

**Family:** *Arecaceae*

**Taxon:** *Dypsis pembana*

**Synonym:** *Chrysalidocarpus pемbanus* H.E. Moore

**Common Name:** pemba palm  
Mpapindi

**Questionnaire :** current 20090513  
**Status:** Assessor Approved

**Assessor:** Chuck Chimera  
**Data Entry Person:** Chuck Chimera

**Designation:** L

**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	n
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	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	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. Cultivated palms of the world. UNSW Press, Sydney.	[Is the species highly domesticated? No evidence]
102	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	2012. PACSOA. Palms: <i>Dypsis pembana</i> . Palm and Cycad Society of Australia, <a href="http://www.pacsoa.org.au/palms/Dypsis/pembana.html">http://www.pacsoa.org.au/palms/Dypsis/pembana.html</a> [Accessed 26 Dec 2012]	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 2-High] "Distribution & Habitat: Found only in rainforest on Pemba, a small island off the coast of Tanzania in eastern Africa."
202	2012. PACSOA. Palms: <i>Dypsis pembana</i> . Palm and Cycad Society of Australia, <a href="http://www.pacsoa.org.au/palms/Dypsis/pembana.html">http://www.pacsoa.org.au/palms/Dypsis/pembana.html</a> [Accessed 26 Dec 2012]	[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] "The species does not tolerate cold and is adaptable to only to zones 10b and 11."
203	2012. Dave's Gardern. PlantFiles: Pemba Palm - <i>Dypsis pembana</i> . <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/67308/">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/67308/</a> [Accessed 26 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. Palmpedia. <i>Dypsis pembana</i> . <a href="http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_pembana">http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_pembana</a> [Accessed 26 Dec 2012]	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "Endemic to Tanzania: Pemba. Moist lowland forest, littoral forest; alt. 1-50 m."
204	2012. Palmpedia. <i>Dypsis pembana</i> . <a href="http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_pembana">http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_pembana</a> [Accessed 26 Dec 2012]	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "Endemic to Tanzania: Pemba. Moist lowland forest, littoral forest; alt. 1-50 m."
205	2012. PACSOA. Palms: <i>Dypsis pembana</i> . Palm and Cycad Society of Australia, <a href="http://www.pacsoa.org.au/palms/Dypsis/pembana.html">http://www.pacsoa.org.au/palms/Dypsis/pembana.html</a> [Accessed 26 Dec 2012]	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? No] "Not often seen in cultivation, but should be."
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]
301	2012. Wagner, W.L./Herbst, D.R./Khan, N./Flynn, T.. Hawaiian Vascular Plant Updates: A Supplement to the Manual of the Flowering Plants of Hawai'i & Hawai'i's Ferns & Fern Allies. <a href="http://botany.si.edu/pacificislandbiodiversity/hawaiianflora/supplement.htm">http://botany.si.edu/pacificislandbiodiversity/hawaiianflora/supplement.htm</a>	[Naturalized beyond native range? No evidence] No <i>Dypsis</i> species currently naturalized in Hawaiian Islands
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	2012. Palmpedia. <i>Dypsis pembana</i> . <a href="http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_pembana">http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_pembana</a> [Accessed 26 Dec 2012]	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Clustering palm. STEMS 4-12 m high, 6-15 cm in diam.; internodes to 24 cm long, pale brown to green, strongly ringed with leaf scars. LEAVES about 10 in the crown, arching, arranged in $\pm$ 3 ranks; sheath 50-60 cm long, waxy green, sparsely tomentose when young; rachis to m long, in mid-leaf to 1.5 cm wide; leaflets 40-50 on each side of the rachis, regular, arching, the leaflets on opposite sides of the rachis at an angle of about 90° with each other, dark green adaxially, abaxially waxy, the proximal 70-76 x 1.3-2.8 cm, median 46-74 x 3-3.9 cm (interval 4-5 cm), distal 14.45 x 1.4-2.4 cm, main vein 1, with 2 marginal veins, midrib prominent adaxially, apices acuminate or attenuate, abaxially with a dense cover of minute waxy scales, with small shining brown scales on all the veins, with one or a few irregularly spaced large bifid ramenta with brown centres and lacinate margins on the midrib."
402	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Allelopathic? Unknown]
403	2012. Tropicos.org. Tropicos [Online Database]. Missouri Botanical Garden, <a href="http://www.tropicos.org/">http://www.tropicos.org/</a>	[Parasitic? No] Arecaceae
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	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? Unknown]
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. pembana</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	2003. Riffle, R.L./Craft, P.. An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No evidence] "It grows in a single lowland rain forest." [Unlikely given habitat]
409	2011. Jungle Music Palms and Cycads. <i>Dypsis pembana</i> . <a href="http://www.junglemusic.net/palms/dypsis-pembana.htm">http://www.junglemusic.net/palms/dypsis-pembana.htm</a> [Accessed 26 Dec 2012]	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Possibly No] "Sun Requirements: Full Sun in coastal areas"
409	2012. Dave's Gardern. PlantFiles: Pemba Palm - <i>Dypsis pembana</i> . <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/67308/">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/67308/</a> [Accessed 26 Dec 2012]	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Possibly Yes] "Sun Exposure: Sun to Partial Shade Light Shade"
409	2012. PACSOA. Palms: <i>Dypsis pembana</i> . Palm and Cycad Society of Australia, <a href="http://www.pacsoa.org.au/palms/Dypsis/pembana.html">http://www.pacsoa.org.au/palms/Dypsis/pembana.html</a> [Accessed 26 Dec 2012]	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Possibly No] "Sunny, moist, but well drained position in the tropics or sub-tropics."
410	2003. Riffle, R.L./Craft, P.. An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)? No] "It needs abundant and nearly constant moisture and a rich but well-draining soil."
411	2012. PACSOA. Palms: <i>Dypsis pembana</i> . Palm and Cycad Society of Australia, <a href="http://www.pacsoa.org.au/palms/Dypsis/pembana.html">http://www.pacsoa.org.au/palms/Dypsis/pembana.html</a> [Accessed 26 Dec 2012]	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] "An attractive, medium sized, clustering palm to about 12m tall, with slender, smooth, strongly ringed trunks."
412	2003. Riffle, R.L./Craft, P.. An Encyclopedia of Cultivated Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	[Forms dense thickets? No evidence from native range] "...a rare clustering species endemic to the island of Pemba off the coast of Africa." [Clustering, but rare, so unlikely to form thickets]

501	2012. Palmpedia. <i>Dypsis pambana</i> . <a href="http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_pambana">http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_pambana</a> [Accessed 26 Dec 2012]	[Aquatic? No] "Moist lowland forest, littoral forest; alt. 1-50 m."
502	2012. Tropicos.org. Tropicos [Online Database]. Missouri Botanical Garden, <a href="http://www.tropicos.org/">http://www.tropicos.org/</a>	[Grass? No] Arecaceae
503	2012. Tropicos.org. Tropicos [Online Database]. Missouri Botanical Garden, <a href="http://www.tropicos.org/">http://www.tropicos.org/</a>	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Arecaceae
504	2012. PACSOA. Palms: <i>Dypsis pambana</i> . Palm and Cycad Society of Australia, <a href="http://www.pacsoa.org.au/palms/Dypsis/pambana.html">http://www.pacsoa.org.au/palms/Dypsis/pambana.html</a> [Accessed 26 Dec 2012]	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "An attractive, medium sized, clustering palm to about 12m tall, with slender, smooth, strongly ringed trunks."
601	2009. Eastern Arc Mountains & Coastal Forests CEPF Plant Assessment Project. <i>Dypsis pambana</i> . In: IUCN 2012. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2012.2. <a href="http://www.iucnredlist.org">www.iucnredlist.org</a> [Accessed 26 December 2012]	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] "Although not large, the population appears to be stable at present. It comprises three subpopulations with one being larger than the other two. " ... "There are no major threat to the species at present, but expanding tourist infrastructure could pose a problem in the future. It is occasionally used as poles (e.g., for football goal posts). " [Rare but stable population]
601	2012. Beck, C.. Growing <i>Dypsis pambana</i> in Palm Beach County. Palm Beach Palm & Cycad Society, <a href="http://www.palmbeachpalmycadsociety.com/palms/documents/DypsisPambana.pdf">http://www.palmbeachpalmycadsociety.com/palms/documents/DypsisPambana.pdf</a> [Accessed 26 Dec 2012]	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Possibly Yes] "D. <i>pambana</i> is endemic to Pemba Island which is located just off mainland Africa. It grows in low elevation moist forests. This palm has a vulnerable conservation status with only 3,000 specimens in the wild within a single forest."
602	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. Cultivated palms of the world. UNSW Press, Sydney.	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "The ripened fruit is dark red and fresh seed germinates in 3 to 4 months, but is difficult to obtain."
602	2012. Dave's Gardern. PlantFiles: Pemba Palm - <i>Dypsis pambana</i> . <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/67308/">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/67308/</a> [Accessed 26 Dec 2012]	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "Propagation Methods: From seed; germinate in vitro in gelatin, agar or other medium"
603	2008. Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoako, A.A./Brink, M.. Timbers 1: volume 7 of Plant Resources of Tropical Africa. 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> (Arecaceae–Areceae): a case of complex synorganization and stamen reduction. Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society. 143: 115–133.	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Unknown] No mention of self-compatibility
605	1994. Zomlefer, W.B. Guide to Flowering Plant Families. 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> (Arecaceae–Areceae): a case of complex synorganization and stamen reduction. Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society. 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."
605	2012. Palmpedia. <i>Dypsis pambana</i> . <a href="http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_pambana">http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_pambana</a> [Accessed 26 Dec 2012]	[Requires specialist pollinators? Floral morphology suggests no] "INFLORESCENCE interfoliar, branched to 3 4 orders with spreading branches, lengthening in fruit by some 40%; peduncle c. 60 cm long, stout, ± flattened, densely reddish tomentose, distally curving through 90°; prophyll > 30 cm, about 5 cm wide, glabrous, dull waxy; peduncular bract 30-55 cm long, splitting over its length, rusty pubescent or glabrous and waxy, beaked for 2-3 cm, deciduous; first order branches slightly reddish-pubescent but glabrescent, with up to 15 second order branches; rachillae glabrous, 11-19 cm long, 1-2 mm in diam.; triads distant; rachilla bract 0.5-0.7 mm, obtuse to acute. STAMINATE FLOWERS only known from buds, with sepals 1.3-1.6 x 1.4-1.8 mm, concave, proximally gibbous, keeled, ciliolate; petals 2.3- x 1.5 1.8 mm; stamens 6, slightly biseriate, offset 0.2 mm, the filaments 1.4-1.5 mm and thin cylindrical, the anthers 1.3-1.5 x 0.4-0.7 mm; pistillode columnar, 1.8-2.8 x 0.6 mm. PISTILLATE FLOWERS unknown at anthesis, the petals in fruit 2-2.6 mm long."

606	2011. Jungle Music Palms and Cycads. <i>Dypsis pembana</i> . <a href="http://www.junglemusic.net/palms/dypsis-pembana.htm">http://www.junglemusic.net/palms/dypsis-pembana.htm</a> [Accessed 26 Dec 2012]	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Possibly] "Suckering/Solitary: Suckering (multiple trunks)."
607	2012. National Tropical Plants. Pemba Palm ( <i>Dypsis pembana</i> ). <a href="http://www.nationaltropicals.com.au/media/PDF/Pemba-Palm.pdf">www.nationaltropicals.com.au/media/PDF/Pemba-Palm.pdf</a> [Accessed 26 Dec 2012]	[Minimum generative time (years)? Unknown] "The Pemba Palm is a fast growing palm from Pemba, a small island of the coast of Africa."
701	2012. Palmpedia. <i>Dypsis pembana</i> . <a href="http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_pembana">http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_pembana</a> [Accessed 26 Dec 2012]	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No] "FRUIT dark red, oblong-ovoid, 12-15 x 5-7 mm; endocarp fibrous, the fibres anastomosing. SEED 10.5-11 x 5-5.5 mm" [No evidence. Adapted for consumption and internal dispersal. Lacks means of external attachment]
702	1996. Lovett, J.C./Ruffo, C.K./Gereau, R.E.. Field guide to the moist forest trees of Tanzania. The Society for Environmental Exploration and the University of Dar es Salaam, UK & Tanzania	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "Uses: The tree is used for ornamental planting and building construction."
702	2001. Ellison, D./Ellison, A.. Cultivated palms of the world. UNSW Press, Sydney.	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] Ornamental
703	2012. Palmpedia. <i>Dypsis pembana</i> . <a href="http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_pembana">http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_pembana</a> [Accessed 26 Dec 2012]	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No evidence] "FRUIT dark red, oblong-ovoid, 12-15 x 5-7 mm; endocarp fibrous, the fibres anastomosing. SEED 10.5-11 x 5-5.5 mm" [Unlikely. No evidence, and fruits and seeds relatively large]
704	2012. Palmpedia. <i>Dypsis pembana</i> . <a href="http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_pembana">http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_pembana</a> [Accessed 26 Dec 2012]	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] "FRUIT dark red, oblong-ovoid, 12-15 x 5-7 mm; endocarp fibrous, the fibres anastomosing. SEED 10.5-11 x 5-5.5 mm; endosperm homogeneous."
705	2009. Eastern Arc Mountains & Coastal Forests CEPF Plant Assessment Project. <i>Dypsis pembana</i> . In: IUCN 2012. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2012.2. <a href="http://www.iucnredlist.org">www.iucnredlist.org</a> [Accessed 26 December 2012]	[Propagules water dispersed? No evidence] "Grows in moist evergreen coastal forest." [An island species, but fruit morphology suggests animal dispersal]
705	2012. Palmpedia. <i>Dypsis pembana</i> . <a href="http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_pembana">http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_pembana</a> [Accessed 26 Dec 2012]	[Propagules water dispersed? No evidence] "A curious 'outlier' of the genus, only known from Pemba Island, just off the African mainland, from which it takes its name." [An island species, but fruit morphology suggests animal dispersal. Not found on other islands, or mainland, so unlikely to be dispersed by seawater]
706	2012. Palmpedia. <i>Dypsis pembana</i> . <a href="http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_pembana">http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_pembana</a> [Accessed 26 Dec 2012]	[Propagules bird dispersed? Presumably Yes] "FRUIT dark red, oblong-ovoid, 12-15 x 5-7 mm; endocarp fibrous, the fibres anastomosing." [Fleshy-fruited. Presumably adapted for bird or other vertebrate dispersal]
707	1996. Lovett, J.C./Ruffo, C.K./Gereau, R.E.. Field guide to the moist forest trees of Tanzania. The Society for Environmental Exploration and the University of Dar es Salaam, UK & Tanzania	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No evidence] "Fruit: Oblong ovoid. Waxy red. 1.4 - 1.5 x 0.7 cm." [Possible, but unlikely. Adapted for consumption and internal dispersal]
708	2012. Palmpedia. <i>Dypsis pembana</i> . <a href="http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_pembana">http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_pembana</a> [Accessed 26 Dec 2012]	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Presumably Yes] "FRUIT dark red, oblong-ovoid, 12-15 x 5-7 mm; endocarp fibrous, the fibres anastomosing." [Fleshy-fruited. Presumably adapted for bird or other vertebrate dispersal]
801	2012. Palmpedia. <i>Dypsis pembana</i> . <a href="http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_pembana">http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Dypsis_pembana</a> [Accessed 26 Dec 2012]	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m <sup>2</sup> )? Unknown] "Clustering palm. STEMS 4-12 m high, 6-15 cm in diam.; internodes to 24 cm long, pale brown to green, strongly ringed with leafscars." ... "INFLORESCENCE interfoliar, branched to 3-4 orders with spreading branches, lengthening in fruit by some 40%" ... "FRUIT dark red, oblong-ovoid, 12-15 x 5-7 mm; endocarp fibrous, the fibres anastomosing. SEED 10.5-11 x 5-5.5 mm; endosperm homogeneous." [Images show large numbers of fruit, but seed numbers and densities unknown]
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, 2 months at 30°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	2011. Jungle Music Palms and Cycads. <i>Dypsis pembana</i> . <a href="http://www.junglemusic.net/palms/dypsis-pembana.htm">http://www.junglemusic.net/palms/dypsis-pembana.htm</a> [Accessed 26 Dec 2012]	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Unknown] "Suckering/Solitary: Suckering (multiple trunks)."



## **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
- 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