

Taxon: <i>Dracaena reflexa</i>	Family: Asparagaceae
Common Name(s): pleomele song of India	Synonym(s): Pleomele reflexa (Lam.) N.E.Br.

Assessor: Chuck Chimera	Status: Assessor Approved	End Date: 6 Apr 2015
WRA Score: -1.0	Designation: L	Rating: Low Risk

Keywords: Ornamental, Shrub, Unarmed, Fleshy-fruited, Vegetative

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	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		
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	y=1, n=-1	n
405	Toxic to animals	y=1, n=0	n
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	y=1, n=0	n
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	y=1, n=0	n
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems		
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	y=1, n=0	y

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y=1, n=0	y
411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	n
412	Forms dense thickets	y=1, n=0	y
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		
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/m ²)	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
	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	[No compelling evidence of domestication that would reduce weediness] "Three taxonomic varieties are recognized in wild populations, based on leaf shape and arrangement. In addition, several horticultural selections have been propagated, the most popular of these with foliage either deep green and glossy or beautifully variegated"

102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	NA

103	Does the species have weedy races?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2015. 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
	USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. 2015. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. URL: http://www.ars-grin.gov/ . [Accessed 3 Apr 2015]	"Native: AFRICA Western Indian Ocean: Madagascar; Mauritius"

202	Quality of climate match data	High
	Source(s)	Notes
	USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. 2015. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. URL: http://www.ars-grin.gov/ . [Accessed]	

203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Riffle, R.L. 1998. The Tropical Look - An Encyclopedia of Dramatic Landscape Plants. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Generic description] "None are hardy to cold, although a few can withstand a few degrees of frost." [Species Description] "...native to Madagascar, the island of Mauritius, and western India, and is hardy to zones 10 and 11."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Brown, S.H. & Farnsworth, B. 2013. <i>Dracaena reflexa</i> 'Song-of India'. UF/IFAS, Lee County Extension, Fort Myers, FL. http://lee.ifas.ufl.edu/Hort/GardenPubsAZ/Dracaena_Reflexa_Fact_Sheet.pdf . [Accessed 3 Apr 2015]	" <i>Dracaena reflexa</i> is a plant native to Madagascar, Mauritius and other nearby islands of the Indian Ocean. It is commonly grown in tropical and subtropical climates throughout the world."

205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Brown, S.H. & Farnsworth, B. 2013. <i>Dracaena reflexa</i> 'Song-of India'. UF/IFAS, Lee County Extension, Fort Myers, FL. http://lee.ifas.ufl.edu/Hort/GardenPubsAZ/Dracaena_Reflexa_Fact_Sheet.pdf . [Accessed 6 Apr 2015]	" <i>Dracaena reflexa</i> is a plant native to Madagascar, Mauritius and other nearby islands of the Indian Ocean. It is commonly grown in tropical and subtropical climates throughout the world."
	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	" <i>Dracaena reflexa</i> , commonly cultivated in Hawaii, is a highly variable species native to the islands of the Indian Ocean (Aldabra, Reunion, Mauritius, and possibly Madagascar)."
	Dave's Garden. 2015. PlantFiles: Malaysian <i>Dracaena</i> , Small-leaved Dragon Tree <i>Dracaena reflexa</i> 'Song of India'. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/2564/ . [Accessed 6 Apr 2015]	"This plant has been said to grow in the following regions: Brea, California Carlsbad, California La Mesa, California Denver, Colorado Big Pine Key, Florida Boca Raton, Florida (2 reports) Debarry, Florida Fort Lauderdale, Florida (3 reports) Hollywood, Florida Key West, Florida Lecanto, Florida Naples, Florida Port Charlotte, Florida Saint Cloud, Florida Saint Petersburg, Florida Sarasota, Florida (2 reports) Seminole, Florida Tampa, Florida West Palm Beach, Florida Ahuimanu, Hawaii Hawaiian Paradise Park, Hawaii Denham Springs, Louisiana Gonzales, Louisiana Summerville, South Carolina Alice, Texas Broaddus, Texas Crosby, Texas Kalama, Washington"

301	Naturalized beyond native range	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Chong, K.Y., Tan, H.T.W. & Corlett, R.T. 2009. A Checklist of the Total Vascular Plant Flora of Singapore: Native, Naturalized and Cultivated Species. Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore, Singapore	" <i>Dracaena reflexa</i> Lam.; Rusceae; cultivated only"
	Gann, G.D., and Collaborators. 2001-2015. The Floristic Inventory of South Florida Database Online. The Institute for Regional Conservation. Delray Beach, FL. http://regionalconservation.org/ . [Accessed 3 Apr 2015]	"Not Native, Cultivated Only"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Biological-Diversity.info. 2008. Non-native Flora of Belize. http://biological-diversity.info/invasive_flora.htm . [Accessed 3 Apr 2015]	[<i>Dracaena reflexa</i> included on list, but no indication of status] "This list is definitely a tentative one, and help on improving this list will be much appreciated (contact me). There are a few links to more information. Many of the plants listed here are ornamentals or commercial crops, some have become naturalized or have the potential to do so. Others don't seem to survive well without human care. In other words; not all of these are "invasive". "
	Wagner, W.L., Herbst, D.R.& Lorence, D.H. 2015. Flora of the Hawaiian Islands. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. http://botany.si.edu/pacificislandbiodiversity/hawaiianflora/index.htm . [Accessed 3 Apr 2015]	No evidence
	Randall, R.P. 2012. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	Reported to be naturalized in Belize [Unable to confirm]

302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. 2012. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	No evidence

303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. 2012. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	No evidence

304	Environmental weed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. 2012. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	No evidence

305	Congeneric weed	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Kudo, Y., Mutaqien, Z., Simbolon, H., & Suzuki, E. (2014). Spread of invasive plants along trails in two national parks in West Java, Indonesia. <i>Tropics</i> , 23(3): 99-110	"In total, we found 31 alien plant species along the study trails. They were naturalized completely and seemed to meet the definitions of "invasive" of Richardson et al. (2000) and Pyšek et al. (2004)." ... "Table 1. Place of origin, life form, and dispersal type of recorded invasive plants" [Includes <i>Dracaena fragrans</i> . Impacts unspecified]

401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	n
	Source(s)	Notes

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Mwachala, G. 2005. Systematics and Ecology of <i>Dracaena</i> L. (Ruscaceae) in Central, East and Southern Africa Ph.D. Dissertation, Universitat Koblenz-Landau, Germany	[No evidence] "Small, little branched tree to 3 m tall. Leaves clustered at the ends of the branches, 7–9.5 cm long, 0.5–1.5 cm wide, narrowly oblanceolate, apex acute to acuminate, base cuneate. Inflorescence unbranched or rarely with 1–3 branches, 12–15 cm long."

402	Allelopathic	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	Unknown

403	Parasitic	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Mwachala, G. 2005. Systematics and Ecology of <i>Dracaena</i> L. (Ruscaceae) in Central, East and Southern Africa Ph.D. Dissertation, Universitat Koblenz-Landau, Germany	"Small, little branched tree to 3 m tall." [No evidence]

404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	South-Florida-Plant-Guide.com. 2015. Cordylines & Dracaenas. http://www.south-florida-plant-guide.com/cordylines.html . [Accessed 6 Apr 2015]	"Dracaenas, like cordylines, have the benefit of shapeliness - they fit nicely into narrow spaces - and enough height to set off a tropical garden. They're also considered to be deer-resistant."
	Hambler, C., Hambler, K., & Newing, J. M. (1985). Some observations on <i>Nesillas aldabranus</i> , the endangered brush warbler of Aldabra Atoll, with hypotheses on its distribution. Smithsonian Inst.. Atoll Research Bulletin 290. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	"Tortoises will readily eat <i>D. reflexa</i> (Grubb 1971) and are likely to damage it physically. However, they have not eliminated it on Ile Picard, or in the Groves, and are co-existing with it W of Opark (although they were found to be favouring stands of the species, judging by their faeces)."
	Jenkins, R. K., Racey, P. A., Andriafidison, D., Razafindrakoto, N., Razafimahatratra, E., Rabearivelo, A., Razafindrakoto, N., Ratsimandresy, Z., Andrianandrasana, R.H., Razafimanahaka, H. J. & Racey, P.A. (2007). Not rare, but threatened: the endemic Madagascar flying fox <i>Pteropus rufus</i> in a fragmented landscape. <i>Oryx</i> , 41(02), 263-271	[Flying foxes browse on leaves] "Three ejecta pellets were collected from Amparihimarotanana and all contained remains of <i>Dracaena reflexa</i> (Convallariaceae) that was identified from partly-chewed leaves."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
405	Toxic to animals	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	ASPCA. 2015. Malaysian Dracaena. https://www.aspc.org/pet-care/animal-poison-control/toxic-and-non-toxic-plants/malaysian-dracaema . [Accessed 6 Apr 2015]	"Scientific Name: Pleomele reflexa" ... "Toxicity: Non-Toxic to Dogs, Non-Toxic to Cats" ... "Toxic Principles: Non-toxic"
	California Poison Control System. 2009. Know Your Plants. http://www.calpoison.org/hcp/KNOW%20YOUR%20PLANTS-plant%20list%20for%20CPCS%2009B.pdf . [Accessed 6 Apr 2015]	"Table 1. – Nontoxic Plants by Common Name" [Includes Pleomele reflexa]
	Wagstaff, D.J. 2008. International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	No evidence

406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Brown, S.H. & Farnsworth, B. 2013. Dracaena reflexa 'Song-of India'. UF/IFAS, Lee County Extension, Fort Myers, FL. http://lee.ifas.ufl.edu/Hort/GardenPubsAZ/Dracaena_Reflexa_Fact_Sheet.pdf . [Accessed 6 Apr 2015]	"Major Potential Pests: None"
	The Royal Horticultural Society. 2015. Dracaena reflexa 'Variegata'. https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/details?plantid=2849 . [Accessed 6 Apr 2015]	"Pests - Glasshouse red spider mite and scale insects may be a problem under glass Diseases - Generally disease free "
	Clay, H.F. & Hubbard, J.C. 1987. The Hawaii Garden: Tropical Exotics. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	"To control scale, apply summer oil or malathion. For mealybugs, use diazinon or malathion."

407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Wagstaff, D.J. 2008. International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	No evidence
	California Poison Control System. 2009. Know Your Plants. http://www.calpoison.org/hcp/KNOW%20YOUR%20PLANTS-plant%20list%20for%20CPCS%2009B.pdf . [Accessed 6 Apr 2015]	No evidence

408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Kikula, I. S. (1986). The influence of fire on the composition of miombo woodland of SW Tanzania. <i>Oikos</i> , 46(3): 317-324	"Fire sensitive evergreen trees unable to withstand dry season fires." ... "Tab. 5. The Mateshi ecological group" [Includes Dracaena reflexa. Does not indicate that species contributes to fire risk]

409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	y
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Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	Notes
	Clay, H.F. & Hubbard, J.C. 1987. The Hawaii Garden: Tropical Exotics. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	"The plant is really a shade lover, although it will grow well in places with considerable sunshine."

410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Brown, S.H. & Farnsworth, B. 2013. <i>Dracaena reflexa</i> 'Song-of-India'. UF/IFAS, Lee County Extension, Fort Myers, FL. http://lee.ifas.ufl.edu/Hort/GardenPubsAZ/Dracaena_Reflexa_Fact_Sheet.pdf . [Accessed 3 Apr 2015]	"'Song-of-India' and other <i>D. reflexa</i> cultivars grow best in part-sun to bright filtered light. They are adapted to a wide variety of soil types. The drought tolerance is high and it is well suited for nonirrigated landscapes."

411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Mwachala, G. 2005. Systematics and Ecology of <i>Dracaena L.</i> (Ruscaceae) in Central, East and Southern Africa Ph.D. Dissertation, Universitat Koblenz-Landau, Germany	"Small, little branched tree to 3 m tall. Leaves clustered at the ends of the branches, 7–9.5 cm long, 0.5–1.5 cm wide, narrowly oblanceolate, apex acute to acuminate, base cuneate. Inflorescence unbranched or rarely with 1–3 branches, 12–15 cm long."

412	Forms dense thickets	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Hambler, C., Hambler, K., & Newing, J. M. (1985). Some observations on <i>Nesillas alabranus</i> , the endangered brush warbler of Aldabra Atoll, with hypotheses on its distribution. Smithsonian Inst.. Atoll Research Bulletin 290. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	"A high abundance of <i>Dracaena reflexa</i> " ... "We found <i>D. reflexa</i> with high abundance, in thick stands, immediately W of Opark, and it is probable that it is present in similar quantity throughout the mixed scrub/mixed Pemphis between Opark and Passe Gionne t."

501	Aquatic	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Mwachala, G. 2005. Systematics and Ecology of <i>Dracaena L.</i> (Ruscaceae) in Central, East and Southern Africa Ph.D. Dissertation, Universitat Koblenz-Landau, Germany	"HABITAT. Forest and bushland on basalt rocks, 350-550 m:

502	Grass	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. 2015. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. URL: http://www.ars-grin.gov/ . [Accessed 3 Apr 2015]	"Family: Asparagaceae subfamily: Nolinoideae. Also placed in: Agavaceae Convallariaceae Dracaenaceae Liliaceae Ruscaceae"

503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	n
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Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	Notes
	USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. 2015. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. URL: http://www.ars-grin.gov/ . [Accessed 3 Apr 2015]	"Family: Asparagaceae subfamily: Nolinoideae. Also placed in: Agavaceae Convallariaceae Dracaenaceae Liliaceae Ruscaceae"

504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Mwachala, G. 2005. Systematics and Ecology of <i>Dracaena L.</i> (Ruscaceae) in Central, East and Southern Africa Ph.D. Dissertation, Universitat Koblenz-Landau, Germany	"Small, little branched tree to 3 m tall."

601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Mwachala, G. 2005. Systematics and Ecology of <i>Dracaena L.</i> (Ruscaceae) in Central, East and Southern Africa Ph.D. Dissertation, Universitat Koblenz-Landau, Germany	"CONSERVATION NOTES. Least Concern (LC).. On the African continent, only found in the Cabo Delgado province of Mozambique, may be of local conservation interest. It is, however widespread and abundant in Madagascar."

602	Produces viable seed	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Mwachala, G. 2005. Systematics and Ecology of <i>Dracaena L.</i> (Ruscaceae) in Central, East and Southern Africa Ph.D. Dissertation, Universitat Koblenz-Landau, Germany	"Fruits 17– 22 mm in diameter, globose, 1–3 seeded, orange."
	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	"Propagation is usually from stem cuttings."
	Brown, S.H. & Farnsworth, B. 2013. <i>Dracaena reflexa</i> 'Song-of India'. UF/IFAS, Lee County Extension, Fort Myers, FL. http://lee.ifas.ufl.edu/Hort/GardenPubsAZ/Dracaena_Reflexa_Fact_Sheet.pdf . [Accessed 3 Apr 2015]	"Propagation: Cuttings"
	Clay, H.F. & Hubbard, J.C. 1987. The Hawaii Garden: Tropical Exotics. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	"Propagation: Generally is grown from cuttings but may be airlayered."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
603	Hybridizes naturally	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Buerki, S., Callmander, M. W., Schüpfer, F., Ravokatra, M., Küpfer, P., & Alvarez, N. (2009). Malagasy <i>Dracaena</i> Vand. ex L (Ruscaceae): an investigation of discrepancies between morphological features and spatial genetic structure at a small evolutionary scale. <i>Plant Systematics and Evolution</i> , 280(1-2): 15-28	[Unknown] "Based on the results presented in this study, the pattern characterizing Malagasy <i>Dracaena</i> seems compatible with the hypothesis of a recently differentiated group, in combination with incomplete lineage sorting. Moreover, potential hybridizations events must not be ignored because our study indicates that several phenotypes (and even taxa) co-occur in the same areas."

604	Self-compatible or apomictic	
	Source(s)	Notes
	East, E. M. 1940. The distribution of self-sterility in the flowering plants. <i>Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society</i> 82: 449-518	[Possibly] "The <i>Dracaenoidae</i> are supposed to be self-fertile, though cross-pollination is, promoted by marked protogyny. Artificial self-pollination is certainly effective in <i>Cord yline terminalis</i> (L.) Kunth, <i>Dracaena fragrans</i> (L.) Ker-Gawl"

605	Requires specialist pollinators	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Mwachala, G. 2005. Systematics and Ecology of <i>Dracaena</i> L. (Ruscaceae) in Central, East and Southern Africa Ph.D. Dissertation, Universitat Koblenz-Landau, Germany	"The flower types occurring in <i>Dracaena</i> can be divided into three groups on the basis of their form. <i>D. draco</i> and its allies have day blooming, short-tubed, stellate flowers that are adapted to bee pollination. The majority of the species, at one time placed in the genus <i>Pleomele</i> Salisbury, have nocturnal, long-tubes salverform whitish flowers that are adapted to moth pollination."

606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	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	"Propagation is usually from stem cuttings."
	Mwachala, G. 2005. Systematics and Ecology of <i>Dracaena</i> L. (Ruscaceae) in Central, East and Southern Africa Ph.D. Dissertation, Universitat Koblenz-Landau, Germany	"Though <i>Dracaena</i> reproduces vegetatively quite easily, animal activity that leads to breakage of shoots promotes this further."

607	Minimum generative time (years)	>3
	Source(s)	Notes
	Brown, S.H. & Farnsworth, B. 2013. <i>Dracaena reflexa</i> 'Song-of India'. UF/IFAS, Lee County Extension, Fort Myers, FL. http://lee.ifas.ufl.edu/Hort/GardenPubsAZ/Dracaena_Reflexa_Fact_Sheet.pdf . [Accessed 3 Apr 2015]	"Growth Rate: Slow"
	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. 2008. Seed Information Database (SID). Version 7.1. http://data.kew.org/sid/ . [Accessed 6 Apr 2015]	"Time to ultimate height - 5-10 years"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Mwachala, G. 2005. Systematics and Ecology of <i>Dracaena</i> L. (Ruscaceae) in Central, East and Southern Africa Ph.D. Dissertation, Universitat Koblenz-Landau, Germany	[No evidence. Fruits & seeds lack means of external attachment] "Fruits 17– 22 mm in diameter, globose, 1–3 seeded, orange."
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	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	" <i>Dracaena reflexa</i> , commonly cultivated in Hawaii, is a highly variable species native to the islands of the Indian Ocean (Aldabra, Reunion, Mauritius, and possibly Madagascar)."
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Dave's Garden. 2015. PlantFiles: Malaysian <i>Dracaena</i> , Small-leaved Dragon Tree <i>Dracaena reflexa</i> 'Song of India'. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/2564/ . [Accessed 6 Apr 2015]	[No evidence, and seed production in cultivation may be limited] "N/A: plant does not set seed, flowers are sterile, or plants will not come true from seed"
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Clay, H.F. & Hubbard, J.C. 1987. The Hawaii Garden: Tropical Exotics. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	[Fleshy-fruited. No apparent adaptations for anemochory] "Fruit globose, ca. 0.5" diameter, brownish orange"
705	Propagules water dispersed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Mwachala, G. 2005. Systematics and Ecology of <i>Dracaena</i> L. (Ruscaceae) in Central, East and Southern Africa Ph.D. Dissertation, Universitat Koblenz-Landau, Germany	" <i>Dracaena</i> in Kakamega seem dependent on animals for successful seed dispersal and subsequent establishment. Though <i>Dracaena</i> reproduces vegetatively quite easily, animal activity that leads to breakage of shoots promotes this further. <i>Dracaena</i> will also rely on the dispersing influence of primates, especially baboons, for maintenance of a healthy level of genetic exchange and colonization of new habitats. In this respect <i>Dracaena</i> contributes food to the animals while the animals disperse its seeds and strengthen possibilities for vegetative propagation. <i>Dracaena</i> therefore occupies an important position in the ecology of the forest."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Clay, H.F. & Hubbard, J.C. 1987. The Hawaii Garden: Tropical Exotics. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	[Fleshy-fruited, and presumably adapted for frugivory] "Small erect white flower clusters appear periodically; they are followed by small red-orange fruits."
	Mwachala, G. 2005. Systematics and Ecology of <i>Dracaena L.</i> (Ruscaceae) in Central, East and Southern Africa Ph.D. Dissertation, Universitat Koblenz-Landau, Germany	[Fruits & seeds, if produced, presumably adapted for frugivory] "Fruits 17– 22 mm in diameter, globose, 1–3 seeded, orange."

707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Mwachala, G. 2005. Systematics and Ecology of <i>Dracaena L.</i> (Ruscaceae) in Central, East and Southern Africa Ph.D. Dissertation, Universitat Koblenz-Landau, Germany	[No evidence. Fruits & seeds lack means of external attachment] "Fruits 17– 22 mm in diameter, globose, 1–3 seeded, orange."

708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Britt, A., & Iambana, B. R. (2003). Can captive-bred <i>Varecia variegata variegata</i> adapt to a natural diet on release to the wild?. <i>International Journal of Primatology</i> , 24(5): 987-1005	"In the wild group, fruit makes up the majority of the diet in every month (with the exception of Dec. 1998); feeding on leaves generally peaks from July to December (except in 2001); and, feeding on nectar peaks from November to February when <i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i> is in flower" ... "Table V. Plant species consumed by the wild and released captive-bred <i>Varecia variegata variegata</i> at Betampona" [black-and-white ruffed lemurs feed on <i>Dracaena reflexa</i> , but no indication in this study on whether they consume fruit, leaves or both]
	Bollen, A., Elsacker, L. V., & Ganzhorn, J. U. (2004). Relations between fruits and disperser assemblages in a Malagasy littoral forest: a community-level approach. <i>Journal of Tropical Ecology</i> , 2 (06): 599-612	[Presumably Yes] "Appendix 1. All plant species that are included in the diet lists of the consumer species with indication of the method how these data were gathered (O: observation, T: feeding marks; F: fecal droppings)." [Feeding marks & observations of Lemurs feeding on <i>Dracaena reflexa</i> . <i>Dracaena reflexa</i> found in the fecal droppings of flying foxes (<i>Pteropus rufus</i>)]

801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Mwachala, G. 2005. Systematics and Ecology of <i>Dracaena L.</i> (Ruscaceae) in Central, East and Southern Africa Ph.D. Dissertation, Universitat Koblenz-Landau, Germany	"Fruits 17– 22 mm in diameter, globose, 1–3 seeded, orange."
	Dave's Garden. 2015. PlantFiles: Malaysian <i>Dracaena</i> , Small-leaved Dragon Tree <i>Dracaena reflexa</i> 'Song of India'. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/2564/ . [Accessed 6 Apr 2015]	"Propagation Methods: From herbaceous stem cuttings From woody stem cuttings Seed Collecting: N/A: plant does not set seed, flowers are sterile, or plants will not come true from seed"

802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	
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Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	Notes
	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. 2008. Seed Information Database (SID). Version 7.1. http://data.kew.org/sid/ . [Accessed 3 Apr 2015]	"Storage Behaviour: No data available for species. Of 1 known taxa of genus <i>Dracaena</i> , 100.00% Orthodox(p/?)"

803	Well controlled by herbicides	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2015. 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
	Kikula, I. S. (1986). The influence of fire on the composition of miombo woodland of SW Tanzania. <i>Oikos</i> , 46(3): 317-324	[Included in an ecological group that does not tolerate fire] "Fire sensitive evergreen trees unable to withstand dry season fires." ... "Tab. 5. The Mateshi ecological group" [Includes <i>Dracaena reflexa</i>]
	HubPages. 2015. Caring for <i>Dracaena Reflexa</i> ; Song of India, Jamaica, Pleomele. http://thoughthole.hubpages.com/hub/Care-for-Reflexa-Pleo-Reflexa-Dracaena-Pleo-Reflexa-Reflexa-Song-of-India-Reflexa-Jamaica . [Accessed 6 Apr 2015]	[Tolerates pruning] "Pruning is so commonly overlooked, it is very typical to see an intrusive overgrown <i>Reflexa</i> that has overtaken it's space and then some. This plant takes well to pruning it will frequently sprout multiple new heads where it is cut back. It recovers well from pruning and begins to produce new growth quite quickly. Have no fear, prune away, pruning will keep your plant full long term."

805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	Unknown

Summary of Risk Traits:

High Risk / Undesirable Traits

- Thrives in tropical climates
- Shade-tolerant
- Tolerates many soil types
- Forms thick stands in Aldabra Atoll
- Fleshy-fruited. Seeds, if produced, adapted for dispersal by frugivorous animals
- Able to spread vegetatively
- Able to tolerate & resprout from pruning

Low Risk Traits

- No reports of invasiveness or naturalization
- Unarmed (no spines, thorns or burrs)
- Palatable foliage
- Ornamental
- Slow growth rate
- Seed set may be low or absent in cultivation