia in the north...Latitude - between 15°N and 30°S"
204	2009. Orwa, C./Mutua, A./Kindt, R./Jamnadass, R./Simons, A.. Agroforestry Database:a tree reference and selection guide version 4.0. World Agroforestry Centre, ( <a href="http://www.worldagroforestry.org/af/treedb/">http://www.worldagroforestry.org/af/treedb/</a> )	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "Native: Angola, Botswana, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe"
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
205	2008. Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoako, A.A./Brink, M.. Timbers 1: volume 7 of plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? No] No evidence
301	2011. Beachy, J./Kawelo, K.. Specimen Details for <i>Acacia adianthifolia</i> [Sheet# 751047]. 28.Nov.2011. Bishop Museum,	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "US Army 245 Schofield Barracks West, Trimble Road, from east of the Kolekole/Trimble junction, west up road. 21.49013667284, -158.090385581423. Well established along road and in gulch next to road. About 10 meter tall tree with gray patterned fissured bark. White, mimasoid flower; fruits flat pods. Associated vegetation: Falcataria, Panicum maximum, Spathodea, Eucalyptus sp."
301	2012. Beachy, J.R.. O'ahu Army Natural Resources Program. Pers. Comm. 03 January 2012. jane.r.beachy.ctr@mail.mil	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "We just found a new state record, <i>Albizia adianthifolia</i> , on Schofield Barracks. It does appear to be naturalizing, but so far we've only seen it in one area near a road."
302	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? Possibly Yes] "Disadvantages - This species is an aggressive colonizer."
302	2011. Peinke, D.. Eco Files 3 Bush Encroachment. <a href="http://www.durban.gov.za/City_Services/development_planning_management/environmental_planning_climate_protection/Publications/Documents/Eco%20Files%203%20Bush%20Encroachment.pdf">http://www.durban.gov.za/City_Services/development_planning_management/environmental_planning_climate_protection/Publications/Documents/Eco%20Files%203%20Bush%20Encroachment.pdf</a>	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? Yes] "Is Bush Encroachment a Problem? Yes, within the EMA it is a problem. Our diverse grasslands are prone to bush encroachment which reduces their biodiversity further...The list below features some of the more common bush encroachers that must be removed if you are going to maintain healthy grasslands." [Includes Flat-crown ( <i>Albizia adianthifolia</i> )] "Emerging trees such as Flat-crowns ( <i>Albizia adianthifolia</i> ) or Pigeonwood ( <i>Trema orientalis</i> ) should be removed from grasslands as they act as nuclei for bush encroachment." [Controlled as an encroacher upon native bushland, but not sufficient evidence to designate it an environmental weed]

303	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. <a href="http://www.hear.org/gcw/">http://www.hear.org/gcw/</a>	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No]
304	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. <a href="http://www.hear.org/gcw/">http://www.hear.org/gcw/</a>	[Environmental weed? No] No evidence
305	2003. Weber, E.. Invasive Plant Species of the World. A Reference Guide to Environmental Weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, UK	[Congeneric weed? Yes] "Albizia julibrissin...forms dense stands that reduce light levels and nutrients and prevent the establishment of native plants."
401	2009. Orwa, C./Mutua, A./Kindt, R./Jamnadass, R./Simons, A.. Agroforestry Database:a tree reference and selection guide version 4.0. World Agroforestry Centre, ( <a href="http://www.worldagroforestry.org/af/treedb/">http://www.worldagroforestry.org/af/treedb/</a> )	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Albizia adianthifolia grows from 6-15 m high. Crown flat, wide-spreading. The trunk is tall and straight, the bark grey and fairly smooth or sometimes roughish, crocodile flaking. Pinnae 5-8 pairs 9 (rarely only 3 on occasional reduced leaves), each pinna about narrowing upwards; leaflets of 2 distal pairs of pinnae (8) 9- 17 pairs mostly c. 7-17 (24) x 4-9(15) mm, obliquely rhombic-quadrate or oblong; proximate margin at base usually obtuse and mucronate, sometimes subacate, surface of leaflet thinly pubescent above, rather plentifully pubescent all over beneath, raised venation beneath closed. Stipules and bracts at base of peduncles c. 5 12 x 3-6(8) mm, ovate. Peduncles clothed as the young brachlets; bracteoles variably persistent, 5-8 mm long, exceeding the flower buds, linear spatulate to oblanceolate." No evidence
402	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Allelopathic? No] "Many farmers plant this tree on hilly ground for soil conservation purposes, it is often intercropped with food crops." [No evidence]
402	2009. Orwa, C./Mutua, A./Kindt, R./Jamnadass, R./Simons, A.. Agroforestry Database:a tree reference and selection guide version 4.0. World Agroforestry Centre, ( <a href="http://www.worldagroforestry.org/af/treedb/">http://www.worldagroforestry.org/af/treedb/</a> )	[Allelopathic? No] "Shade or shelter: The tree is valued for the shade it provides to tea and cacao plantations."
403	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Parasitic? No] No evidence
404	1990. Cobbina, J./Atta-Krah, A.N./Meregini, A.O./Duguma, B.. Productivity of some browse plants on acid soils of southeastern Nigeria. Tropical Grasslands. 24: 41-45.	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? No] "This trial compared the fodder yield of three local browse species ( <i>Acioa barberi</i> , <i>Albizia adianthifolia</i> , <i>Alchornea cordifolia</i> ) with <i>Leucaena</i> (accession K28) and <i>Gliricidia</i> (accession HYB)."
404	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? No] "Descriptors: resins; latex; gums; medicinal products; fodder; mulches; honey" [Used for fodder]
404	2007. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantZAfrica.com - Albizia adianthifolia. <a href="http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantab/albizadian.htm">http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantab/albizadian.htm</a>	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? No] "Several impressive butterfly species lay their eggs on the tree and the larvae of, amongst others, <i>Charaxes cithaeron</i> and <i>C. ethalion</i> , feed off the foliage. The tree is also popular with elephants which relish its foliage. "
404	2008. Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoako, A.A./Brink, M.. Timbers 1: volume 7 of plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? No] "The foliage of <i>Albizia adianthifolia</i> is browsed by cattle and wild ruminants especially the coppice-growth."
405	2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McClelland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa	[Toxic to animals? No evidence, but potential may exist] "Bark said to be poisonous."
405	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Toxic to animals? No] "Descriptors: resins; latex; gums; medicinal products; fodder; mulches; honey" [Used for fodder; no evidence of toxicity reported]
405	2008. Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoako, A.A./Brink, M.. Timbers 1: volume 7 of plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Toxic to animals? No] "The foliage of <i>Albizia adianthifolia</i> is browsed by cattle and wild ruminants especially the coppice-growth."
406	2008. Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoako, A.A./Brink, M.. Timbers 1: volume 7 of plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? Potentially] "Seeds suffer a high incidence of insect attack, probably often by bruchid beetles as in other <i>Albizia</i> spp."

407	2009. Orwa, C./Mutua, A./Kindt, R./Jamnadass, R./Simons, A.. Agroforestry Database: a tree reference and selection guide version 4.0. World Agroforestry Centre, ( <a href="http://www.worldagroforestry.org/af/treedb/">http://www.worldagroforestry.org/af/treedb/</a> )	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No. No evidence of accidental poisoning, but potentially toxic if bark is ingested] "The bark is poisonous but is used medicinally by the Zulu of South Africa who make a love charm emetic from it. They also prepare an infusion (hot or cold) from the bark and roots to treat skin diseases like scabies. A cold extract from the roots alone is applied to the inflamed eye. In Mozambique, the bark is a remedy for bronchitis. Other products: <i>A. adianthifolia</i> is a source of three flavonoids (okanin, melanoxetin and dihydroflavonol)."
408	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] No evidence
408	2008. Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoako, A.A./Brink, M.. Timbers 1: volume 7 of plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] No evidence
409	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Yes] "Tolerates fire; shade; frost; termites"
410	2008. Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoako, A.A./Brink, M.. Timbers 1: volume 7 of plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Yes] " <i>Albizia adianthifolia</i> occurs on a wide range of soil types, often on deep and sandy soils."
411	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] " <i>A. adianthifolia</i> grows from 6-15 m in height. The trunk is tall and straight, the bark grey, fairly smooth, or sometimes roughish, crocodile flaking."
412	2005. Loffler, L./Loffler, P.. Swaziland Tree Atlas—including selected shrubs and climbers. Southern African Botanical Diversity Network Report No. 38. SABONET, Pretoria, S.A.	[Forms dense thickets? No evidence in Swaziland] "Distribution: Patches on the Lebombo Range"
412	2008. Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoako, A.A./Brink, M.. Timbers 1: volume 7 of plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Forms dense thickets? No evidence in native range]
501	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Aquatic? No] " <i>A. adianthifolia</i> grows from 6-15 m in height." [Terrestrial]
502	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Grass? No] " <i>A. adianthifolia</i> grows from 6-15 m in height." [Fabaceae]
503	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? Yes] " <i>A. adianthifolia</i> grows from 6-15 m in height." [Fabaceae]
504	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] " <i>A. adianthifolia</i> grows from 6-15 m in height." [Fabaceae]
601	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] "Disadvantages - This species is an aggressive colonizer."
601	2008. Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoako, A.A./Brink, M.. Timbers 1: volume 7 of plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] " <i>Albizia adianthifolia</i> is widespread and locally common in secondary forest. It is therefore not easily liable to genetic erosion and protection measures are not needed."
602	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "- Stand establishment using natural regeneration; direct sowing; planting stock; wildings"
602	2007. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - <i>Albizia adianthifolia</i> . <a href="http://www.plantzafrika.com/plantab/albizadian.htm">http://www.plantzafrika.com/plantab/albizadian.htm</a>	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "Nothing can be easier than cultivating this handsome tree as it can simply be grown from seeds."
603	2008. Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoako, A.A./Brink, M.. Timbers 1: volume 7 of plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Hybridizes naturally? Yes] " <i>Albizia adianthifolia</i> is frequently confused with <i>Albizia gummifera</i> , which differs in its almost glabrous leaflets usually auricled at base, and glabrous pods. However, almost glabrous types of <i>Albizia adianthifolia</i> have also been recorded, and more research is needed to confirm the separation of the two species, the more so since hybrids have been recorded from Malawi and Mozambique."
604	2009. Orwa, C./Mutua, A./Kindt, R./Jamnadass, R./Simons, A.. Agroforestry Database: a tree reference and selection guide version 4.0. World Agroforestry Centre, ( <a href="http://www.worldagroforestry.org/af/treedb/">http://www.worldagroforestry.org/af/treedb/</a> )	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Unknown] "Flowers sub-sessile; pedicel pubescent, 0.5 1(2) mm long; calyx 2.5-5 (rarely only 2) mm. long, pubescent outside. Corolla 6-11 mm long, white or greenish-white, pubescent, outside. The staminal tube exerted c. 1.3- 2.5 cm beyond the corolla, red to wholly greenish or pink."

605	2008. Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoako, A.A./Brink, M.. Timbers 1: volume 7 of plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] "Insects such as bees are the main pollinators."
606	2008. Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoako, A.A./Brink, M.. Timbers 1: volume 7 of plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? No] "Experiments in Ghana showed that <i>Albizia adianthifolia</i> can be successfully propagated vegetatively by root cuttings." [No evidence of natural spread by vegetative means]
607	2008. Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoako, A.A./Brink, M.. Timbers 1: volume 7 of plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Minimum generative time (years)? Unknown] "Trees can grow rapidly, with a recorded maximum early height growth of 2 m per year. However, growth of planted trees is often much less and even slow during the first years."
701	2008. Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoako, A.A./Brink, M.. Timbers 1: volume 7 of plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No] "Fruit an oblong, flat pod 9-19 cm x 2-3.5 cm, with stipe c. 0.5 cm long, densely but finely pubescent, transversely veined, pale brown when ripe, opening with 2 papery valves, 7-10-seeded. Seeds flattened globose, 6.5-9.5 mm x 6.5-8.5 mm." [No means of external attachment, and unlikely given relatively large size of pods and seeds]
702	2008. Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoako, A.A./Brink, M.. Timbers 1: volume 7 of plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] " <i>Albizia adianthifolia</i> is often recommended as an auxiliary tree in agroforestry systems, improving the soil with its nitrogen-fixing root nodules, providing mulch with its leaf litter, reducing erosion with its large rooting system, and protecting crops from too much sun... With its flat, wide-spreading crown, it has value as an ornamental shade tree. <i>Albizia adianthifolia</i> is an important and widely used medicinal plant, and more research is desirable on its active compounds, some of which have already shown interesting pharmacological activities."
703	2008. Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoako, A.A./Brink, M.. Timbers 1: volume 7 of plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] "Fruit an oblong, flat pod 9-19 cm x 2-3.5 cm, with stipe c. 0.5 cm long, densely but finely pubescent, transversely veined, pale brown when ripe, opening with 2 papery valves, 7-10-seeded. Seeds flattened globose, 6.5-9.5 mm x 6.5-8.5 mm." [Unlikely, pods and seeds relatively large]
704	2008. Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoako, A.A./Brink, M.. Timbers 1: volume 7 of plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? Yes] "The fruits dehisce on the tree and the papery valves with seeds still attached are spread by wind."
705	2008. Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoako, A.A./Brink, M.. Timbers 1: volume 7 of plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Propagules water dispersed? No] "The fruits dehisce on the tree and the papery valves with seeds still attached are spread by wind." [Although possible, unlikely as primarily adapted for wind dispersal]
706	2008. Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoako, A.A./Brink, M.. Timbers 1: volume 7 of plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Propagules bird dispersed? No] "Fruit an oblong, flat pod 9-19 cm x 2-3.5 cm, with stipe c. 0.5 cm long, densely but finely pubescent, transversely veined, pale brown when ripe, opening with 2 papery valves, 7-10-seeded. Seeds flattened globose, 6.5-9.5 mm x 6.5-8.5 mm." [No evidence, and not fleshy-fruited]
707	2008. Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoako, A.A./Brink, M.. Timbers 1: volume 7 of plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] "Fruit an oblong, flat pod 9-19 cm x 2-3.5 cm, with stipe c. 0.5 cm long, densely but finely pubescent, transversely veined, pale brown when ripe, opening with 2 papery valves, 7-10-seeded. Seeds flattened globose, 6.5-9.5 mm x 6.5-8.5 mm." [No means of external attachment]
708	2008. Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoako, A.A./Brink, M.. Timbers 1: volume 7 of plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Unknown]
801	2008. Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoako, A.A./Brink, M.. Timbers 1: volume 7 of plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m <sup>2</sup> )? Unknown] "Small to medium-sized deciduous tree up to 30(-35) m tall... Fruit an oblong, flat pod ... 7-10-seeded... There are about 25,000 seeds per kg."
802	2008. Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoako, A.A./Brink, M.. Timbers 1: volume 7 of plant resources of tropical Africa. PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Possibly No] "Seeds should be collected from pods still attached to the tree to reduce damage by insects, and they should be dried immediately after collection. They can be stored for up to 3 months if ash is added to reduce insect damage." [Loss of viability from insect damage. Unknown how long seeds may persist in the soil]
802	2008. Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. Seed Information Database (SID). Version 7.1. <a href="http://data.kew.org/sid/">http://data.kew.org/sid/</a>	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Unknown] "Storage Behaviour: Orthodox Storage Conditions: Long-term storage at IITA Genebank (Ng et al., 1993)" [Unknown from field conditions]

803	2003. Weber, E.. Invasive Plant Species of the World. A Reference Guide to Environmental Weeds. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, UK	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] "Albizia julibrissin...Effective herbicides for treating cut stumps and or seedlings and saplings are glyphosate or triclopyr." [No information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this species, but herbicides used on other species of Albizia may be effective]
804	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] "- Tolerates fire; shade; frost; termites - Ability to coppice; pollard"
805	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown]