Family: ***Araceae***

Taxon: ***Dypsis leptocheilos***

Synonym: *Neodypsis leptocheilos* ***Common Name*** teddy bear palm

Questionaire : current 20090513 **Assessor:** Patti Clifford **Designation:** L(Hawai'i)

Status: Assessor Approved **Data Entry Person:** Patti Clifford **WRA Score -2**

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**	**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)**	**n**
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**	
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	
501	Aquatic	y=5, n=0	n
502	Grass	y=1, n=0	n
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y=1, n=0	n
504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	y=1, n=0	n
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	y=1, n=0	n
602	Produces viable seed	y=1, n=-1	y
603	Hybridizes naturally	y=1, n=-1	
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	n
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	
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	n
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(Hawai'i) **WRA Score** -2

Supporting Data:

101	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence.
201	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. Cultivated palms of the world. UNSW Press, Sydney.	Widely cultivated palm that is thought to be from Madagascar, but no native populations have been located.
201	2008. Riffle, R. L.. Timber Press Pocket Guide to Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	Distribution probably northeastern Madagascar.
202	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. Cultivated palms of the world. UNSW Press, Sydney.	Widely cultivated palm that is thought to be from Madagascar, but no native populations have been located
202	2008. Riffle, R. L.. Timber Press Pocket Guide to Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	Distribution probably northeastern Madagascar.
203	2008. Riffle, R. L.. Timber Press Pocket Guide to Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	USDA Hardiness Zones: 10b-11, marginal in 10a.
204	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. Cultivated palms of the world. UNSW Press, Sydney.	Widely cultivated palm that is thought to be from Madagascar, but no native populations have been located.
204	2008. Riffle, R. L.. Timber Press Pocket Guide to Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	Distribution probably northeastern Madagascar.
205	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. Cultivated palms of the world. UNSW Press, Sydney.	Widely cultivated palm that is thought to be from Madagascar, but no native populations have been located.
301	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence.
302	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	No evidence.
303	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	No evidence.
304	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	No evidence.
305	2002. Svenning, J.C.. Non-native ornamental palms invade a secondary tropical forest in Panama. Palms. 46: 81-86.http://si-pddr.si.edu/dspace/bitstream/10088/1704/1/Svenning_Palms_2002.pdf	No evidence.
305	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Dypsis madagascariensis has spread from cultivation to a small periphery of tropical forest in Panama. Juvenile and adult plants are present.
401	2008. Riffle, R. L.. Timber Press Pocket Guide to Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	No spines, thorns, burrs.
402	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
403	2010. Nickrent, D.. The parasitic plant connection. Department of Plant Biology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale http://www.parasiticplants.siu.edu/index.html	Not parasitic.
404	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
405	2010. National Center for Biotechnology Information. PubMed. U.S. National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez	No evidence.
405	2010. Specialized Information Services, U.S. National Library of Medicine. TOXNET Toxicology Data Network [Online Database]. National Institutes of Health, http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/	No evidence of toxicity.
406	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
407	2010. National Center for Biotechnology Information. PubMed. U.S. National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez	No evidence of allergies or toxicity.

407	2010. Specialized Information Services, U.S. National Library of Medicine. TOXNET Toxicology Data Network [Online Database]. National Institutes of Health, http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/	No evidence of toxicity or allergies.
408	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
409	2008. Riffle, R. L.. Timber Press Pocket Guide to Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	Part shade to sun.
410	2008. Riffle, R. L.. Timber Press Pocket Guide to Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	Tolerates any soil including alkaline media.
411	2008. Riffle, R. L.. Timber Press Pocket Guide to Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	Palm.
412	2008. Riffle, R. L.. Timber Press Pocket Guide to Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	Growth habit: solitary
501	2008. Riffle, R. L.. Timber Press Pocket Guide to Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	Terrestrial - Palm
502	2008. Riffle, R. L.. Timber Press Pocket Guide to Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	Arecaceae.
503	2008. Riffle, R. L.. Timber Press Pocket Guide to Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	Arecaceae
504	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. Cultivated palms of the world. UNSW Press, Sydney.	Palm.
601	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. Cultivated palms of the world. UNSW Press, Sydney.	Widely cultivated palm that is thought to be from Madagascar, but no native populations have been located.
602	2010. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: teddy bear palm, redneck palm Dypsis leptocheilos. Dave's Garden, http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/57591/	Propagate by seed.
603	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
604	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
605	2003. Rudall, P.J./Abranson, K./ Dransfield, J./Baker, W.. Floral anatomy in Dypsis (Arecaceae-Areceae): a case of complex synorganization and stamen reduction. Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society. 143: 115-133.http://www.aseanbiodiversity.info/Abstr	"Although very few observations have been made on pollinators of Dypsis, several factors are indicative of animal pollination, probably by small insects. For example, reduction in stamen number rarely occurs in wind-pollinated taxa and may be related to specialist animal pollination. The small flower size may indicate beetle, thrips or fly pollination. In most Dypsis species, both male and female flowers possess septal nectaries; however, in a few species septal nectaries are either not visible or absent and in these cases the pollinator attractant is unknown." [genus description]
606	2010. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: teddy bear palm, redneck palm Dypsis leptocheilos. Dave's Garden, http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/57591/	Propagation method: from seed
607	2008. Riffle, R. L.. Timber Press Pocket Guide to Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	Growth rate: medium
701	2008. Riffle, R. L.. Timber Press Pocket Guide to Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	Fruit ovoid 1 inch (2.5 cm) diameter. [large fruit]
702	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. Cultivated palms of the world. UNSW Press, Sydney.	Widely cultivated palm that is thought to be from Madagascar, but no native populations have been located.
703	2008. Riffle, R. L.. Timber Press Pocket Guide to Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	Unlikely. Fruit ovoid 1 inch (2.5 cm) diameter.
704	2008. Riffle, R. L.. Timber Press Pocket Guide to Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	Fruit ovoid, 1 inch (2.5 cm) diameter. [no adaptation for wind dispersal]
705	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
706	2008. Riffle, R. L.. Timber Press Pocket Guide to Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	Fruit ovoid, 1 inch (2.5 cm) diameter; orange to brown when ripe.
707	2008. Riffle, R. L.. Timber Press Pocket Guide to Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	Fruit ovoid, 1 inch (2.5 cm) diameter. [no means of attachment].

708	2008. Riffle, R. L.. Timber Press Pocket Guide to Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	Fruit ovoid; orange to brown when ripe.
801	2008. Riffle, R. L.. Timber Press Pocket Guide to Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	Probably not. Fruit 1 inch (2.5 cm) long.
802	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
803	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
804	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
805	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.