

Family: *Areaceae*

Taxon: *Archontophoenix purpurea*

Synonym: NA

Common Name: purple king palm
Mount Lewis king
purple piccabean palm

Questionnaire :	current 20090513	Assessor:	Chuck Chimera	Designation:	EVALUATE
Status:	Assessor Approved	Data Entry Person:	Chuck Chimera	WRA Score	1
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		n
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed		n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)		n
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed		n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)		n
304	Environmental weed		n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)		n
305	Congeneric weed		n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)		y
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		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		
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)		y=1, n=0		n

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	n
705	Propagules water dispersed	y=1, n=-1	
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	
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	n
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1	

Designation: EVALUATE

WRA Score **1**

Supporting Data:

101	2010. Dowe, J.L.. Australian Palms: Biogeography, Ecology and Systematics. Csiro Publishing, Collingwood, Australia	[Is the species highly domesticated? No evidence]
102	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	2010. Dowe, J.L.. Australian Palms: Biogeography, Ecology and Systematics. Csiro Publishing, Collingwood, Australia	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 2- High] "Endemic to the Mt Finnigan, Mt Spurgeon and Mt Lewis massif, Queensland, on soils derived from weathered granite in rainforest, 400-1200 m asl..."
202	2010. Dowe, J.L.. Australian Palms: Biogeography, Ecology and Systematics. Csiro Publishing, Collingwood, Australia	[Quality of climate match data 2-High]
203	2012. Dave's Gardern. PlantFiles: Purple King Palm, Mount Lewis King, Purple Piccabean Palm - Archontophoenix purpurea. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/58992/ [Accessed 28 Dec 2012]	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)?] "Hardiness: USDA Zone 9b: to -3.8 °C (25 °F) USDA Zone 10a: to -1.1 °C (30 °F) USDA Zone 10b: to 1.7 °C (35 °F) USDA Zone 11: above 4.5 °C (40 °F)"
203	2012. Palmpedia. Archontophoenix purpurea. http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Archontophoenix_purpurea [Accessed 28 Dec 2012]	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? Yes] "Although still fairly rare in cultivation compared with the King Palm, A. purpurea shows similar adaptability being suitable for a variety of climates ranging from tropical right through to some cool temperate." ... "It will survive minor, short term frosts, but will require some protection in most cool temperate areas, which will obviously become a difficult proposition as the palm gets larger."
204	2010. Dowe, J.L.. Australian Palms: Biogeography, Ecology and Systematics. Csiro Publishing, Collingwood, Australia	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "Endemic to the Mt Finnigan, Mt Spurgeon and Mt Lewis massif, Queensland, on soils derived from weathered granite in rainforest, 400-1200 m asl..."
205	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. Cultivated palms of the world. UNSW Press, Sydney.	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Florida, California, Hawaii]
205	2012. Palmpedia. Archontophoenix purpurea. http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Archontophoenix_purpurea [Accessed 28 Dec 2012]	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? No] "...still fairly rare in cultivation compared with the King Palm..."
301	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Naturalized beyond native range? No evidence]
302	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? No evidence]
303	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No evidence]
304	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Environmental weed? No evidence]

305	2006. Christianini, A.V.. Fecundity, dispersal and predation of seeds of Archontophoenix cunninghamiana H. Wendl. & Drude, an invasive palm in the Atlantic forest. <i>Revista brasileira de botanica</i> . 29(4): 587-594.	[Congeneric weed? Yes] "Understanding the basic biology of invasive species can help us to choose the best management strategies to deal with the invasion. I report the phenology, seed production and dispersal of Archontophoenix cunninghamiana, an Australian palm that is invading Atlantic forest fragments. Field work was done in a 10 ha forest fragment (Mata da Cuaso 23°34' S, 46°43' W). Archontophoenix produced bunches of fruits all year round, with a peak of mature fruits from October to February. Trees reach maturity around 18.5 cm DBH, each producing 4,119 ± 1,922 seeds year ⁻¹ . Birds disperse the seeds, and nearly 15% of them escape post-dispersal seed predation during the time interval needed for germination. The spatial pattern of post dispersal predation and the absence of pre dispersal seed predation suggest a lack of specialized seed predators of Archontophoenix, as predicted by the enemy release hypothesis. Data obtained from this and other studies pointed out to a massive increase in seed production of A. cunninghamiana in a few years within the fragment. I suggest that this invasive palm can be taking advantage of the absence of <i>Euterpe edulis</i> Mart., a native palm which has similar biology, and was locally extinct due to human disturbances. Recommendations to control the invasion include the continuous removal of all Archontophoenix larger than 15 cm DBH, and the establishment of a buffer zone free of Archontophoenix around the fragment to decrease propagule pressure."
401	2010. Dowe, J.L.. Australian Palms: Biogeography, Ecology and Systematics. Csiro Publishing, Collingwood, Australia	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No evidence] "...one of the most distinctive species in the genus, having a prominent purple crownshaft, and large fruit."
402	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Allelopathic? Unknown]
403	2010. Dowe, J.L.. Australian Palms: Biogeography, Ecology and Systematics. Csiro Publishing, Collingwood, Australia	[Parasitic? No] Arecaceae
404	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? Unknown]
405	2000. Lewis, C.E./Zona, S.. A survey of cyanogenesis in palms (Arecaceae). <i>Biochemical Systematics and Ecology</i> . 28: 219-228.	[Toxic to animals? No evidence]
405	2008. Wagstaff, D.J.. International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[Toxic to animals? No] No evidence for Archontophoenix genus
406	2003. Riffle, R.L./Craft, P.. An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? Unknown] No pests or diseases mentioned
406	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? Unknown]
407	2000. Lewis, C.E./Zona, S.. A survey of cyanogenesis in palms (Arecaceae). <i>Biochemical Systematics and Ecology</i> . 28: 219-228.	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No evidence of cyanogenesis in Archontophoenix purpurea] "We surveyed leaf material of 545 individual palms representing 108 genera and 155 species for cyanogenesis using the Feigl Anger test. We detected HCN production in only two species of one genus, <i>Drymophloeus</i> . Additional smaller surveys of shoot meristems and roots revealed cyanogenesis only in the shoot meristem of one species of <i>Dypsis</i> . Our results indicate that cyanogenesis is rather rare in the family."
407	2008. Wagstaff, D.J.. International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] No evidence for Archontophoenix genus
408	2010. Dowe, J.L.. Australian Palms: Biogeography, Ecology and Systematics. Csiro Publishing, Collingwood, Australia	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No evidence] "Endemic to the Mt Finnigan, Mt Spurgeon and Mt Lewis massif, Queensland, on soils derived from weathered granite in rainforest, 400-1200 m asl..." [Unlikely. In rainforest habitat]
408	2012. PACSOA. Palms: Archontophoenix purpurea. Palm and Cycad Society of Australia, http://www.pacsoa.org.au/palms/Archontophoenix/purpurea.html [Accessed 28 Dec 2012]	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No evidence] "The habitat, being amongst granite boulders in soil of compacted granite, and individuals within populations being widely spread, are also notable features of the species."
409	2012. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Purple King Palm, Mount Lewis King, Purple Piccabeau Palm - Archontophoenix purpurea. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/58992/ [Accessed 28 Dec 2012]	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle?] "Sun Exposure: Sun to Partial Shade Light Shade"
409	2012. Palmpedia. Archontophoenix purpurea. http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Archontophoenix_purpurea [Accessed 28 Dec 2012]	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle?] "Archontophoenix purpurea looks best grown in partial shade, but will handle full sun with an abundance of water and can even sit happily in fairly wet, poor draining soils."

410	2010. Dowe, J.L.. Australian Palms: Biogeography, Ecology and Systematics. Csiro Publishing, Collingwood, Australia	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? No] "...on soils derived from weathered granite in rainforest..."
410	2012. Dave's Gardern. PlantFiles: Purple King Palm, Mount Lewis King, Purple Piccabean Palm - Archontophoenix purpurea. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/58992/ [Accessed 28 Dec 2012]	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions?] "Soil pH requirements: 6.1 to 6.5 (mildly acidic) 6.6 to 7.5 (neutral) 7.6 to 7.8 (mildly alkaline)"
410	2012. Plant This. Archontophoenix purpurea. http://plantthis.com.au/plant-information.asp?gardener=27201 [Accessed 28 Dec 2012]	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? No] "Soil Moisture: constantly moist to occasionally flooded. Soil: enriched soil, mildly acidic to mildly alkaline "
411	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. Cultivated palms of the world. UNSW Press, Sydney.	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] "It is tall, with a single trunk, an open crown and leaves that arch elegantly from the purplish crownshaft."
412	2007. McJannet, D./Wallace, J./Reddell, P.. Precipitation interception in Australian tropical rainforests: I. Measurement of stemflow, throughfall and cloud interception. Hydrological Processes. 21(13): 1692-1702.	[Forms dense thickets? No evidence] "The palms at this site (Archontophoenix purpurea) are characterized by tall smooth trunks. Palms represented only a few stems on the 1600 m2 plot, therefore no effort was made to separate palms from other species in the analysis."
412	2010. Dowe, J.L.. Australian Palms: Biogeography, Ecology and Systematics. Csiro Publishing, Collingwood, Australia	[Forms dense thickets? No evidence] "Endemic to the Mt Finnigan, Mt Spurgeon and Mt Lewis massif, Queensland, on soils derived from weathered granite in rainforest, 400 1200 m asl..."
501	2010. Dowe, J.L.. Australian Palms: Biogeography, Ecology and Systematics. Csiro Publishing, Collingwood, Australia	[Aquatic? No] "...on soils derived from weathered granite in rainforest, 400 1200 m asl..." [Terrestrial]
502	2010. Dowe, J.L.. Australian Palms: Biogeography, Ecology and Systematics. Csiro Publishing, Collingwood, Australia	[Grass? No] Arecaceae
503	2010. Dowe, J.L.. Australian Palms: Biogeography, Ecology and Systematics. Csiro Publishing, Collingwood, Australia	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Arecaceae
504	2010. Dowe, J.L.. Australian Palms: Biogeography, Ecology and Systematics. Csiro Publishing, Collingwood, Australia	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "It is tall, with a single trunk, an open crown and leaves that arch elegantly from the purplish crownshaft."
601	2010. Dowe, J.L.. Australian Palms: Biogeography, Ecology and Systematics. Csiro Publishing, Collingwood, Australia	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] "Flowering Oct-April; fruiting Sept - April. Conservation status - No present threats."
602	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. Cultivated palms of the world. UNSW Press, Sydney.	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "Ripe fruits are red and fresh seed germinates in 8-12 weeks, but requires bottom heat."
602	2012. Dave's Gardern. PlantFiles: Purple King Palm, Mount Lewis King, Purple Piccabean Palm - Archontophoenix purpurea. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/58992/ [Accessed 28 Dec 2012]	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "Propagation Methods: From seed; direct sow outdoors in fall"
603	1996. Johnson, D.V.. Palms: Their Conservation and Sustained Utilization. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland	[Hybridizes naturally? Unknown] "Genera known to readily hybridize in gardens include Chamaedorea, Latania, Pritchardia, Archontophoenix, and Phoenix."
604	2000. Cameron, E.K.. Bangalow palm (Archontophoenix cunninghamiana) begins to naturalise. New Zealand Botanical Society Newsletter. 60: 12-16.	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Unknown. Related A. cunninghamiana reported to be self fertile] "Bangalow palm has many attributes that potentially make it a high weed threat to New Zealand forests (open and shaded areas). These include: monoecious and self fertile; long lived (> 100 yrs); sets copious seed; seed readily germinates in 1 -3 months (Jones 1996)"
605	2012. CSIRO. Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants Edition 6 - Archontophoenix purpurea. http://keys.trin.org.au/key-server/data/0e0f0504-0103-430d-8004-060d07080d04/media/html/taxon/Archontophoenix_purpurea.htm [Accessed 28 Dec 2012]	[Requires specialist pollinators? No evidence based on floral morphology] "Inflorescence 50-135 x 60-65 cm, axes light green becoming dark green. Prophyll to 140 x 25 cm, glabrous or covered with reddish brown scales. Peduncular bract attached 5 cm above prophyll, 70-78 x 9-11 cm, glabrous and fibrous. Third bract 10-11 x 2-2.3 cm, acuminate. Peduncle 20-25 x 5.5-9(-15) cm wide, with scattered brown scales. Rachis 60 65 cm long, angular in lower portion. Rachillae up to 111 per inflorescence and up to 85 cm long. Triads borne on basal ??-? Of rachillae with the paired staminate flowers distally. Flowers cream fused green. Floral bracts prominent, sharp and angular. Staminate flowers 6-7 x 15-17. Petals 8-11 x 3 5 mm, covered in small brown scales especially on inner surface. Stamens 20 35 and up to 9 mm long, filaments curved, purple/brown with fine brown scales. Pistillode as long as stamens, with shallow longitudinal ridges, with a broad, lobed apex. Pistillate flowers globose, up to 6.5 mm long."

606	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. Cultivated palms of the world. UNSW Press, Sydney.	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? No evidence] "It is tall, with a single trunk..."
606	2012. Dave's Gardern. PlantFiles: Purple King Palm, Mount Lewis King, Purple Piccabean Palm - Archontophoenix purpurea. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/58992/ [Accessed 28 Dec 2012]	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? No evidence] "Propagation Methods: From seed; direct sow outdoors in fall"
607	2003. Riffle, R.L./Craft, P.. An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	[Minimum generative time (years)? 4+] "It is the slowest growing species in the genus." [Presumably will take many years to reach reproductive maturity]
607	2012. Dave's Gardern. PlantFiles: Purple King Palm, Mount Lewis King, Purple Piccabean Palm - Archontophoenix purpurea. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/58992/ [Accessed 28 Dec 2012]	[Minimum generative time (years)?] "... it is a bit slower growing and maybe less tolerant of drought."
607	2012. PACSOA. Palms: Archontophoenix purpurea. Palm and Cycad Society of Australia, http://www.pacsoa.org.au/palms/Archontophoenix/purpurea.html [Accessed 28 Dec 2012]	[Minimum generative time (years)?] "Like very similar conditions to <i>A. alexandrae</i> , but is much slower growing. It likes lots of water. "
701	2010. Dowe, J.L.. Australian Palms: Biogeography, Ecology and Systematics. Csiro Publishing, Collingwood, Australia	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No evidence] "The fruit, at 20-26 mm long, are the largest in the genus." [Unlikely. Relatively large fruits and seeds lack means of external attachment]
702	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. Cultivated palms of the world. UNSW Press, Sydney.	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "It is an attractive landscaping specimen and grows in temperate to tropical climates but young palms require shelter from wind."
703	2010. Dowe, J.L.. Australian Palms: Biogeography, Ecology and Systematics. Csiro Publishing, Collingwood, Australia	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] "The fruit, at 20-26 mm long, are the largest in the genus." [No evidence, and unlikely given size of fruit]
704	2010. Dowe, J.L.. Australian Palms: Biogeography, Ecology and Systematics. Csiro Publishing, Collingwood, Australia	"Fruit ellipsoid to globose, 20-26 mm long, 18-22 mm diam.;" ... "Seed subglobose, to 23 mm long and 18 mm diam., light brown, glossy." [No adaptations for wind dispersal]
705	2012. CSIRO. Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants Edition 6 - Archontophoenix purpurea. http://keys.trin.org.au/key-server/data/0e0f0504-0103-430d-8004-060d07080d04/media/Html/taxon/Archontophoenix_purpurea.htm [Accessed 28 Dec 2012]	[Propagules water dispersed?] "Grows in granitic soil along creeks with flowing water in rainforest and vineforest." [Fleshy-fruited, but fruits and seeds possibly moved by water]
706	2010. Dowe, J.L.. Australian Palms: Biogeography, Ecology and Systematics. Csiro Publishing, Collingwood, Australia	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "The fruit, at 20-26 mm long, are the largest in the genus." [Probably too large for most frugivorous birds in the Hawaiian Islands, with the exception of certain game birds]
707	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No evidence] Fleshy fruit presumably adapted for consumption and internal dispersal, although it may be possible that fruit or seeds are carried externally away from parent tree
708	2010. Dowe, J.L.. Australian Palms: Biogeography, Ecology and Systematics. Csiro Publishing, Collingwood, Australia	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Presumably Yes] "Fruit ellipsoid to globose, 20-26 mm long, 18-22 mm diam.; stigmatic remains apical, light coloured ring to 4 mm diam. Surrounds stigmatic remains in the dried state; epicarp glossy, smooth (dries markedly pebbled), red-crimson at maturity, mesocarp fleshy, fibres flat, to 2 mm wide, branched, overlaid and interspersed with thing straight fibres; endocarp thin, crustaceous; perianth 3-9 mm high, persistent on fruit." [Fleshy-fruited and adapted for consumption and internal dispersal. Pigs, rodents, and game birds may serve as potential dispersers]
801	2010. Dowe, J.L.. Australian Palms: Biogeography, Ecology and Systematics. Csiro Publishing, Collingwood, Australia	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)? Unknown] "The fruit, at 20-26 mm long, are the largest in the genus." [Although large for genus, the fruit are still relatively small for a palm. Online images show large clusters of fruit]
802	2003. Martins, C.C./Bovi, M.L.A./Nakagawa, J.. Desiccation effects on germination and vigor of King palm seeds. Horticultura Brasileira, Brasília. 21(1): 88-92.	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Probably No. Related species recalcitrant] "The seeds of <i>A. alexandrae</i> are recalcitrant..."
803	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] No information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this species
804	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. Cultivated palms of the world. UNSW Press, Sydney.	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? No evidence] "It is tall, with a single trunk..."

804	2012. eHow. Will Palm Trees Grow Back if You Cut Their Trunks? http://www.ehow.com/info_10043834_palm-trees-grow-back-cut-trunks.html [Accessed 28 Dec 2012]	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? No] "Palms grow only from a growing tip, sometimes called a crownshaft, on the tip of the trunk or thin stem. Cutting off this growing tip on single-trunked palms effectively kills the plant."
805	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown]

Summary of Risk Traits

High Risk / Undesirable Traits

- Thrives in sub-tropical climates
- Broad climate suitability
- Related species have naturalized or become invasive
- Fleshy-fruits presumably adapted for dispersal by birds and other frugivorous animals

Low Risk / Desirable Traits

- No records of naturalization or invasiveness elsewhere
- Unarmed (no spines, thorns or burrs)
- Non-toxic
- Relatively slow growth rate and long time to maturity
- Landscaping and ornamental value
- Seeds may be recalcitrant and limit the ability of forming a soil seed bank