Taxon: Dermatobotrys saundersii Bolus **Family:** Scrophulariaceae

Common Name(s): Dermatobotrys **Synonym(s):**

Assessor: Chuck Chimera **Status:** Assessor Approved **End Date:** 19 May 2017

WRA Score: **-3.0** **Designation:** L **Rating:** Low Risk

Keywords: Epiphytic, Shrub, Edible Fruit, Bird-Pollinated, Bird-Dispersed

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
101	Is the species highly domesticated?	y=-3, n=0	n
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?		
103	Does the species have weedy races?		
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	?
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)	n
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	y=1, n=0	n
402	Allelopathic		
403	Parasitic	y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals		
405	Toxic to animals		
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens		
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans		
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)		

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
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	n
604	Self-compatible or apomictic		
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	y
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	2
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)		
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)		
803	Well controlled by herbicides		
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire		
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)		

Supporting Data:

Qsn #	Question	Answer
101	**Is the species highly domesticated?**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Johnson, I. 2002. Dermatobotrys saundersii. PlantZAfrica. SANBI. http://pza.sanbi.org/dermatobotrys-saundersii. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	[Not domesticated] "The name Dermatobotrysis derived from the Latin "derma" or "skin", and "botrys" or "bunch of grapes". Although the plant was first collected by W.T.Gerrard in the mid-19th century, the specific name comes from Sir Charles James Renault Saunders who collected the plant in Zululand, as apparently Harry Bolus, who described the plant, was unaware of the earlier collections. The genus Dermatobotrys has only one species. Seeds sent to Kew in the 1890's germinated well and plants have been grown in cultivation ever since."

102	**Has the species become naturalized where grown?**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. 2017. Personal Communication	NA

103	**Does the species have weedy races?**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. 2017. Personal Communication	NA

201	**Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"**	**High**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Johnson, D., Johnson, S. & Nichols, G. 2002. Down to Earth: Gardening with Indigenous Shrubs. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	"Distribution and habitat - This plant is found in coastal scarp forests from southern Zululand to the Transkei and in Madagascar."

202	**Quality of climate match data**	**High**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Johnson, I. 2002. Dermatobotrys saundersii. PlantZAfrica. SANBI. http://pza.sanbi.org/dermatobotrys-saundersii. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	

Qsn #	Question	Answer
203	**Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Grassy Knoll Plants. 2017. Dermatobotrys saundersii. https://gkplants.com/collections/succulents/products/dermatobotrys-saundersii. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	"Hardiness: USDA Zone 10"
	Germishuizen, G. & Meyer, N.L. (eds). (2003). Plants of southern Africa: an annotated checklist. Strelitzia 14. National Botanical Institute, Pretoria	"Perennial. Shrub, dwarf shrub, epiphyte. Ht ± 0.5–0.9 m. Alt 100−1005 m."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
204	**Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates**	**y**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Johnson, I. 2002. Dermatobotrys saundersii. PlantZAfrica. SANBI. http://pza.sanbi.org/dermatobotrys-saundersii. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	"SA Distribution: Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
205	**Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?**	**?**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	San Marcos Growers. 2017. Dermatobotrys saundersii - Tree Jockey. http://www.smgrowers.com/. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	"Makes a great container or hanging basket plant or can be used epiphytically by planting in the crotch of a tree. It is noted that plants can live for many years in large pots without the need of repotting. Our stock plant has remained outdoors and is briefly deciduous in cold winters but plants remain evergreen in warm years or when grown indoors." [Cultivated in California]
	Randall, R.P. 2007. The introduced flora of Australia and its weed status. CRC for Australian Weed Management, Glen Osmond, Australia	Introduced to Australia

Qsn #	Question	Answer
301	**Naturalized beyond native range**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence
	Randall, R.P. 2007. The introduced flora of Australia and its weed status. CRC for Australian Weed Management, Glen Osmond, Australia	No evidence
	Wagner, W.L., Herbst, D.R.& Lorence, D.H. 2017. Flora of the Hawaiian Islands. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. http://botany.si.edu/. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	No evidence to date

Qsn #	Question	Answer
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence

303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence

304	Environmental weed	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence

305	Congeneric weed	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Kubitzki, K. & Kadereit, J.W. (eds.). (2004). The families and genera of vascular plants: Volume VII. Flowering plants, Dicotyledons. Lamiales (except Acanthaceae including Avicenniaceae). Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	"One species, D. saundersii Bolus, in South Africa."

401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Harvey, W. H. et al. (1904). Flora Capensis Volume 4: Part 2. Hydrophyllaceae to Pedalineae. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK	[No evidence] "a glabrous epiphytic shrub; rootstock 4 ft. high, about 1/3 in. thick but increasing towards the top to 2 in. thick, furrowed transversely as in a Dahlia root; rootlets fibrous ; stems more or less quadrangular ; ultimate branchlets 1/8-1/6 in. thick; leaves opposite, decussate, ovate or elliptical, acute or broadly pointed at the apex, more or less narrowed at the entire base, strongly toothed or repand-dentate, fleshy, red-veined, turning black-green in the dried state, 2-6 in. long, 1-3 3/4 in. broad; petioles 2/5-2 in. long;"

402	Allelopathic	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. 2017. Personal Communication	Unknown

403	Parasitic	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Johnson, D., Johnson, S. & Nichols, G. 2002. Down to Earth: Gardening with Indigenous Shrubs. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	"Dermatobotrys is an epiphytic shrub, always lodged in a large tree-fork. It is not a parasite, but roots in leaf litter that collects between branch forks."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Kubitzki, K. & Kadereit, J.W. (eds.). (2004). The families and genera of vascular plants: Volume VII. Flowering plants, Dicotyledons. Lamiales (except Acanthaceae including Avicenniaceae). Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	"Epiphytic shrub, arising from thick woody rhizome, glabrous. Stems erect, ± quadrangular, woody. Leaves cauline, opposite, petiolate, oblongovoid, acuminate, with dentate margin, fleshy. Flowers shortly pedicellate. Calyx deeply 5-lobed, lobes equal."

404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Johnson, I. 2002. Dermatobotrys saundersii. PlantZAfrica. SANBI. http://pza.sanbi.org/dermatobotrys-saundersii. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	[Palatability of foliage unknown] "The fruit has a most unusual scent, which may attract fruit eating birds and small arboreal mammals which eat the fruit and distribute the seed."

405	Toxic to animals	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	San Marcos Growers. 2017. Dermatobotrys saundersii - Tree Jockey. http://www.smgrowers.com/. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	"Our plants fruit but we have yet to taste it and curiously the USDA's poisonous plant list also includes this plant." [Unable to confirm this report]
	Johnson, I. 2002. Dermatobotrys saundersii. PlantZAfrica. SANBI. http://pza.sanbi.org/dermatobotrys-saundersii. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	"The fruit has a most unusual scent, which may attract fruit eating birds and small arboreal mammals which eat the fruit and distribute the seed." [No evidence of fruit toxicity]

406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Johnson, D., Johnson, S. & Nichols, G. 2002. Down to Earth: Gardening with Indigenous Shrubs. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	"It makes a great pot plant, but avoid contact with soil; it is prone to eelworm if its container Is merely put on the ground."
	Strange Wonderful Things. 2017. Dermatobotrys saundersii. http://www.strangewonderfulthings.com/tips223.htm. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	"Pests to watch for -- aphids, scale (dark disks on the stems), mealy bugs, spider mites."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
407	**Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Grassy Knoll Plants. 2017. Dermatobotrys saundersii. https://gkplants.com/collections/succulents/products/dermatobotrys-saundersii. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	"Copious bright red flowers can be hand-pollinated to produce edible berries that are said to taste like figs, but I thought tasted more like dried prunes."
	San Marcos Growers. 2017. Dermatobotrys saundersii - Tree Jockey. http://www.smgrowers.com/. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	"Our plants fruit but we have yet to taste it and curiously the USDA's poisonous plant list also includes this plant."
	Johnson, D., Johnson, S. & Nichols, G. 2002. Down to Earth: Gardening with Indigenous Shrubs. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	"The flowers are glorious deep red trumpets, followed by sweet edible fig-like fruits."
	Quattrocchi, U. 2012. CRC World Dictionary of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants: Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	No evidence

408	**Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Johnson, I. 2002. Dermatobotrys saundersii. PlantZAfrica. SANBI. http://pza.sanbi.org/dermatobotrys-saundersii. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	"Dermatobotrys saundersii is unusual in that it is an"epiphytic" shrublet, which grows in the forks of a variety of trees, and occasionally on the forest floor." ... "The leaves are soft and fleshy with shallow toothed margins and reddish veins." ... "It is very rare with a high habitat specificity." [No evidence. Unlikely given habit & habitat]

409	**Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle**	**y**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Johnson, D., Johnson, S. & Nichols, G. 2002. Down to Earth: Gardening with Indigenous Shrubs. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	"Dermatobotrys flowers best in full sun, but develops the most richly coloured leaves in shade."
	San Marcos Growers. 2017. Dermatobotrys saundersii - Tree Jockey. http://www.smgrowers.com/. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	"Exposure: Light Shade/Part Sun"

410	**Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Johnson, I. 2002. Dermatobotrys saundersii. PlantZAfrica. SANBI. http://pza.sanbi.org/dermatobotrys-saundersii. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	"Dermatobotrys saundersii is unusual in that it is an "epiphytic" shrublet, which grows in the forks of a variety of trees, and occasionally on the forest floor." ... "They should be grown in well-drained humus rich soil and in partial shade."
	Strange Wonderful Things. 2017. Dermatobotrys saundersii. http://www.strangewonderfulthings.com/tips223.htm. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	"Despite its epiphytic habit, it adapts well to soil in my experience."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
411	**Climbing or smothering growth habit**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Johnson, D., Johnson, S. & Nichols, G. 2002. Down to Earth: Gardening with Indigenous Shrubs. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	[Epiphytic, but not a vine or climber] "Dermatobotrys is an epiphytic shrub, always lodged in a large tree-fork. It is not a parasite, but roots in leaf litter that collects between branch forks."

412	**Forms dense thickets**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Johnson, I. 2002. Dermatobotrys saundersii. PlantZAfrica. SANBI. http://pza.sanbi.org/dermatobotrys-saundersii. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	[No evidence] "Dermatobotrys saundersii is unusual in that it is an "epiphytic" shrublet, which grows in the forks of a variety of trees, and occasionally on the forest floor." ... "It is very rare with a high habitat specificity."

501	**Aquatic**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Johnson, D., Johnson, S. & Nichols, G. 2002. Down to Earth: Gardening with Indigenous Shrubs. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	"Dermatobotrys is an epiphytic shrub, always lodged in a large tree-fork. It is not a parasite, but roots in leaf litter that collects between branch forks."

502	**Grass**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Kubitzki, K. & Kadereit, J.W. (eds.). (2004). The families and genera of vascular plants: Volume VII. Flowering plants, Dicotyledons. Lamiales (except Acanthaceae including Avicenniaceae). Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	Scrophulariaceae

503	**Nitrogen fixing woody plant**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Kubitzki, K. & Kadereit, J.W. (eds.). (2004). The families and genera of vascular plants: Volume VII. Flowering plants, Dicotyledons. Lamiales (except Acanthaceae including Avicenniaceae). Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	Scrophulariaceae

504	**Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Kubitzki, K. & Kadereit, J.W. (eds.). (2004). The families and genera of vascular plants: Volume VII. Flowering plants, Dicotyledons. Lamiales (except Acanthaceae including Avicenniaceae). Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	"Epiphytic shrub, arising from thick woody rhizome, glabrous. Stems erect, ± quadrangular, woody. Leaves cauline, opposite, petiolate, oblong-ovoid, acuminate, with dentate margin, fleshy."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
601	**Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Johnson, I. 2002. Dermatobotrys saundersii. PlantZAfrica. SANBI. http://pza.sanbi.org/dermatobotrys-saundersii. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	"Conservation Status - It is very rare with a high habitat specificity." [Rare, but no evidence of reproductive failure]

602	**Produces viable seed**	**y**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Johnson, D., Johnson, S. & Nichols, G. 2002. Down to Earth: Gardening with Indigenous Shrubs. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	"Propagation: Seed or cuttings."
	Johnson, I. 2002. Dermatobotrys saundersii. PlantZAfrica. SANBI. http://pza.sanbi.org/dermatobotrys-saundersii. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	"These attractive plants are easily grown from seed or cuttings and make very good container plant subjects."

603	**Hybridizes naturally**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Kubitzki, K. & Kadereit, J.W. (eds.). (2004). The families and genera of vascular plants: Volume VII. Flowering plants, Dicotyledons. Lamiales (except Acanthaceae including Avicenniaceae). Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	"One species, D. saundersii Bolus, in South Africa." [No evidence of intergeneric hybridization]

604	**Self-compatible or apomictic**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Grassy Knoll Plants. 2017. Dermatobotrys saundersii. https://gkplants.com/collections/succulents/products/dermatobotrys-saundersii. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	"Copious bright red flowers can be hand-pollinated to produce edible berries that are said to taste like figs, but I thought tasted more like dried prunes." [Possibly Yes]
	Kubitzki, K. & Kadereit, J.W. (eds.). (2004). The families and genera of vascular plants: Volume VII. Flowering plants, Dicotyledons. Lamiales (except Acanthaceae including Avicenniaceae). Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	[Unknown] "Flowers shortly pedicellate. Calyx deeply 5-lobed, lobes equal. Corolla bright red, trumpet-shaped, subactinomorphic, limb 5 -lobed, spreading, lobes ovoid-oblong, tube long, somewhat incurved, funnel-shaped. Stamens 5, equal, inserted at corolla throat, exserted, filaments very short. Ovary ovoid-conical."

605	**Requires specialist pollinators**	**y**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Grassy Knoll Plants. 2017. Dermatobotrys saundersii. https://gkplants.com/collections/succulents/products/dermatobotrys-saundersii. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	"Copious bright red flowers can be hand-pollinated to produce edible berries that are said to taste like figs, but I thought tasted more like dried prunes."
	Kubitzki, K. & Kadereit, J.W. (eds.). (2004). The families and genera of vascular plants: Volume VII. Flowering plants, Dicotyledons. Lamiales (except Acanthaceae including Avicenniaceae). Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	"Flowers shortly pedicellate. Calyx deeply 5-lobed, lobes equal. Corolla bright red, trumpet-shaped, subactinomorphic, limb 5-lobed, spreading, lobes ovoid-oblong, tube long, somewhat incurved, funnel-shaped. Stamens 5, equal, inserted at corolla throat, exserted, filaments very short."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Johnson, I. 2002. Dermatobotrys saundersii. PlantZAfrica. SANBI. http://pza.sanbi.org/dermatobotrys-saundersii. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	"It is likely that this plant with its red tubular flowers is pollinated by sunbirds."

606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Johnson, D., Johnson, S. & Nichols, G. 2002. Down to Earth: Gardening with Indigenous Shrubs. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	"It is not a parasite, but roots in leaf litter that collects between branch forks." ... "Propagation: Seed or cuttings."
	Johnson, I. 2002. Dermatobotrys saundersii. PlantZAfrica. SANBI. http://pza.sanbi.org/dermatobotrys-saundersii. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	"These attractive plants are easily grown from seed or cuttings and make very good container plant subjects." [No evidence of vegetative spread reported]

607	Minimum generative time (years)	2
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Johnson, D., Johnson, S. & Nichols, G. 2002. Down to Earth: Gardening with Indigenous Shrubs. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	"Growth is quick, full size and flowering coinciding at two years."

701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Johnson, I. 2002. Dermatobotrys saundersii. PlantZAfrica. SANBI. http://pza.sanbi.org/dermatobotrys-saundersii. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	"The fruit has a most unusual scent, which may attract fruit eating birds and small arboreal mammals which eat the fruit and distribute the seed."

702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Grassy Knoll Plants. 2017. Dermatobotrys saundersii. https://gkplants.com/collections/succulents/products/dermatobotrys-saundersii. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	Sold online from this and other vendors.

703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Johnson, I. 2002. Dermatobotrys saundersii. PlantZAfrica. SANBI. http://pza.sanbi.org/dermatobotrys-saundersii. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	"The fruit has a most unusual scent, which may attract fruit eating birds and small arboreal mammals which eat the fruit and distribute the seed." [Unlikely]

Qsn #	Question	Answer
704	**Propagules adapted to wind dispersal**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Harvey, W. H. et al. (1904). Flora Capensis Volume 4: Part 2. Hydrophyllaceae to Pedalineae. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK	"ripe berry ovoid, blunt, smooth, 3/4-4/5 in. long, 2/3-5/12 in. broad, 1/2-3/5 in, thick, green; embryo about 1/3-3/4 of the seed in length." [Fleshy-fruited]

705	**Propagules water dispersed**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Johnson, I. 2002. Dermatobotrys saundersii. PlantZAfrica. SANBI. http://pza.sanbi.org/dermatobotrys-saundersii. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	[No evidence] "Dermatobotrys saundersii is unusual in that it is an "epiphytic" shrublet, which grows in the forks of a variety of trees, and occasionally on the forest floor." ... "The fruit has a most unusual scent, which may attract fruit eating birds and small arboreal mammals which eat the fruit and distribute the seed."

706	**Propagules bird dispersed**	**y**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Johnson, I. 2002. Dermatobotrys saundersii. PlantZAfrica. SANBI. http://pza.sanbi.org/dermatobotrys-saundersii. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	"The fruit has a most unusual scent, which may attract fruit eating birds and small arboreal mammals which eat the fruit and distribute the seed."

707	**Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Johnson, I. 2002. Dermatobotrys saundersii. PlantZAfrica. SANBI. http://pza.sanbi.org/dermatobotrys-saundersii. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	"The fruit has a most unusual scent, which may attract fruit eating birds and small arboreal mammals which eat the fruit and distribute the seed." [No means of external attachment]

708	**Propagules survive passage through the gut**	**y**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Johnson, I. 2002. Dermatobotrys saundersii. PlantZAfrica. SANBI. http://pza.sanbi.org/dermatobotrys-saundersii. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	[Presumably Yes] "The fruit has a most unusual scent, which may attract fruit eating birds and small arboreal mammals which eat the fruit and distribute the seed."

801	**Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Kubitzki, K. & Kadereit, J.W. (eds.). (2004). The families and genera of vascular plants: Volume VII. Flowering plants, Dicotyledons. Lamiales (except Acanthaceae including Avicenniaceae). Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	[Densities unknown["Seeds numerous, testa with short, disconnected ridges."

802	**Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)**	

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. (2017) Seed Information Database (SID). Version 7.1. Available from: http://data.kew.org/sid/. [Accessed 18 May 2017]	[Unknown in wild] "Storage Behaviour: Orthodox Storage Conditions: Long-term storage under IPGRI preferred conditions at RBG Kew, WP Oldest collection 15 years; average germination change 98 to 90%, mean storage period 13 years, 2 collections"

803	**Well controlled by herbicides**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. 2017. Personal Communication	Unknown. No information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this species

804	**Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. 2017. Personal Communication	Unknown

805	**Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. 2017. Personal Communication	Unknown

Summary of Risk Traits:

High Risk / Undesirable Traits
• Able to grow in regions with subtropical climates
• Some unconfirmed reports of toxicity
• Shade tolerant
• Reproduces by seeds
• Reaches maturity in 2 years
• Seeds dispersed by birds, frugivorous mammals & intentionally by people

Low Risk Traits
• No reports of invasiveness or naturalization, but limited evidence of widespread introduction outside native range
• Unarmed (no spines, thorns or burrs)
• Edible fruits
• Ornamental
• Requires bird pollination
• Not reported to spread vegetatively