

Family: *Areaceae***Taxon:** *Dypsis cabadae***Synonym:** *Chrysalidocarpus cabadae* H. E. Moore **Common Name:** cabada palm

Questionnaire :	current 20090513	Assessor:	Assessor	Designation: L
Status:	Assessor Approved	Data Entry Person:	Assessor	WRA Score 0
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)	Low
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		n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	
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	y
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	
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	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	
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	
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1	

Designation: L

WRA Score 0

Supporting Data:

101	2003. Riffle, R.L./Craft, P.. An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] "Dypsis cabadae is not known in the wild, but its origin is presumed to be Madagascar. Plants were first identified growing in Cuba."
102	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	2003. Riffle, R.L./Craft, P.. An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 2-High] "Dypsis cabadae is not known in the wild, but its origin is presumed to be Madagascar. Plants were first identified growing in Cuba."
201	2013. PACSOA. Palms: Dypsis cabadae. http://www.pacsoa.org.au/palms/Dypsis/cabadae.html [Accessed 20 Oct 2013]	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 2-High] "Until recently, this palm was unknown in the wild, only cultivated specimens had been found. It has now been rediscovered in the Comores, and seed from wild plants has been widely distributed. "
202	2003. Riffle, R.L./Craft, P.. An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	[Quality of climate match data 0-Low] "Dypsis cabadae is not known in the wild, but its origin is presumed to be Madagascar. Plants were first identified growing in Cuba."
203	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. Cultivated Palms of the World. UNSW Press, Sydney.	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "It prefers warm-temperate to tropical climates and has a moderate to high light needs."
203	2003. Riffle, R.L./Craft, P.. An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "The palm is tender to cold and adaptable only to zones 10b and 11, although mature specimens are found in the most favorable microclimates of 10a."
203	2013. Floridata. Dypsis cabadae. http://www.floridata.com/ref/d/dyps_cab.cfm [Accessed 20 Oct 2013]	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "Hardiness: USDA Zones 10 - 11."
204	2003. Riffle, R.L./Craft, P.. An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "Dypsis cabadae is not known in the wild, but its origin is presumed to be Madagascar. Plants were first identified growing in Cuba."
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? Yes] "Widely cultivated and known only from cultivated specimens, this elegant palm is believed to have originated in Madagascar."
301	2003. Riffle, R.L./Craft, P.. An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	[Naturalized beyond native range? No] "Dypsis cabadae is not known in the wild, but its origin is presumed to be Madagascar. Plants were first identified growing in Cuba."
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] 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] No evidence
304	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Environmental weed? No] No evidence
305	2008. Meyer, J-Y./Lavergne, C./Hodel, D. R.. Time Bombs in Gardens: Invasive Ornamental Palms in Tropical Islands, with Emphasis on French Polynesia (Pacific Ocean) and the Mascarenes (Indian Ocean). Palms. 52: 71-83.	[Congeneric weed? Potentially] "Seedlings and saplings of the golden cane palm <i>D. lutescens</i> , a very popular palm used for hedges in the gardens of Mauritius and La Réunion, have been observed in a streambed near Saint-Leu (J. Hivert and C. Fontaine, pers. comm. 2006). Frugivorous birds or water have probably dispersed the fruits from a garden down to the valley bottom." ... "However, two of these are reported and known as invasive (<i>D. lutescens</i> and <i>R. regia</i>), and the other two are already naturalized in tropical regions or islands (<i>A. cunninghamiana</i> and <i>S. romanzoffiana</i>)." [Clearly able to naturalize, but impacts unspecified in this publication]

401	2013. Floridata. <i>Dypsis cabadae</i> . http://www.floridata.com/ref/d/dyps_cab.cfm [Accessed 20 Oct 2013]	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "The cabada palm grows taller than the common areca - up to 30 ft (9 m) versus 20 ft (6 m). As with the areca palm, cabada palm has a clustering habit with each stem holding 6 to 10 pinnately shaped deep green leaves. Each leaf is 8-10 ft (2.4-3 m) in length with 2 ft (60 cm) long leaflets. Although the cabada palm's leaves arch like those of the areca palm, they are held a bit more stiffly to the trunk, giving the cabada palm a very stately and majestic appearance. The cabada palm has short petioles and a long grey green crownshaft. However it is the trunk that really sets this palm apart. The trunk has a smooth green appearance with prominent whitish grey rings similar to bamboo."
402	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Allelopathic? Unknown] No evidence of allelopathy reported
403	2013. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	[Parasitic? No]
404	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? Unknown]
405	2006. Zona, S.. Cyanogenesis in hearts of palm (<i>Arecaceae</i>). <i>Tropical Science</i> . 46(3): 180-184.	[Toxic to animals? No evidence] "Fresh hearts of palm were tested for cyanogenic glycosides; two species of the genus <i>Dypsis</i> were cyanogenic." ... "The genus <i>Dypsis</i> is largely confined to Madagascar, where many species are harvested from the wild, although none of the species tested are known to be harvested for palm heart or avoided because of bitter taste or supposed toxicity (Dransfield and Beentje 1995)."
405	2008. Wagstaff, D.J.. International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[Toxic to animals? No evidence]
406	2003. Riffle, R.L./Craft, P.. An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens?] "The species is slightly susceptible to lethal yellowing disease."
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 evidence]
407	2013. Floridata. <i>Dypsis cabadae</i> . http://www.floridata.com/ref/d/dyps_cab.cfm [Accessed 20 Oct 2013]	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No evidence] "The red fruits are about 1/2 in (1 cm) long and are not a skin irritant as are some palm fruits."
408	2003. Riffle, R.L./Craft, P.. An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No evidence] " <i>Dypsis cabadae</i> is not known in the wild, but its origin is presumed to be Madagascar. Plants were first identified growing in Cuba."
409	2013. Floridata. <i>Dypsis cabadae</i> . http://www.floridata.com/ref/d/dyps_cab.cfm [Accessed 20 Oct 2013]	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle?] "Light: Plant this palm in bright sun to light shade."
409	2013. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Cabada Palm - <i>Dypsis cabadae</i> . http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/67064/ [Accessed 20 Oct 2013]	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle?] "Sun Exposure: Sun to Partial Shade"
410	2013. Floridata. <i>Dypsis cabadae</i> . http://www.floridata.com/ref/d/dyps_cab.cfm [Accessed 20 Oct 2013]	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Yes] "Cabada palm is adaptable to a wide range of soils, light and fertility. It has moderate salt tolerance."
411	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. Cultivated Palms of the World. UNSW Press, Sydney.	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] "It has clumping trunks of medium height and a sparse crown of arching pinnate foliage."
412	2003. Riffle, R.L./Craft, P.. An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	[Forms dense thickets? No] " <i>Dypsis cabadae</i> is not known in the wild, but its origin is presumed to be Madagascar. Plants were first identified growing in Cuba." ... "It never makes a dense clump and often takes several years to start suckering, which phenomenon but emphasizes the extraordinary beauty of the trunks."
501	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Aquatic? No] Terrestrial palm
502	2003. Riffle, R.L./Craft, P.. An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	[Grass? No] <i>Arecaceae</i>
503	2003. Riffle, R.L./Craft, P.. An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] <i>Arecaceae</i>
504	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. Cultivated Palms of the World. UNSW Press, Sydney.	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "It has clumping trunks of medium height and a sparse crown of arching pinnate foliage."

601	2001. Maunder, M./Lyte, B./Dransfield, J./Baker, W.. The conservation value of botanic garden palm collections. <i>Biological Conservation</i> . 98(3): 259-271.	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Unknown] "The widely cultivated, <i>Dypsis cabadae</i> , has never been recorded as a wild species (Dransfield and Beentje, 1995) and is recorded from 14 of the surveyed collections, but all plants are of unknown origin, derived mainly from commercial or private growers. This species may either be extinct in the wild or yet to be located as a wild population. The above findings indicate that botanic gardens have passively accumulated examples of highly threatened palms categorised as "Extinct in the Wild", as artefacts of taxonomically driven collections."
602	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. <i>Cultivated Palms of the World</i> . UNSW Press, Sydney.	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "Mature fruit is red and fresh seed germinates easily in 2 to 4 months."
603	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. <i>Cultivated Palms of the World</i> . UNSW Press, Sydney.	[Hybridizes naturally? Unknown. Artificial hybrids possible] "This palm of uncertain origin is a hybrid of <i>D. cabadae</i> , but differs in having a single trunk and growing much taller."
603	2012. Palmtalk. Making <i>Dypsis cabadae</i> x decaryi hybrids. http://www.palmtalk.org/forum/index.php?/topic/32154-making-dypsis-cabadae-x-decaryi-hybrids/ [Accessed 20 Oct 2013]	[Hybridizes naturally? Unknown. Artificial hybrids possible] "The staminate flowers have aborted, mostly on their own, so we bagged the inflorescence. It is so large, it took a standard bag and a small one. We use replacement screen made for screen doors. It's made out of fiberglass and allows for airflow but no bugs to get in... Got the idea from Bayside Tree Farms in Miami, so they get the credit ;) The female flowers should be receptive in a week or two. There are a few people in CA and FL that already have this hybrid and they're turning out to be nice hybrids. P.S. Thanks for the Cabada Ken! Excellent specimen."
604	2003. Rudall, P.J./Abranson, K./Dransfield, J./Baker, W.. Floral anatomy in <i>Dypsis</i> (Arecaceae–Areceae): a case of complex synorganization and stamen reduction. <i>Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society</i> . 143: 115–133.	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Unknown]
605	1994. Zomlefer, W.B.. <i>Guide to Flowering Plant Families</i> . The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill & London	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] "Although early monographers assumed that many palms were anemophilous, the flowers actually are predominantly entomophilous. Common insect vectors include beetles, Hymenoptera, and flies; bats and hummingbirds also have been noted (Henderson 1986)."
605	1995. Dransfield, J./Beentje, H.. The palms of Madagascar. Royal Botanic Gardens and the International Palm Society, Richmond, UK	[Requires specialist pollinators? No evidence] "INFLORESCENCE interfoliar, branched to 3 orders, about 1.5 m long, erect, green; peduncle 59-69 cm long, with dense to sparse minute rusty scales, proximally 4-5 x 1.2-2 cm, distally 1.5-2 x 1-1.2 cm in diam.; prophyll green or glaucous, 44-52 cm long, 3.7-5 cm wide, borne at 11-13.5 cm above the base of the peduncle, splitting obliquely at the apex for about 50%, with dense to sparse minute rusty scales; peduncular bract green or glaucous, inserted at 29-34 cm from the base of the peduncle, 40-54 cm long, 4 cm wide, splitting on one side, closed for a 3 cm beak, with dense to sparse minute rusty scales, eventually deciduous; rachis about 70 cm long, glabrous, with 20-22 branched and 8-10 unbranched first order branches, the proximal of these with a rachis of up to 40 cm; rachillae 8-18 cm long, about 1 mm diam., glabrous; triads distant. STAMINATE FLOWERS with sepals green, 1.6-2.1 x 1.8-2.5 mm; petals yellow-green, connate for about 0.8 mm, free for 2.2-2.6 x 1.6-2.1 mm; stamens 6, biseriate (offset c. 0.4 mm), the filaments 2.2-2.6 mm long, thin, the anthers 1.6-1.7 x 0.8-1 mm, versatile, the locules parallel; pistillode white, columnar, about 3 mm long. PISTILLATE FLOWERS with sepals 1.4-1.7 x 1.8-2.2 mm; petals 2.2-2.7 x 2-2.8 mm; staminodes 0.3-0.4 mm; ovary not seen."
605	2003. Rudall, P.J./Abranson, K./Dransfield, J./Baker, W.. Floral anatomy in <i>Dypsis</i> (Arecaceae–Areceae): a case of complex synorganization and stamen reduction. <i>Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society</i> . 143: 115–133.	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] "Female (pistillate) flowers in <i>Dypsis</i> are syncarpous, normally pseudomonomerous (as in many other Arecoideae), and possess septal nectaries that effectively delimit the carpel margins and indicate insect pollination." ... "Although very few observations have been made on pollinators of <i>Dypsis</i> , several factors are indicative of animal pollination, probably by small insects."
606	2013. Floridata. <i>Dypsis cabadae</i> . http://www.floridata.com/ref/d/dyps_cab.cfm [Accessed 20 Oct 2013]	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Yes] "Cabada palm is propagated either by removing the suckers that develop at the base, or by seeds which take 1-2 months to germinate."
607	2013. PACSOA. Palms: <i>Dypsis cabadae</i> . http://www.pacsoa.org.au/palms/Dypsis/cabadae.html [Accessed 20 Oct 2013]	[Minimum generative time (years)? Presumably 4+] "Unfortunately, its main drawback is that its much slower growing than the Golden Cane Palm."
701	1995. Dransfield, J./Beentje, H.. The palms of Madagascar. Royal Botanic Gardens and the International Palm Society, Richmond, UK	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No evidence] "FRUIT ellipsoid, scarlet, 9-12 x 4-6 mm, apex rounded; exocarp smooth, mesocarp thin and fleshy and fibrous, endocarp ± adherent to the seed, fibrous, anastomosing. SEED ellipsoid, 8.9 x 4-5 mm, pointed at the base, rounded at the apex; endosperm homogeneous, embryo lateral; raphe branches ascending from the base and loosely anastomosing." [Adapted for consumption and internal dispersal. Lacks means of external attachment]

702	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. Cultivated Palms of the World. UNSW Press, Sydney.	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "Widely cultivated and known only from cultivated specimens, this elegant palm is believed to have originated in Madagascar."
703	1995. Dransfield, J./Beentje, H.. The palms of Madagascar. Royal Botanic Gardens and the International Palm Society, Richmond, UK	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] "FRUIT ellipsoid, scarlet, 9 12 x 4-6 mm, apex rounded; exocarp smooth, mesocarp thin and fleshy and fibrous, endocarp ± adherent to the seed, fibrous, anastomosing. SEED ellipsoid, 8 9 x 4-5 mm, pointed at the base, rounded at the apex; endosperm homogeneous, embryo lateral; raphe branches ascending from the base and loosely anastomosing." [Unlikely. No evidence, and fruits and seeds relatively large]
704	2003. Riffle, R.L./Craft, P.. An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] "The 0.5-inch-wide, rounded red fruits are borne in pendent clusters."
705	1995. Dransfield, J./Beentje, H.. The palms of Madagascar. Royal Botanic Gardens and the International Palm Society, Richmond, UK	[Propagules water dispersed? Probably No, but buoyancy of fruit unknown] "FRUIT ellipsoid, scarlet, 9-12 x 4-6 mm, apex rounded; exocarp smooth, mesocarp thin and fleshy and fibrous, endocarp ± adherent to the seed, fibrous, anastomosing. SEED ellipsoid, 8-9 x 4 5 mm, pointed at the base, rounded at the apex; endosperm homogeneous, embryo lateral; raphe branches ascending from the base and loosely anastomosing."
706	2013. Floridata. <i>Dypsis cabadae</i> . http://www.floridata.com/ref/d/dyps_cab.cfm [Accessed 20 Oct 2013]	[Propagules bird dispersed? Presumably Yes] "The red fruits are about 1/2 in (1 cm) long and are not a skin irritant as are some palm fruits."
707	1995. Dransfield, J./Beentje, H.. The palms of Madagascar. Royal Botanic Gardens and the International Palm Society, Richmond, UK	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No evidence] "FRUIT ellipsoid, scarlet, 9-12 x 4-6 mm, apex rounded; exocarp smooth, mesocarp thin and fleshy and fibrous, endocarp ± adherent to the seed, fibrous, anastomosing. SEED ellipsoid, 8-9 x 4-5 mm, pointed at the base, rounded at the apex; endosperm homogeneous, embryo lateral; raphe branches ascending from the base and loosely anastomosing." [Possible, but unlikely. Adapted for consumption and internal dispersal]
708	2013. Floridata. <i>Dypsis cabadae</i> . http://www.floridata.com/ref/d/dyps_cab.cfm [Accessed 20 Oct 2013]	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Presumably Yes] "The red fruits are about 1/2 in (1 cm) long and are not a skin irritant as are some palm fruits."
801	1995. Dransfield, J./Beentje, H.. The palms of Madagascar. Royal Botanic Gardens and the International Palm Society, Richmond, UK	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)? Unknown] "FRUIT ellipsoid, scarlet, 9-12 x 4-6 mm, apex rounded; exocarp smooth, mesocarp thin and fleshy and fibrous, endocarp ± adherent to the seed, fibrous, anastomosing. SEED ellipsoid, 8 9 x 4 5 mm, pointed at the base, rounded at the apex; endosperm homogeneous, embryo lateral; raphe branches ascending from the base and loosely anastomosing."
802	2004. Meerow, A.W.. Palm Seed Germination - BUL274. University of Florida IFAS Ext., Ft. Lauderdale, FL http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Unknown] "Seeds of some palms generally remain viable for only 2-3 weeks (e.g., <i>latan</i> palms, <i>Latania</i> spp.), while others may retain viability for over a year (<i>areca</i> , <i>Dypsis lutescens</i>) if stored properly (Broschat & Donselman, 1986)." [Unknown for <i>D. cabadae</i>]
802	2008. Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. Seed Information Database (SID). Version 7.1. http://data.kew.org/sid/	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Unknown] "Storage Behaviour: Recalcitrant Storage Conditions: Complete loss in viability after 1 month moist storage at 3°-5°C" [A related species, <i>D. lutescens</i> , has recalcitrant seeds]
803	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] No information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this species
804	2013. Floridata. <i>Dypsis cabadae</i> . http://www.floridata.com/ref/d/dyps_cab.cfm [Accessed 20 Oct 2013]	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Possibly] "Cabada palm is propagated either by removing the suckers that develop at the base, or by seeds which take 1-2 months to germinate." [Possibly may be able to resprout from suckers]
805	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown]

Summary of Risk Traits

High Risk / Undesirable Traits

- Grows in tropical climates
- Fleshy-fruits adapted for bird and mammal dispersal
- Suckering palm, may be able to spread vegetatively
- Intentionally spread by people
- Ecology and biology not well studied. Behavior in a new environment may therefore be difficult to predict.

Low Risk / Desirable Traits

- Not reported to be naturalized or invasive in other locations
- Unarmed (no spines, thorns or burrs)
- Non-toxic
- Landscaping and ornamental value
- Seeds unlikely to be accidentally dispersed