

Family: *Sapindaceae*

Taxon: *Allophylus cobbe*

Synonym: *Rhus cobbe* L. (*basionym*)

Common Name: Wild berry
Titberry

Questionnaire : current 20090513 **Assessor:** Chuck Chimera **Designation:** H(HPWRA)
Status: Assessor Approved **Data Entry Person:** Chuck Chimera **WRA Score** 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)	n
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	y=1, n=0	n
402	Allelopathic	y=1, n=0	n
403	Parasitic	y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	y=1, n=-1	
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	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	y

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	y
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	y
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	n
705	Propagules water dispersed	y=1, n=-1	n
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	y
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y=1, n=-1	n
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y=1, n=-1	y
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	y=1, n=-1	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	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. Conn, B.J./Damas, K.Q.. Guide to trees of Papua New Guinea. http://www.pngplants.org/PNGtrees/	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] No evidence
101	2007. Selvam, V.. Trees and shrubs of the Maldives. RAP Publication No. 2007/12. FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] No evidence
101	2007. Wu, Z.Y./Raven, P.H./Hong, D.Y. (eds.). Flora of China. Vol. 12 (Hippocastanaceae through Theaceae).. Science Press Beijing, and Missouri Botanical Garden Press, St. Louis.,	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] No evidence
102	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	2005. Conn, B.J./Damas, K.Q.. Guide to trees of Papua New Guinea. http://www.pngplants.org/PNGtrees/	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 2-high] "Distribution: West Sepik, East Sepik, Madang, Morobe, Western Highlands, Western, Gulf, Central, Northern, Milne Bay, Papuan Islands, New Britain, New Ireland, Manus & Bougainville."
201	2008. Wild Singapore. Wild Fact Sheets - Tit-berry - <i>Allophylus cobbe</i> . http://www.wildsingapore.com/wildfacts/plants/coastal/allophylus/cobbe.htm	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 2-high] "Globally widely distributed from South America, South Africa through India to Southeast Asia and Papua New Guinea."
202	2005. Conn, B.J./Damas, K.Q.. Guide to trees of Papua New Guinea. http://www.pngplants.org/PNGtrees/	[Quality of climate match data? 2-high] "Distribution: West Sepik, East Sepik, Madang, Morobe, Western Highlands, Western, Gulf, Central, Northern, Milne Bay, Papuan Islands, New Britain, New Ireland, Manus & Bougainville."
203	1994. Adema, F./Leenhouts, P.W./van Welzen, P.C.. Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 11, part 3. Sapindaceae. Rijksherbarium / Hortus Botanicus, Leiden, The Netherlands	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? Yes] "...from sea level up to 1500(-2000) m altitude ... Like so many widely distributed species with a wide ecological amplitude. <i>A. cobbe</i> comprises a great number of local races. This is even so within Malesia, though the variability is here rather restricted compared with that shown by this species in Africa and South America. Within a restricted region each of these races usually characterizes a well-circumscribed habitat." [In Malaysia, elevation range exceeds 1000 m, demonstrating environmental versatility]
203	2011. CSIRO. Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants [online database] - <i>Allophylus cobbe</i> . http://keys.trin.org.au:8080/key-server/data/0e0f0504-0103-430d-8004-060d07080d04/media/Html/taxon/Allophylus_cobbe.htm	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "Occurs in NT, CYP and NEQ. Altitudinal range from sea level to 400 m. Grows in monsoon forest, beach forest and on the margins of mangrove forest. Also occurs in Africa, Asia and Malesia."
204	2005. Conn, B.J./Damas, K.Q.. Guide to trees of Papua New Guinea. http://www.pngplants.org/PNGtrees/	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "Distribution: West Sepik, East Sepik, Madang, Morobe, Western Highlands, Western, Gulf, Central, Northern, Milne Bay, Papuan Islands, New Britain, New Ireland, Manus & Bougainville."
205	1994. Adema, F./Leenhouts, P.W./van Welzen, P.C.. Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 11, part 3. Sapindaceae. Rijksherbarium / Hortus Botanicus, Leiden, The Netherlands	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? No] "Distribution - Pantropical. S America. S Africa. Madagascar, and SE Asia slightly penetrating into the Subtropics: throughout Malesia." [Broad natural distribution. No evidence of widespread introductions]
205	2008. Frohlich, D./Lau, A.. New plant records from O'ahu for 2007. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers. 100: 3-12.	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? No] "Planted in several botanical gardens around the state..."
301	2008. Frohlich, D./Lau, A.. New plant records from O'ahu for 2007. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers. 100: 3-12.	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "Planted in several botanical gardens around the state, <i>Allophylus cobbe</i> has spread from its original plantings in both Waimea Botanical Garden (where it has proven to be an aggressive invader) and in Ho'omaluhia Botanical Garden, near Kāne'ohe, O'ahu. In Waimea, this plant has spread, both by seed and by root fragments, despite gardeners' efforts to control it."
302	2008. Frohlich, D./Lau, A.. New plant records from O'ahu for 2007. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers. 100: 3-12.	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? Yes] "In Waimea, this plant has spread, both by seed and by root fragments, despite gardeners' efforts to control it." [Being controlled in garden settings]

303	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No] No evidence to date
304	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	[Environmental weed? No] No evidence to date
305	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	[Congeneric weed? No] No evidence to date
401	1903. Cooke, T.. The flora of the presidency of Bombay, Volume 1. Taylor and Francis, London, UK	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Leaves 3-foliolate, 3-5 1/2 by 1 3/4-2 3/4 in., alternate, crowded at the extremities of the branchlets, drooping; common petioles 2-2 1/2 in. long, ferrugineo- pubescent; leaflets ovate or elliptic, acute or acuminate, sharply and distantly serrate-dentate, more or less hairy or pubescent on both surfaces, the terminal leaflet usually acute at the base, the lateral leaflets usually rounded and more or less oblique; petiolules of the lateral leaflets 1/4-1/3 in., those of the terminal leaflets sometimes reaching 1 in. long." [No evidence]
401	2005. Conn, B.J./Damas, K.Q.. Guide to trees of Papua New Guinea. http://www.pngplants.org/PNGtrees/	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Large canopy tree (up to 25 m high) or Small sub-canopy tree (usually or shrub) ... spines absent"
401	2007. Wu, Z.Y./Raven, P.H./Hong, D.Y. (eds.). Flora of China. Vol. 12 (Hippocastanaceae through Theaceae).. Science Press Beijing, and Missouri Botanical Garden Press, St. Louis.,	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Shrubs, 1.5–3 m tall. Branchlets grayish brown, terete, with small orbicular lenticels, ± hairy when young. Leaves trifoliate; petioles 5–11 cm, pilosulose; leaflets with petiolules 3–12 mm; blades thinly papery, both surfaces pubescent on veins, abaxially ciliate at vein axils, margin sparsely serrulate, apex acuminate or caudate-acuminate; terminal blade elliptic or elliptic-lanceolate, 9–20 × 4–6.5 cm; lateral ones smaller, obliquely ovate or obliquely ovate lanceolate. Inflorescences axillary, unbranched, usually ca. as long as leaves, shortly tomentose. Flowers white, small. Sepals suborbicular, 1–1.5 mm in diam. Petals spoon-shaped, ca. 1 mm; scales 2, villous. Disk pilose. Filaments hairy at base. Fruit red, subglobose, 5–7 mm in diam."
402	1994. Adema, F./Leenhouts, P.W./van Welzen, P.C.. Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 11, part 3. Sapindaceae. Rijksherbarium / Hortus Botanicus, Leiden, The Netherlands	[Allelopathic? No] "Under everwet as well as under seasonal conditions; on sandy beaches and coastal rocks, in and along the Barringtonia formation, in brackish as well as freshwater swamps, in open places, shrubberies, and along and in secondary as well as primary forests of all kinds, as well on limestone outcrops as on granitic boulders" [No evidence]
403	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Parasitic? No] No evidence
404	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? Unknown] No indication that tree is used as fodder
405	1998. Seigler, D.S.. Plant secondary metabolism. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Norwell, MA	[Toxic to animals? Unknown] "The fruit of the host plant, <i>Allophylus cobbe</i> (Sapindaceae) contains a similar mixture of cyanolipids (Brackman et al., 1982)." [No evidence of toxicity to vertebrates]
406	1994. Adema, F./Leenhouts, P.W./van Welzen, P.C.. Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 11, part 3. Sapindaceae. Rijksherbarium / Hortus Botanicus, Leiden, The Netherlands	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? No] No evidence
406	2007. Wu, Z.Y./Raven, P.H./Hong, D.Y. (eds.). Flora of China. Vol. 12 (Hippocastanaceae through Theaceae).. Science Press Beijing, and Missouri Botanical Garden Press, St. Louis.,	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? No] No evidence
407	2007. Selvam, V.. Trees and shrubs of the Maldives. RAP Publication No. 2007/12. FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] "Uses: Fruit is edible and the flesh of the berry is eaten raw and tastes very sweet. Wood was occasionally used in the past for building traditional houses and to make bows. Leaves of the shrub, with other ingredients, are used in the treatment of bone fractures and other like ailments. The juice of the leaves is used to relieve rashes. Leaves ground with quicklime is applied with heat to relieve stomach aches. Roots are used to check diarrhoea."
407	2008. Wild Singapore. Wild Fact Sheets - Tit-berry - <i>Allophylus cobbe</i> . http://www.wildsingapore.com/wildfacts/plants/coastal/allophylus/cobbe.htm	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] "According to Giesen, the wood is not considered of good quality and only used for roofing and sometimes as firewood. According to Selvan, the wood was used to make bows. The fruits are edible and according to Selvam, tastes "very sweet". The leaves are used as a mouthwash, to treat fractures, relieve rashes. The roots are used to treat diarrhoea." [No evidence]

408	1994. Adema, F./Leenhouts, P.W./van Welzen, P.C. Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 11, part 3. Sapindaceae. Rijksherbarium / Hortus Botanicus, Leiden, The Netherlands	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] "Under everwet as well as under seasonal conditions; on sandy beaches and coastal rocks, in and along the Barringtonia formation, in brackish as well as freshwater swamps, in open places, shrubberies, and along and in secondary as well as primary forests of all kinds, as well on limestone outcrops as on granitic boulders" [No evidence]
409	2007. Selvam, V.. Trees and shrubs of the Maldives. RAP Publication No. 2007/12. FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Yes] "It is well adapted to grow in coarse and fine sandy and nutrient poor soil but prefers sandy loam with slightly high moisture content for better performance. It performs well in shade too."
410	2007. Selvam, V.. Trees and shrubs of the Maldives. RAP Publication No. 2007/12. FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Yes] "It is well adapted to grow in coarse and fine sandy and nutrient poor soil but prefers sandy loam with slightly high moisture content for better performance. It performs well in shade too. Its tolerance to draught is high. It is also tolerant to saline soil and salt spray. It is sometimes found growing as a minor constituent of strand vegetation."
411	1903. Cooke, T.. The flora of the presidency of Bombay, Volume 1. Taylor and Francis, London, UK	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? Yes. Certain growth forms] "A small tree, or a shrub often climbing to a considerable height."
411	1994. Adema, F./Leenhouts, P.W./van Welzen, P.C. Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 11, part 3. Sapindaceae. Rijksherbarium / Hortus Botanicus, Leiden, The Netherlands	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? Yes. Certain forms] "Mostly a shrub (sometimes straggling to lianoid) or treelet. more rarely a tree up to 25 m high"
411	2008. Wild Singapore. Wild Fact Sheets - Titi-berry - <i>Allophylus cobbe</i> . http://www.wildsingapore.com/wildfacts/plants/coastal/allophylus/cobbe.htm	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? Yes. At times] "A shrub to tree (3-5m tall), sometimes a climber."
411	2011. CSIRO. Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants [online database] - <i>Allophylus cobbe</i> . http://keys.trin.org.au:8080/key-server/data/0e0f0504-0103-430d-8004-060d07080d04/media/Html/taxon/Allophylus_cobbe.htm	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? Yes. At times] "Usually a small tree seldom exceeding 30 cm dbh, but often flowers and fruits as a shrub and occasionally grows as a vine. Vine stem diameters to 4 cm recorded."
412	2007. Wu, Z.Y./Raven, P.H./Hong, D.Y. (eds.). Flora of China. Vol. 12 (Hippocastanaceae through Theaceae).. Science Press Beijing, and Missouri Botanical Garden Press, St. Louis.,	[Forms dense thickets? Not in China] "Dense forests; 300–1200 m. Yunnan (Mengla)" [A component of dense forest vegetation, but no evidence that <i>A. cobbe</i> forms monotypic stands]
501	2005. Conn, B.J./Damas, K.Q.. Guide to trees of Papua New Guinea. http://www.pngplants.org/PNGtrees/	[Aquatic? No] "Large canopy tree (up to 25 m high) or Small sub-canopy tree (usually or shrub)"
502	2005. Conn, B.J./Damas, K.Q.. Guide to trees of Papua New Guinea. http://www.pngplants.org/PNGtrees/	[Grass? No] "Large canopy tree (up to 25 m high) or Small sub-canopy tree (usually or shrub)" [Sapindaceae]
503	2005. Conn, B.J./Damas, K.Q.. Guide to trees of Papua New Guinea. http://www.pngplants.org/PNGtrees/	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Sapindaceae
504	2005. Conn, B.J./Damas, K.Q.. Guide to trees of Papua New Guinea. http://www.pngplants.org/PNGtrees/	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "Large canopy tree (up to 25 m high) or Small sub-canopy tree (usually or shrub)"
601	2007. Selvam, V.. Trees and shrubs of the Maldives. RAP Publication No. 2007/12. FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] "It is not cultivated but grows well in the wild."
602	2007. Selvam, V.. Trees and shrubs of the Maldives. RAP Publication No. 2007/12. FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "It is not cultivated but grows well in the wild. Seeds are normally dispersed by fruit eating birds. According to some elders, it can be propagated by seeds. Seeds can be removed easily from mature fruits by squeezing them in water. Viable seeds will sink. These seeds are washed again and broadcasted on to the field. However, no attempt has been made so far to raise seedlings in the nursery."
602	2008. Frohlich, D./Lau, A.. New plant records from O'ahu for 2007. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers. 100: 3-12.	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "In Waimea, this plant has spread, both by seed and by root fragments, despite gardeners' efforts to control it."

603	1994. Adema, F./Leenhouts, P.W./van Welzen, P.C.. Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 11, part 3. Sapindaceae. Rijksherbarium / Hortus Botanicus, Leiden, The Netherlands	[Hybridizes naturally? Unknown] "Probably monotypic. though up to 250 species may be accepted." [Possibly only 1 highly variable species]
604	1988. Ha, C.O./Sands, V.E./Soepadmo, E./Jong, K.. Reproductive patterns of selected understorey trees in the Malaysian rain forest. Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society. 97(3): 295–316.	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Yes] "Pollination studies indicated cross compatibility and outbreeding in all species examined, associated with self-compatibility in the polygamous monecious <i>Pometia pinnata</i> and <i>Allophylus cobbe</i> ..."
605	1994. Adema, F./Leenhouts, P.W./van Welzen, P.C.. Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 11, part 3. Sapindaceae. Rijksherbarium / Hortus Botanicus, Leiden, The Netherlands	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] "The flowers are visited by bees..." [No evidence]
605	2007. Selvam, V.. Trees and shrubs of the Maldives. RAP Publication No. 2007/12. FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] "Inflorescence is axillary (between leaf base and branch), unbranched and its length is almost equal to that of the terminal leaflet. Flowers are small and white." [No evidence]
606	2008. Frohlich, D./Lau, A.. New plant records from O'ahu for 2007. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers. 100: 3-12.	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Yes] "...this plant has spread, both by seed and by root fragments, despite gardeners' efforts to control it."
607	2004. Smith, J.R.. Fire responses of <i>Allophylus cobbe</i> . http://www.landmanager.org.au/fire-responses-allophylus-cobbe	[Minimum generative time (years)? 6+] "First seeds: 6-10 years"
701	2011. CSIRO. Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants [online database] - <i>Allophylus cobbe</i> . http://keys.trin.org.au:8080/key-server/data/0e0f0504-0103-430d-8004-060d07080d04/media/Html/taxon/Allophylus_cobbe.htm	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No] "Fruits about 5-6 x 4-5 mm. Seeds globular, about 4-5 mm diam., aril absent" [Unlikely. No evidence, and no means of external attachment]
702	2008. Frohlich, D./Lau, A.. New plant records from O'ahu for 2007. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers. 100: 3-12.	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "Planted in several botanical gardens around the state, <i>Allophylus cobbe</i> has spread from its original plantings in both Waimea Botanical Garden (where it has proven to be an aggressive invader) and in Ho'omaluhia Botanical Garden, near Kāne'ōhe, O'ahu."
703	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] No evidence, and unlikely. Not grown with produce or commercial crops.
704	2005. Conn, B.J./Damas, K.Q.. Guide to trees of Papua New Guinea. http://www.pngplants.org/PNGtrees/	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] "fruit 4.0-12.0 mm long, red, not spiny, fleshy, simple, indehiscent, drupe; seeds 1, not winged."
705	1994. Adema, F./Leenhouts, P.W./van Welzen, P.C.. Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 11, part 3. Sapindaceae. Rijksherbarium / Hortus Botanicus, Leiden, The Netherlands	[Propagules water dispersed? No] "...the fruits are eaten by birds..." [No evidence]
706	1903. Cooke, T.. The flora of the presidency of Bombay, Volume 1. Taylor and Francis, London, UK	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "Ovary usually 2-celled; ovule 1 in each cell, ascending from its base. Fruit indehiscent, usually 1-2-lobed; lobes subglobose, fleshy or dry. Seeds erect, usually with a very short fleshy aril; embryo curved; cotyledons plicate" [Genus Description] "Fruit globose, smooth, size of a pea, red when ripe." [Species Description]
706	1994. Adema, F./Leenhouts, P.W./van Welzen, P.C.. Flora Malesiana. Series I, Spermatophyta: Flowering plants. Volume 11, part 3. Sapindaceae. Rijksherbarium / Hortus Botanicus, Leiden, The Netherlands	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "...the fruits are eaten by birds..."
706	2008. Wild Singapore. Wild Fact Sheets - Tit-berry - <i>Allophylus cobbe</i> . http://www.wildsingapore.com/wildfacts/plants/coastal/allophylus/cobbe.htm	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "Berries green, small (0.5cm) and round, several packed on a long stem. These ripen orange or red and are fleshy. The seeds are dispersed by birds."
707	2011. CSIRO. Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants [online database] - <i>Allophylus cobbe</i> . http://keys.trin.org.au:8080/key-server/data/0e0f0504-0103-430d-8004-060d07080d04/media/Html/taxon/Allophylus_cobbe.htm	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] "Fruits about 5-6 x 4-5 mm. Seeds globular, about 4-5 mm diam., aril absent" [Unlikely. No evidence, and no means of external attachment]

708	1903. Cooke, T.. The flora of the presidency of Bombay, Volume 1. Taylor and Francis, London, UK	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Yes] "Ovary usually 2-celled; ovule 1 in each cell, ascending from its base. Fruit indehiscent, usually 1-2-lobed; lobes subglobose, fleshy or dry. Seeds erect, usually with a very short fleshy aril; embryo curved; cotyledons plicate" [Genus Description] "Fruit globose, smooth, size of a pea, red when ripe." [Species Description]
708	2007. Picot, M./Jenkins, R.K.B./Ramilijaona, O./Racey, P.A./Carriere, S.M.. The feeding ecology of <i>Eidolon dupreanum</i> (Pteropodidae) in eastern Madagascar. <i>African Journal of Ecology</i> . 45: 645–650.	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Yes] "We investigated the diet of the endemic fruit bat <i>Eidolon dupreanum</i> (Chiroptera: Pteropodidae) in eastern Madagascar. We collected faecal and ejecta samples under day roosts and at nocturnal feeding trees...We identified fourteen plant taxa from ten families in the diet of <i>E. dupreanum</i> during our study (Table 1)." [Includes <i>Allophylus cobbe</i> seeds]
708	2010. Martinez, B.T.. Forest restoration in Masoala National Park, Madagascar: The contribution of the redruffed lemur (<i>Varecia rubra</i>) and the livelihoods of subsistence farmers at Ambatoladama. PhD Dissertation. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Yes] "Appendix 2. Seeds passed by <i>V. rubra</i> and <i>E. albifrons</i> in 2006 and 2007 from 14 different families, including seed size measurements." [Includes <i>Allophylus cobbe</i>]
801	2005. Conn, B.J./Damas, K.Q.. Guide to trees of Papua New Guinea. http://www.pngplants.org/PNGtrees/	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)? No] "fruit 4.0-12.0 mm long, red, not spiny, fleshy, simple, indehiscent, drupe; seeds 1, not winged." [Unlikely with single-seeded fruit]
802	2008. Cook, A./Turner, S.R./Baskin, J.M./Baskin, C.C./Steadman, K.J./Dixon, K.W.. Occurrence of Physical Dormancy in Seeds of Australian Sapindaceae: A Survey of 14 Species in Nine Genera. <i>Annals of Botany</i> . 101: 1349–1362.	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Unknown] "Sapindaceae is one of 16 angiosperm families whose seeds have physical dormancy (PY). ... Non-treated seeds from <i>Alectryon connatus</i> , <i>Allophylus cobbe</i> , <i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i> , <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> , <i>C. parvifolia</i> , <i>Ganophyllum falcatum</i> and <i>Synima cordierorum</i> imbibed water readily, and thus they do not have PY." [No physical dormancy, but unknown if this prevents formation of a seed bank]
803	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] No information found on herbicide efficacy or chemical control
804	2004. Smith, J.R.. Fire responses of <i>Allophylus cobbe</i> . http://www.landmanager.org.au/fire-responses-allophylus-cobbe	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] "Adult fire response: Resprouter (<30% mortality when subject to 100% leaf scorch). Resprouting type: Basal (lignotuber)"
805	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown]