

Family: *Areaceae*

Taxon: *Dypsis lanceolata*

Synonym: *Chrysalidocarpus lanceolata* Becc.

Common Name: ivovowo palm

Questionnaire Status:	current 20090513 Assessor Approved	Assessor:	Chuck Chimera	Designation:	L
Data Entry Person:	Chuck Chimera	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)		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		n	
301	Naturalized beyond native range	y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205		n	
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)		n	
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed	n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)		n	
304	Environmental weed	n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)		n	
305	Congeneric weed	n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)			
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			
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	
607	Minimum generative time (years)	1 year = 1, 2 or 3 years = 0, 4+ years = -1	
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)	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

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**Supporting Data:**

101	1995. Dransfield, J./Beentje, H.. The palms of Madagascar. Royal Botanic Gardens and the International Palm Society, Richmond, UK	[Is the species highly domesticated? No evidence]
102	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2012. 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] "endemic to the elevated rain forest of the Comoro Islands, east of Mozambique and northwest of Madagascar, where it grows from elevations of 1000 to 3000 feet."
202	2003. Riffle, R.L./Craft, P.. An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	[Quality of climate match data 2-High]
203	2003. Riffle, R.L./Craft, P.. An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "It needs abundant and nearly constant moisture, a tropical climate, full sun to partial shade, and a moist, well-drained, rich soil."
203	2012. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Ivovowo Palm - <i>Dypsis lanceolata</i> . <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pt/go/62579/">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pt/go/62579/</a> [Accessed 20 Dec 2012]	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "Hardiness: USDA Zone 10a: to -1.1 °C (30 °F) USDA Zone 10b: to 1.7 °C (35 °F) USDA Zone 11: above 4.5 °C (40 °F)"
203	2012. PACSOA. Palms: <i>Dypsis lanceolata</i> . PACSOA (Palm and Cycad Society of Australia), <a href="http://www.pacsoa.org.au/palms/Dypsis/lanceolata.html">http://www.pacsoa.org.au/palms/Dypsis/lanceolata.html</a> [Accessed 20 Dec 2012]	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "Lightly shaded, well drained position. Cold sensitive."
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] "endemic to the elevated rain forest of the Comoro Islands, east of Mozambique and northwest of Madagascar, where it grows from elevations of 1000 to 3000 feet."
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? No] "Rare in cultivation..."
301	2007. Randall, R.P.. The introduced flora of Australia and its weed status. CRC for Australian Weed Management, Glen Osmond, Australia	[Naturalized beyond native range? Not in Australia]
301	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Naturalized beyond native range? No evidence]
302	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? No evidence]
303	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No evidence]
304	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Environmental weed? No evidence]
305	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). <i>Palms</i> . 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	2003. Riffle, R.L./Craft, P.. An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No evidence]
402	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Allelopathic? Unknown]
403	1995. Dransfield, J./Beentje, H.. The palms of Madagascar. Royal Botanic Gardens and the International Palm Society, Richmond, UK	[Parasitic? No] <i>Arecaceae</i>

404	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? Unknown]
405	2006. Zona, S.. Cyanogenesis in hearts of palm (Arecaceae). <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	2010. Borowiec, N./Quilici, S./Martin, J./Issimaila, M.A./Chadhoulia, A.C./Youssofoua, M.A./Beaudoin-Ollivier, L./Delvare, G./Reynaud, B.. Increasing distribution and damage to palms by the Neotropical whitefly, <i>Aleurotrachelus atratus</i> (Hemiptera: Aleyro	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens?] "In recent years, the coconut whitefly, <i>Aleurotrachelus atratus</i> Hempel, has been recorded from various islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean. Field surveys in La Re´union, the Seychelles, the Comoros and glasshouses in Paris have allowed us to record this whitefly on 56 palm species, some of which are endemic and/or threatened species. Most of trees showed low infestation levels, except for the coconut palm that is its main host plant. Such a wide host range has facilitated the rapid geographical dissemination of this whitefly." [Pest recorded on many palms, including <i>D. lanceolata</i> ]
407	2006. Zona, S.. Cyanogenesis in hearts of palm (Arecaceae). <i>Tropical Science</i> . 46(3): 180–184.	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No evidence for <i>D. lanceolata</i> ] "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)."
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]
408	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. Cultivated palms of the world. UNSW Press, Sydney.	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No evidence] "...grows in rainforests." [Unlikely given habitat]
409	2003. Riffle, R.L./Craft, P.. An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Partial shade] "It needs abundant and nearly constant moisture, a tropical climate, full sun to partial shade, and a moist, well-drained, rich soil."
409	2012. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Ivovowo Palm - <i>Dypsis lanceolata</i> . <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/62579/">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/62579/</a> [Accessed 20 Dec 2012]	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Partial Shade] "Sun Exposure: Sun to Partial Shade"
410	2011. Jungle Music Palms and Cycads. <i>Dypsis lanceolata</i> . <a href="http://www.junglemusic.net/palms/dypsis-lanceolata.htm">http://www.junglemusic.net/palms/dypsis-lanceolata.htm</a> [Accessed 20 Dec 2012]	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)?] "Soil requirements: This palm likes a rich sandy soil that drains well."
411	2003. Riffle, R.L./Craft, P.. An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] "This palm is a small, mostly clustering species with trunks attaining a maximum height of 20 feet;"
412	1998. World Conservation Monitoring Centre. <i>Dypsis lanceolata</i> . In: IUCN 2012. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2012.2. <a href="http://www.iucnredlist.org">www.iucnredlist.org</a> [Accessed 20 Dec 2012]	[Forms dense thickets? No evidence] "This species is restricted to Grande Comore and Moheli in the Comoro Islands. Information is lacking on the current population status and the species may be more seriously threatened." [Rarity implies lack of community dominance]
412	2003. Riffle, R.L./Craft, P.. An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	[Forms dense thickets? No evidence] "This palm is a small, mostly clustering species..." [Clustering implies an ability to form dense growth]
501	2003. Riffle, R.L./Craft, P.. An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	[Aquatic? No] Terrestrial
502	1995. Dransfield, J./Beentje, H.. The palms of Madagascar. Royal Botanic Gardens and the International Palm Society, Richmond, UK	[Grass? No] Arecaceae
503	1995. Dransfield, J./Beentje, H.. The palms of Madagascar. Royal Botanic Gardens and the International Palm Society, Richmond, UK	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Arecaceae

504	2012. Palmpedia. <i>Dypsis lanceolata</i> . <a href="http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_lanceolata">http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_lanceolata</a> [Accessed 20 Dec 2012]	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "Clustering palm. STEMS 5-6 m high; nodal scars pronounced. LEAVES "somewhat plumose" (Hull); petiole distally 1.5-1.7 cm in diam., reddish pubescent on both surfaces, channelled; rachis 1.8-1.9 m long, in mid leaf 1-1.6 cm wide, keeled, densely scaly or with scattered pale scales; leaflets slightly irregular (interval in mid-leaf 1.5-5 cm), proximal 38-43 x 1-2.7 cm, median 30-48 x 3.5-7 cm, distal 4-24 x 0.7-3.8 cm, main veins 3-5, with very conspicuous thickened margins, with several large (0.5-1 cm long) pale coloured lacinate ramenta on midrib and main veins proximally, and faint minute reddish scales in longitudinal lines on the main and minor veins on the type, but absent in modern collections, acuminate."
601	1998. World Conservation Monitoring Centre. <i>Dypsis lanceolata</i> . In: IUCN 2012. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2012.2. <a href="http://www.iucnredlist.org">www.iucnredlist.org</a> [Accessed 20 Dec 2012]	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Possibly Yes] "This species is restricted to Grande Comore and Moheli in the Comoro Islands. Information is lacking on the current population status and the species may be more seriously threatened."
601	2012. PACSOA. Palms: <i>Dypsis lanceolata</i> . PACSOA (Palm and Cycad Society of Australia), <a href="http://www.pacsoa.org.au/palms/Dypsis/lanceolata.html">http://www.pacsoa.org.au/palms/Dypsis/lanceolata.html</a> [Accessed 20 Dec 2012]	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Possibly Yes] "Conservation Status: Vulnerable"
602	1999. Ludwig, N.. Notes on the Palms of Mayotte, Comoro Islands, Indian Ocean. <i>Pa lms</i> . 43(3): 149-15.	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "In the Majimbini rain forest reservation; I recorded <i>Dypsis lanceolata</i> above 500 m elevation. I did not see any inflorescences or infructescences, but found quite a large number of seedlings under the mature trees. This species could also occur in the forest at Mont Benara."
602	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. Cultivated palms of the world. UNSW Press, Sydney.	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "Fresh seed germinates in 3 to 4 month."
603	2008. Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoako, A.A./Brink, M.. <i>Timbers 1: volume 7 of Plant Resources of Tropical Africa</i> . PROTA, Wageningen, Netherlands	[Hybridizes naturally? Unknown] " <i>Dypsis</i> comprises about 140 species, all endemic to Madagascar except 2 occurring in the Comoros and 1 on Pemba Island." [No information on hybridization mentioned]
604	2003. Rudall, P.J./Abranson, K./Dransfield, J./Baker, W.. Floral anatomy in <i>Dypsis</i> ( <i>Arecaceae</i> – <i>Areceae</i> ): a case of complex synorganization and stamen reduction. <i>Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society</i> . 143: 115–133.	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Unknown] No mention of self-compatibility
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	2003. Rudall, P.J./Abranson, K./Dransfield, J./Baker, W.. Floral anatomy in <i>Dypsis</i> ( <i>Arecaceae</i> – <i>Areceae</i> ): 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 <i>Arecoideae</i> ), 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	2012. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Ivovowo Palm - <i>Dypsis lanceolata</i> . <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/62579/">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/62579/</a> [Accessed 20 Dec 2012]	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Possibly] "Beautiful suckering palm from Madagascar..." [Ability to reproduce by suckers unknown]
607	2012. JD Andersen Nursery. <i>Dypsis lanceolata</i> . <a href="http://d30000260.purehost.com/dypsis_lanceolata.html">http://d30000260.purehost.com/dypsis_lanceolata.html</a> [Accessed 20 Dec 2012]	[Minimum generative time (years)? Unknown] "Growth Rate: Slow" [Probably >3 years]
701	2012. Palmpedia. <i>Dypsis lanceolata</i> . <a href="http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_lanceolata">http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_lanceolata</a> [Accessed 20 Dec 2012]	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No] "FRUIT ellipsoid, 13-17 x 6-10 mm, with rounded apex; endocarp fibrous, with anastomizing fibres. SEED slightly obovoid with obtuse apex, (10-) 13-16 x 5-7 mm, with homogeneous endosperm." [Adapted for consumption and internal dispersal. Lacks means of external attachment]
702	2003. Riffle, R.L./Craft, P.. <i>An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms</i> . Timber Press, Portland, OR.	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "This exceptionally beautiful species resembles <i>D. cadabae</i> but is of smaller stature." [Ornamental]
703	2012. Palmpedia. <i>Dypsis lanceolata</i> . <a href="http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_lanceolata">http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_lanceolata</a> [Accessed 20 Dec 2012]	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No evidence] "FRUIT ellipsoid, 13-17 x 6-10 mm, with rounded apex; endocarp fibrous, with anastomizing fibres. SEED slightly obovoid with obtuse apex, (10-) 13-16 x 5-7 mm, with homogeneous endosperm." [Unlikely. No evidence, and fruits and seeds relatively large]

704	2012. Palmpedia. <i>Dypsis lanceolata</i> . <a href="http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_lanceolata">http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_lanceolata</a> [Accessed 20 Dec 2012]	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] "FRUIT ellipsoid, 13-17 x 6-10 mm, with rounded apex; endocarp fibrous, with anastomizing fibres. SEED slightly obovoid with obtuse apex, (10-) 13-16 x 5-7 mm, with homogeneous endosperm."
705	2012. Palmpedia. <i>Dypsis lanceolata</i> . <a href="http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_lanceolata">http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_lanceolata</a> [Accessed 20 Dec 2012]	[Propagules water dispersed? No] "FRUIT ellipsoid, 13-17 x 6-10 mm, with rounded apex; endocarp fibrous, with anastomizing fibres. SEED slightly obovoid with obtuse apex, (10-) 13-16 x 5-7 mm, with homogeneous endosperm." [Possible, but most likely vectors for dispersal are birds or mammals]
706	2012. Palmpedia. <i>Dypsis lanceolata</i> . <a href="http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_lanceolata">http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_lanceolata</a> [Accessed 20 Dec 2012]	[Propagules bird dispersed? Presumably Yes] "FRUIT ellipsoid, 13-17 x 6-10 mm, with rounded apex; endocarp fibrous, with anastomizing fibres. SEED slightly obovoid with obtuse apex, (10-) 13-16 x 5-7 mm, with homogeneous endosperm. Affinities of this taxon are unclear." [Fleshy-fruited, so potentially consumed or moved by birds and other vertebrates]
707	2012. Palmpedia. <i>Dypsis lanceolata</i> . <a href="http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_lanceolata">http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_lanceolata</a> [Accessed 20 Dec 2012]	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No evidence] "FRUIT ellipsoid, 13-17 x 6-10 mm, with rounded apex; endocarp fibrous, with anastomizing fibres. SEED slightly obovoid with obtuse apex, (10-) 13-16 x 5-7 mm, with homogeneous endosperm. Affinities of this taxon are unclear." [Possible, but unlikely. Adapted for consumption and internal dispersal]
708	2012. Palmpedia. <i>Dypsis lanceolata</i> . <a href="http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_lanceolata">http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_lanceolata</a> [Accessed 20 Dec 2012]	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Presumably Yes. Fleshy-fruited and likely adapted for internal dispersal] "FRUIT ellipsoid, 13-17 x 6-10 mm, with rounded apex; endocarp fibrous, with anastomizing fibres. SEED slightly obovoid with obtuse apex, (10-) 13-16 x 5-7 mm, with homogeneous endosperm."
801	2012. Palmpedia. <i>Dypsis lanceolata</i> . <a href="http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_lanceolata">http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_lanceolata</a> [Accessed 20 Dec 2012]	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m <sup>2</sup> )? Unknown] "INFLORESCENCE branched to 3 orders or more, about 60 cm long; rachis bract (one seen) 4.5 cm long, narrowly triangular; rachillae 13-24 cm long, 1.5-3 mm in diam., glabrous, with distant superficial triads. STAMINATE FLOWERS with sepals 1.2-1.4 x 1.4-1.6 mm; petals connate for 0.5 mm, free for 2.6-2.9 x 1.4-1.6 mm, spreading at full anthesis; stamens 6, uniseriate, filaments 1 (in closed flowers)-3 (in fully open flowers) mm long, narrowly cylindrical, anthers 1.4 x 0.5-0.6 mm; pistillode 1.6-1.7 mm high, 0.4-0.6 mm in diam. PISTILLATE FLOWERS not seen. FRUIT ellipsoid, 13-17 x 6-10 mm, with rounded apex; endocarp fibrous, with anastomizing fibres. SEED slightly obovoid with obtuse apex, (10-) 13-16 x 5-7 mm, with homogeneous endosperm." [Images show large numbers of fruit, but seed numbers and densities unknown]
802	2004. Meerow, A.W.. Palm Seed Germination - BUL274. University of Florida IFAS Ext., Ft. Lauderdale, FL <a href="http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu">http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu</a>	[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>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. lanceolata</i> ]
802	2008. Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. Seed Information Database (SID). Version 7.1. <a href="http://data.kew.org/sid/">http://data.kew.org/sid/</a>	[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	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] No information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this species
804	2012. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Ivovowo Palm - <i>Dypsis lanceolata</i> . <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/62579/">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/62579/</a> [Accessed 20 Dec 2012]	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Unknown] "Beautiful suckering palm from Madagascar..." [Possibly may be able to resprout from suckers]
805	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown]

## **Summary of Risk Traits**

### **High Risk / Undesirable Traits**

- Thrives in 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