

**Taxon:** *Dorstenia bahiensis* Klotzsch ex Fisch. & C.A.Mey.

**Family:** Moraceae

**Common Name(s):** mattress button plant

**Synonym(s):** *Dorstenia anthuriifolia* S.F.Blake  
*Dorstenia cordifolia* Mart. ex Miq.  
*Dorstenia longipes* Mart. ex Bureau  
*Dorstenia martiana* Miq.

**Assessor:** Chuck Chimera

**Status:** Assessor Approved

**End Date:** 26 Jun 2020

**WRA Score:** 6.0

**Designation:** EVALUATE

**Rating:** Evaluate

**Keywords:** Tropical Herb, Naturalized (India), Shade Tolerant, Rhizomatous, Explosively 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	y
301	Naturalized beyond native range	y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205	y
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed		
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		
403	Parasitic	y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals		
405	Toxic to animals	y=1, n=0	n
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens		
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	y=1, n=0	n

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
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)		
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		
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y=1, n=-1	y
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation		
607	Minimum generative time (years)		
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)		
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y=1, n=-1	y
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant		
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y=1, n=-1	n
705	Propagules water dispersed	y=1, n=-1	y
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	n
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)		
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y=1, n=-1	n
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m <sup>2</sup> )	y=1, n=-1	n
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
	Berg, C. (2001). Moreae, Artocarpeae, and Dorstenia (Moraceae), with Introductions to the Family and Ficus and with Additions and Corrections to Flora Neotropica Monograph 7. Flora Neotropica, 83, lii-346	[No evidence of domestication] "In eastern Brazil (Pernambuco and Bahia); in moist and shaded places: at low elevations."

102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2020). Personal Communication	NA

103	Does the species have weedy races?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2020). 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
	Berg, C. (2001). Moreae, Artocarpeae, and Dorstenia (Moraceae), with Introductions to the Family and Ficus and with Additions and Corrections to Flora Neotropica Monograph 7. Flora Neotropica, 83, lii-346	"In eastern Brazil (Pernambuco and Bahia); in moist and shaded places: at low elevations."

202	Quality of climate match data	High
	Source(s)	Notes
	Berg, C. (2001). Moreae, Artocarpeae, and Dorstenia (Moraceae), with Introductions to the Family and Ficus and with Additions and Corrections to Flora Neotropica Monograph 7. Flora Neotropica, 83, lii-346	

Qsn #	Question	Answer
203	<b>Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)</b>	<b>n</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Dave's Garden. (2020). <i>Dorstenia</i> Species - <i>Dorstenia bahiensis</i> . <a href="https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/56786/">https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/56786/</a> . [Accessed 25 Jun 2020]	"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)"
	Berg, C. (2001). Moreae, Artocarpeae, and <i>Dorstenia</i> (Moraceae), with Introductions to the Family and <i>Ficus</i> and with Additions and Corrections to <i>Flora Neotropica</i> Monograph 7. <i>Flora Neotropica</i> , 83, lii-346	"In eastern Brazil (Pemambuco and Bahia); in moist and shaded places: at low elevations."

204	<b>Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates</b>	<b>y</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Upadhyay, G. K., Ansari, A. A., & Dalai, A. K. (2008). <i>Dorstenia bahiensis</i> Klotzsch Ex Fisch. and CA Mey. (Moraceae)-first naturalised record for India. <i>Indian Journal Forestry</i> 31: 479-482	" <i>Dorstenia bahiensis</i> Klotzsch ex Fisch. and C.A.Mey. introduced in India is recorded in wild for the first time from Kerala. Detailed description along with distribution, ecological observation, illustration, photoplates, etc. are provided herewith to facilitate easy identification of the species in the field."
	Berg, C. (2001). Moreae, Artocarpeae, and <i>Dorstenia</i> (Moraceae), with Introductions to the Family and <i>Ficus</i> and with Additions and Corrections to <i>Flora Neotropica</i> Monograph 7. <i>Flora Neotropica</i> , 83, lii-346	"In eastern Brazil (Pemambuco and Bahia); in moist and shaded places: at low elevations."

205	<b>Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?</b>	<b>y</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Imada, C.T., Staples, G.W. & Herbst, D.R. 2005. Annotated Checklist of Cultivated Plants of Hawai'i. <a href="http://www2.bishopmuseum.org/HBS/botany/cultivatedplants/">http://www2.bishopmuseum.org/HBS/botany/cultivatedplants/</a> . [Accessed 25 Jun 2020]	" <i>Dorstenia bahiensis</i> F.E.L. Fischer & C. A. Meyer (Confirmed) First Collected: 1976 Locations: Foster Botanical Garden (Confirmed) Harold L. Lyon Arboretum (Confirmed)"
	Upadhyay, G. K., Ansari, A. A., & Dalai, A. K. (2008). <i>Dorstenia bahiensis</i> Klotzsch Ex Fisch. and CA Mey. (Moraceae)-first naturalised record for India. <i>Indian Journal Forestry</i> 31: 479-482	[India] " <i>Dorstenia bahiensis</i> Klotzsch ex Fisch. and C.A.Mey. introduced in India is recorded in wild for the first time from Kerala. Detailed description along with distribution, ecological observation, illustration, photoplates, etc. are provided herewith to facilitate easy identification of the species in the field."
	Dave's Garden. (2020). <i>Dorstenia</i> Species - <i>Dorstenia bahiensis</i> . <a href="https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/56786/">https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/56786/</a> . [Accessed 25 Jun 2020]	Cultivated in Florida, USA, Bali, Indonesia, and within native range of Brazil, according to comments on this site

301	<b>Naturalized beyond native range</b>	<b>y</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Upadhyay, G. K., Ansari, A. A., & Dalai, A. K. (2008). <i>Dorstenia bahiensis</i> Klotzsch Ex Fisch. and CA Mey. (Moraceae)-first naturalised record for India. <i>Indian Journal Forestry</i> 31: 479-482	" <i>Dorstenia bahiensis</i> Klotzsch ex Fisch. and C.A.Mey. introduced in India is recorded in wild for the first time from Kerala. Detailed description along with distribution, ecological observation, illustration, photoplates, etc. are provided herewith to facilitate easy identification of the species in the field."
	Berg, C. (2001). Moreae, Artocarpeae, and <i>Dorstenia</i> (Moraceae), with Introductions to the Family and <i>Ficus</i> and with Additions and Corrections to <i>Flora Neotropica</i> Monograph 7. <i>Flora Neotropica</i> , 83, lli-346	"In eastern Brazil (Pemambuco and Bahia); in moist and shaded places: at low elevations."
	Imada, C. (2019). Hawaiian Naturalized Vascular Plants Checklist (February 2019 update). Bishop Museum Technical Report 69. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI	No evidence

302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Monaco Nature Encyclopedia. (2020). <i>Dorstenia bahiensis</i> . <a href="https://www.monaconatureencyclopedia.com">https://www.monaconatureencyclopedia.com</a> . [Accessed 25 Jun 2020]	[Potentially invasive. In this sense, the term may refer to the ability to spread, rather than detrimental impacts] "The white seeds, about 2 mm long and 1 mm broad, are expelled, when ripe, explosively, up to some meters far, due to the swelling of the surrounding tissues. Due to the facility with which the seeds germinate in a humid ambient, it may become invasive."

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

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

Qsn #	Question	Answer
305	<b>Congeneric weed</b>	<b>y</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Staples, G.W. & Herbst, D.R. 2005. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	"...sometimes sold as a pot plant and greenhouse subject. It has escaped from cultivation to become a weed in the tropics, as it has in many greenhouses, where it easily spreads to nearby pots and thrives under the benches."
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	"Dorstenia brasiliensis ... Weed of: Pastures"
	Standley, P.C. & Steyermark, J.A. (1946). Flora of Guatemala. Part IV. Fieldiana 24: 1-493	"Moist forest or thickets, often a weed in cafetales" [Reported as a weed of "cafetales" or coffee crops, but no indication of degree of impact or whether species is being controlled]
	Berg, C. (2001). Moreae, Artocarpeae, and Dorstenia (Moraceae), with Introductions to the Family and Ficus and with Additions and Corrections to Flora Neotropica Monograph 7. Flora Neotropica, 83, lii-346	"Some Dorstenia species, D. brasiliensis, D. cayapia (at least subsp. asaroides), and D. contrajerva, can become weeds," [Impacts unspecified]

401	<b>Produces spines, thorns or burrs</b>	<b>n</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Berg, C. (2001). Moreae, Artocarpeae, and Dorstenia (Moraceae), with Introductions to the Family and Ficus and with Additions and Corrections to Flora Neotropica Monograph 7. Flora Neotropica, 83, lii-346	[No evidence] "Herb, to 50 cm tall; leafy stem for the greater part supraterranean, to 25 cm long, erect or ascending, 6-12 mm thick, glabrous; internodes to 1 cm long; latex yellow. Leaves in spirals, initially subrosulate; lamina elliptic to lanceolate, 9-27 x 3-12 cm, chartaceous; apex acuminate to acute; base cordate to rounded to truncate or to subacute; margin finely and often± irregularly crenate-dentate to repand; upper surface glabrous; lower surface glabrous; lateral veins 9-12 pairs, loop-connected; tertiary venation often partly scalariform; petiole 10-21 cm long, glabrous; stipules subovate to triangular, 0.5-1 cm long, faintly plurinervate, with only the midrib prominent and conspicuous, subacuminate, glabrous."

402	<b>Allelopathic</b>	
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	WRA Specialist. (2020). Personal Communication	Unknown. No evidence found

403	<b>Parasitic</b>	<b>n</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Berg, C. (2001). Moreae, Artocarpeae, and Dorstenia (Moraceae), with Introductions to the Family and Ficus and with Additions and Corrections to Flora Neotropica Monograph 7. Flora Neotropica, 83, lii-346	"Herb, to 50 cm tall;" [Moraceae. No evidence]

404	<b>Unpalatable to grazing animals</b>	
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	WRA Specialist. (2020). Personal Communication	Unknown

Qsn #	Question	Answer
405	<b>Toxic to animals</b>	<b>n</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Lans, C. (2007). Comparison of plants used for skin and stomach problems in Trinidad and Tobago with Asian ethnomedicine. <i>Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine</i> , 3(1): 1-12	"Dorstenia species contain furanocoumarins with analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antiviral, anticoagulant, and photosensitizing activities. Prenylated chalcones are also found and may have anti-carcinogenic and antiproliferative properties. <i>Dorstenia contrajerva</i> was active toward <i>Giardia lamblia</i> with IC (50)<38 mug/ml. This antiprotozoal activity supports the popular use to treat diarrhoea and dysentery." [No evidence, but medicinal compounds in a related species could potentially affect certain animals if accidentally or intentionally ingested]
	Quattrocchi, U. 2012. <i>CRC World Dictionary of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants: Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology</i> . CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	Several species with medicinal uses, but no evidence of toxicity for <i>Dorstenia bahiensis</i>

406	<b>Host for recognized pests and pathogens</b>	
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	WRA Specialist. (2020). Personal Communication	Unknown. No evidence found

407	<b>Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans</b>	<b>n</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Dave's Garden. (2020). <i>Dorstenia</i> Species - <i>Dorstenia bahiensis</i> . <a href="https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/56786/">https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/56786/</a> . [Accessed 26 Jun 2020]	"Danger: N/A"
	Quattrocchi, U. 2012. <i>CRC World Dictionary of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants: Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology</i> . CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	Several species with medicinal uses, but no evidence of toxicity for <i>Dorstenia bahiensis</i>

408	<b>Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems</b>	<b>n</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Berg, C. (2001). Moreae, Artocarpeae, and <i>Dorstenia</i> (Moraceae), with Introductions to the Family and <i>Ficus</i> and with Additions and Corrections to <i>Flora Neotropica</i> Monograph 7. <i>Flora Neotropica</i> , 83, lii-346	"Herb, to 50 cm tall ... In eastern Brazil (Pemambuco and Bahia); in moist and shaded places: at low elevations." [No evidence, and unlikely that a herb of and shaded places would carry fire]

Qsn #	Question	Answer
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Berg, C. (2001). Moreae, Artocarpeae, and Dorstenia (Moraceae), with Introductions to the Family and Ficus and with Additions and Corrections to Flora Neotropica Monograph 7. Flora Neotropica, 83, lii-346	"In eastern Brazil (Pemambuco and Bahia); in moist and shaded places: at low elevations."
	Dave's Garden. (2020). Dorstenia Species - Dorstenia bahiensis. <a href="https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/56786/">https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/56786/</a> . [Accessed 25 Jun 2020]	"Sun Exposure: Partial to Full Shade Full Shade"

410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Araflora. (2020). Dorstenia bahiensis. <a href="https://www.arafloa.com/p3601/dorstenia_bahiensis">https://www.arafloa.com/p3601/dorstenia_bahiensis</a> . [Accessed 26 Jun 2020]	"Soil ph: <6-7> Soil type: Mixed"
	Dave's Garden. (2020). Dorstenia Species - Dorstenia bahiensis. <a href="https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/56786/">https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/56786/</a> . [Accessed 26 Jun 2020]	"Water Requirements: Requires consistently moist soil; do not let dry out between waterings" ... "Soil pH requirements: 6.1 to 6.5 (mildly acidic) 6.6 to 7.5 (neutral) 7.6 to 7.8 (mildly alkaline)"

411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Berg, C. (2001). Moreae, Artocarpeae, and Dorstenia (Moraceae), with Introductions to the Family and Ficus and with Additions and Corrections to Flora Neotropica Monograph 7. Flora Neotropica, 83, lii-346	"Herb, to 50 cm tall;"

412	Forms dense thickets	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Berg, C. (2001). Moreae, Artocarpeae, and Dorstenia (Moraceae), with Introductions to the Family and Ficus and with Additions and Corrections to Flora Neotropica Monograph 7. Flora Neotropica, 83, lii-346	"In eastern Brazil (Pemambuco and Bahia); in moist and shaded places: at low elevations." [No evidence in this or other publications]

501	Aquatic	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Berg, C. (2001). Moreae, Artocarpeae, and Dorstenia (Moraceae), with Introductions to the Family and Ficus and with Additions and Corrections to Flora Neotropica Monograph 7. Flora Neotropica, 83, lii-346	[Terrestrial] "Herb, to 50 cm tall;" ... "In eastern Brazil (Pemambuco and Bahia); in moist and shaded places: at low elevations."

502	Grass	n
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Qsn #	Question	Answer
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	USDA, Agricultural Research Service, National Plant Germplasm System. (2020). Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN-Taxonomy). National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. <a href="https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/">https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/</a> . [Accessed 25 Jun 2020]	Family: Moraceae Tribe: Dorstenieae

503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	USDA, Agricultural Research Service, National Plant Germplasm System. (2020). Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN-Taxonomy). National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. <a href="https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/">https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/</a> . [Accessed 25 Jun 2020]	Family: Moraceae Tribe: Dorstenieae

504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Berg, C. (2001). Moreae, Artocarpeae, and Dorstenia (Moraceae), with Introductions to the Family and Ficus and with Additions and Corrections to Flora Neotropica Monograph 7. Flora Neotropica, 83, lii-346	"Herb, to 50 cm tall; leafy stem for the greater part supraterranean, to 25 cm long, erect or ascending, 6-12 mm thick, glabrous; internodes to 1 cm long; latex yellow." [Not identified as a geophyte in this publication, as are other species in the genus Dorstenia]

601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Berg, C. (2001). Moreae, Artocarpeae, and Dorstenia (Moraceae), with Introductions to the Family and Ficus and with Additions and Corrections to Flora Neotropica Monograph 7. Flora Neotropica, 83, lii-346	[No evidence] "In eastern Brazil (Pernambuco and Bahia); in moist and shaded places: at low elevations."

602	Produces viable seed	y
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Dave's Garden. (2020). Dorstenia Species - Dorstenia bahiensis. <a href="https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/56786/">https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/56786/</a> . [Accessed 26 Jun 2020]	"Seed Collecting: Unblemished fruit must be significantly overripe before harvesting seed; clean and dry seeds" ... "On Jul 2, 2003, MotherNature4 from Bartow, FL (Zone 9a) wrote:... It doesn't seem to reseed as much as D. contrajerva, which comes up in other potted plants and all over my garden."
	Monaco Nature Encyclopedia. (2020). Dorstenia bahiensis. <a href="https://www.monaconatureencyclopedia.com/">https://www.monaconatureencyclopedia.com/</a> . [Accessed 26 Jun 2020]	"The white seeds, about 2 mm long and 1 mm broad, are expelled, when ripe, explosively, up to some meters far, due to the swelling of the surrounding tissues." ... "It easily reproduces by seed, that has a short duration of germinability, placed superficially on draining and porous loam maintained humid at the temperature of 24-28 °C, with germination times of 10-20 days, and by division of rhizome."

603	Hybridizes naturally	

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Berg, C. (2001). Moreae, Artocarpeae, and Dorstenia (Moraceae), with Introductions to the Family and Ficus and with Additions and Corrections to Flora Neotropica Monograph 7. Flora Neotropica, 83, lii-346	[Unknown. No evidence found, but hybridization suspected in other species of genus] "Therefore, the collections mentioned above might represent an extreme of <i>D. contrajerva</i> . Another possibility to be considered is hybridization between <i>D. contrajerva</i> and <i>D. drakena</i> ."

604	Self-compatible or apomictic	Y
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Berg, C. (2001). Moreae, Artocarpeae, and Dorstenia (Moraceae), with Introductions to the Family and Ficus and with Additions and Corrections to Flora Neotropica Monograph 7. Flora Neotropica, 83, lii-346	"In many cases stigmas can contact pollen of adjacent flowers (as in most species of <i>Dorstenia</i> ), creating the opportunity for (geitonogamous) autogamy" Geitonogamy is the pollination of a flower with the pollen from another flower on the same flowering plant.]

605	Requires specialist pollinators	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Berg, C. (2001). Moreae, Artocarpeae, and Dorstenia (Moraceae), with Introductions to the Family and Ficus and with Additions and Corrections to Flora Neotropica Monograph 7. Flora Neotropica, 83, lii-346	"For the majority of the <i>Dorstenieae</i> , characterized by bisexual inflorescences, neither anemophily nor pollination based on breeding by insect larvae can be regarded as possible modes of pollination. The staminate flowers do not show adaptations to wind pollination and the plants often occur in evergreen forest, often in the understory. The construction of inflorescences is often such that they do not provide breeding sites for insects. In many cases stigmas can contact pollen of adjacent flowers (as in most species of <i>Dorstenia</i> ), creating the opportunity for (geitonogamous) autogamy,"

606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Monaco Nature Encyclopedia. (2020). <i>Dorstenia bahiensis</i> . <a href="https://www.monaconatureencyclopedia.com">https://www.monaconatureencyclopedia.com</a> . [Accessed 26 Jun 2020]	"... a creeping rhizomatous herbaceous species ..."
	Dave's Garden. (2020). <i>Dorstenia</i> Species - <i>Dorstenia bahiensis</i> . <a href="https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/56786/">https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/56786/</a> . [Accessed 26 Jun 2020]	"On Jun 28, 2003, Monocromatico from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (Zone 11) wrote:" ... "This plant has a very short stem, part of it being underground, which grows laterally in rhizomes, giving birth to new buds constantly, but not spreading too much."
	WRA Specialist. (2020). Personal Communication	Spreads short distances by rhizomes, and can be propagated vegetatively by rhizome division. Vegetative fragmentation could presumably result in the spread of this species, although evidence of this was not found

607	Minimum generative time (years)	
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	WRA Specialist. (2020). Personal Communication	Unknown

Qsn #	Question	Answer
701	<b>Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)</b>	
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Berg, C. (2001). Moreae, Artocarpeae, and Dorstenia (Moraceae), with Introductions to the Family and Ficus and with Additions and Corrections to Flora Neotropica Monograph 7. Flora Neotropica, 83, lii-346	[Possibly] "Two major types of dispersal can be recognized in Moraceae. 1. Autochory by expulsion or ejection of endocarp bodies from the dehiscent drupes as described above. This occurs in Dorstenia... Endocarp body ca. 2 x 1.5 mm, tuberculate." [Relatively small, explosively dispersed seeds could potentially be inadvertently dispersed in mud on boots, tires, even though they lack any means of external attachment]

702	<b>Propagules dispersed intentionally by people</b>	<b>y</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Araflora. (2020). <i>Dorstenia bahiensis</i> . <a href="https://www.araflora.com/p3601/dorstenia_bahiensis">https://www.araflora.com/p3601/dorstenia_bahiensis</a> . [Accessed 26 Jun 2020]	"This exotic Araflora plant is a real must for all plant enthusiasts." [Sold and cultivated as an ornamental]

703	<b>Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant</b>	
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Dave's Garden. (2020). <i>Dorstenia</i> Species - <i>Dorstenia bahiensis</i> . <a href="https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/56786/">https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/56786/</a> . [Accessed 26 Jun 2020]	"It covers well exposed soil in greenhouses, dark corners, and shaded beds" [Could possibly be spread in soil of other greenhouse plants]
	Staples, G.W. & Herbst, D.R. 2005. <i>A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places</i> . Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	[Unknown, but possible, as <i>Dorstenia bahiensis</i> possesses a similar dispersal mechanism] " <i>Dorstenia contrajerva</i> ...sometimes sold as a pot plant and greenhouse subject. It has escaped from cultivation to become a weed in the tropics, as it has in many greenhouses, where it easily spreads to nearby pots and thrives under the benches."

704	<b>Propagules adapted to wind dispersal</b>	<b>n</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Berg, C. (2001). Moreae, Artocarpeae, and <i>Dorstenia</i> (Moraceae), with Introductions to the Family and <i>Ficus</i> and with Additions and Corrections to <i>Flora Neotropica</i> Monograph 7. <i>Flora Neotropica</i> , 83, lii-346	"Two major types of dispersal can be recognized in Moraceae. 1. Autochory by expulsion or ejection of endocarp bodies from the dehiscent drupes as described above. This occurs in <i>Dorstenia</i> ... Endocarp body ca. 2 x 1.5 mm, tuberculate." [Relatively small, explosively dispersed seeds could potentially be inadvertently dispersed in mud on boots, tires, even though they lack any means of external attachment]

Qsn #	Question	Answer
705	<b>Propagules water dispersed</b>	<b>y</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Berg, C. (2001). Moreae, Artocarpeae, and <i>Dorstenia</i> (Moraceae), with Introductions to the Family and <i>Ficus</i> and with Additions and Corrections to <i>Flora Neotropica</i> Monograph 7. <i>Flora Neotropica</i> , 83, lii-346	[Yes. Likely. Occurs in in moist and shaded places, and likely to be spread after heavy rains] "Two major types of dispersal can be recognized in Moraceae. 1. Autochory by expulsion or ejection of endocarp bodies from the dehiscent drupes as described above. This occurs in <i>Dorstenia</i> ... As the ballistically released diaspores do not have elaiosomes, further transportation may be carried out by running water. Many of the autochorous taxa often occur near streams." ...

706	<b>Propagules bird dispersed</b>	<b>n</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Berg, C. (2001). Moreae, Artocarpeae, and <i>Dorstenia</i> (Moraceae), with Introductions to the Family and <i>Ficus</i> and with Additions and Corrections to <i>Flora Neotropica</i> Monograph 7. <i>Flora Neotropica</i> , 83, lii-346	"Two major types of dispersal can be recognized in Moraceae: 1. Autochory by expulsion or ejection of endocarp bodies from the dehiscent drupes as described above. This occurs in <i>Dorstenia</i> ,"

707	<b>Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)</b>	
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Berg, C. (2001). Moreae, Artocarpeae, and <i>Dorstenia</i> (Moraceae), with Introductions to the Family and <i>Ficus</i> and with Additions and Corrections to <i>Flora Neotropica</i> Monograph 7. <i>Flora Neotropica</i> , 83, lii-346	[Unknown] "Two major types of dispersal can be recognized in Moraceae. 1. Autochory by expulsion or ejection of endocarp bodies from the dehiscent drupes as described above. This occurs in <i>Dorstenia</i> ... Endocarp body ca. 2 x 1.5 mm, tuberculate." [Relatively small, explosively dispersed seeds could potentially be inadvertently dispersed in mud on feet, legs or hair of animals, even though they lack any means of external attachment]

708	<b>Propagules survive passage through the gut</b>	<b>n</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Berg, C. (2001). Moreae, Artocarpeae, and <i>Dorstenia</i> (Moraceae), with Introductions to the Family and <i>Ficus</i> and with Additions and Corrections to <i>Flora Neotropica</i> Monograph 7. <i>Flora Neotropica</i> , 83, lii-346	"Two major types of dispersal can be recognized in Moraceae. 1. Autochory by expulsion or ejection of endocarp bodies from the dehiscent drupes as described above. This occurs in <i>Dorstenia</i> ..." [No evidence of internal dispersal, and unlikely that seeds would be consumed]

801	<b>Prolific seed production (&gt;1000/m2)</b>	<b>n</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Dave's Garden. (2020). <i>Dorstenia</i> Species - <i>Dorstenia bahiensis</i> . <a href="https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/56786/">https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/56786/</a> . [Accessed 26 Jun 2020]	"It doesn't seem to reseed as much as <i>D. contrajerva</i> , which comes up in other potted plants and all over my garden." [Anecdotal comment from grower suggests seed production is limited]

802	<b>Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (&gt;1 yr)</b>	
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Qsn #	Question	Answer
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. (2020) Seed Information Database (SID). Version 7.1. Available from: <a href="http://data.kew.org/sid/">http://data.kew.org/sid/</a> . [Accessed 26 Jun 2020]	[Longevity in soil or in storage unknown] "Storage Behaviour: No data available for species or genus. Of 89 known taxa of family MORACEAE, 73.03% Orthodox(p/?), 26.97% Recalcitrant(?)"

<b>803</b>	<b>Well controlled by herbicides</b>	
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	WRA Specialist. (2020). Personal Communication	Unknown. No information found on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this species

<b>805</b>	<b>Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)</b>	
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	WRA Specialist. (2020). Personal Communication	Unknown

**Summary of Risk Traits:**

High Risk / Undesirable Traits

Thrives in tropical climates

Naturalized in India, but no evidence in the Hawaiian Islands to date

Reported to be possibly invasive, but no negative impacts have been described

Other species in the genus have become invasive, particularly in greenhouses

Shade tolerant

Reproduces by explosively dehisced seeds and vegetatively by rhizomes (for short distances)

Genus reported to be autogamous, capable of producing seeds through self-pollination

Low Risk Traits

No negative impacts reported for this species

Unarmed (no spines, thorns, or burrs)

Second Screening Results for Herbs or Low Stature Shrubby Life Forms

(A) Reported as a weed of cultivated lands? Possibly. Regarded as weedy, and potentially invasive, but specifics are unknown

(B) Unpalatable to grazers or known to form dense stands? Palatability unknown. Not reported to form dense stands

Outcome = Evaluate