

Taxon: Hypocalymma robustum (Endl.) Lindl.

Family: Myrtaceae

Common Name(s): Swan River myrtle

Synonym(s): Leptospermum robustum Endl.

Assessor: Chuck Chimera

Status: Assessor Approved

End Date: 9 Jul 2020

WRA Score: -3.0

Designation: L

Rating: Low Risk

Keywords: Shrub, Ornamental, Cut Flower, Outcrossing, Resprouter

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)	Intermediate
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	n
205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	y=-2, ?=-1, n=0	?
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		
403	Parasitic	y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals		
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		
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y=1, n=0	y

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
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	y
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y=1, n=-1	n
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	n
607	Minimum generative time (years)		
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		
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	n
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)		
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y=1, n=-1	n
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)		
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	y=1, n=-1	y
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
	Strid, A., & Keighery, G. J. (2002). A taxonomic review of the genus <i>Hypocalymma</i> (Myrtaceae). <i>Nordic Journal of Botany</i> , 22(5), 535-572	[No evidence] "This species is grown commercially for its cut flowers and was first introduced into cultivation in England in 1843. It is a very distinctive species probably related to <i>H. angustifolium</i> ."

102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2020). Personal Communication	NA

103	Does the species have weedy races?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2020). 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"	Intermediate
	Source(s)	Notes
	Strid, A., & Keighery, G. J. (2002). A taxonomic review of the genus <i>Hypocalymma</i> (Myrtaceae). <i>Nordic Journal of Botany</i> , 22(5), 535-572	"Distribution and habitat. Occurs from Moore River inland to Northam and south to Walpole (Fig. 4), in sand on the coastal plain and on lateritic gravel in jarrah forest on the Darling Scarp."
	Western Australian Herbarium (1998–2020). FloraBase—the Western Australian Flora. Department of Parks and Wildlife. https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/ . [Accessed 8 Jul 2020]	"Naturalised Status: Native to Western Australia"

202	Quality of climate match data	High
	Source(s)	Notes
	Western Australian Herbarium (1998–2020). FloraBase—the Western Australian Flora. Department of Parks and Wildlife. https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/ . [Accessed 8 Jul 2020]	

Qsn #	Question	Answer
203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Gardening With Angus. (2020). Xanthostemon chrysanthus – Golden Penda. https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au . [Accessed 9 Jul 2020]	"Beautiful when flowering but can be less hardy in humid climates, preferring Mediterranean climates of dry summer and wet winter."
	Australian Native Plant Society. (2020). Hypocalymma robustum. http://anpsa.org.au/h-rob.html . [Accessed 9 Jul 2020]	"It has been successfully cultivated in Mediterranean-type climates (dry summer, wet winter) but is not reliable in summer rainfall areas. The plant requires well drained conditions in full sun or dappled shade and it is tolerant of at least moderate frost."

204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Gardening With Angus. (2020). Xanthostemon chrysanthus – Golden Penda. https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au . [Accessed 8 Jul 2020]	"Climate Zone: Warm temperate, Mediterranean"
	Strid, A., & Keighery, G. J. (2002). A taxonomic review of the genus Hypocalymma (Myrtaceae). <i>Nordic Journal of Botany</i> , 22(5), 535-572	"Occurs from Moore River inland to Northam and south to Walpole (Fig. 4), in sand on the coastal plain and on lateritic gravel in jarrah forest on the Darling Scarp."
	Randall, R.P. (2017). <i>A Global Compendium of Weeds</i> . 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence

205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	?
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian Native Plant Society. (2020). Hypocalymma robustum. http://anpsa.org.au/h-rob.html . [Accessed 9 Jul 2020]	"H.angustifolium and H.cordifolium are the best known members of the genus and are widely cultivated. H.robustum is also reasonably well known but is less adaptable to cultivation so not seen as often." [Cultivated infrequently, at least in Australia]

301	Naturalized beyond native range	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Imada, C. (2019). <i>Hawaiian Naturalized Vascular Plants Checklist</i> (February 2019 update). Bishop Museum Technical Report 69. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI	No evidence
	Randall, R.P. (2017). <i>A Global Compendium of Weeds</i> . 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence

302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. (2017). <i>A Global Compendium of Weeds</i> . 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence

Qsn #	Question	Answer
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence
304	Environmental weed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence
305	Congeneric weed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Strid, A., & Keighery, G. J. (2002). A taxonomic review of the genus <i>Hypocalymma</i> (Myrtaceae). <i>Nordic Journal of Botany</i> , 22(5), 535-572	[No evidence] "Erect multistemmed shrublet, 50-120 cm tall, glabrous throughout. Twigs irregularly angled, reddish-brown. Leaves, +/- patent, linear to narrowly oblong, 14-25 x 1.2-2.5 mm long, flat, glandular-punctate."
402	Allelopathic	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2020). Personal Communication	Unknown. No evidence found
403	Parasitic	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Strid, A., & Keighery, G. J. (2002). A taxonomic review of the genus <i>Hypocalymma</i> (Myrtaceae). <i>Nordic Journal of Botany</i> , 22(5), 535-572	"Erect multistemmed shrublet, 50-120 cm tall, glabrous throughout." [Myrtaceae. No evidence]
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Jones, A. S., Lamont, B. B., Fairbanks, M. M., & Rafferty, C. M. (2003). Kangaroos avoid eating seedlings with or near others with volatile essential oils. <i>Journal of Chemical Ecology</i> , 29(12), 2621-2635	[Palatable to kangaroos, and possibly other browsing animals] " <i>Hypocalymma robustum</i> and <i>H. angustifolium</i> (Myrtaceae) appear palatable but produce essential oils."
405	Toxic to animals	n

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	Notes
	Quattrocchi, U. 2012. CRC World Dictionary of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants: Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	No evidence
	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
	Zauza, E. A., Alfenas, A. C., Old, K., Couto, M. M., Graça, R. N., & Maffia, L. A. (2010). Myrtaceae species resistance to rust caused by <i>Puccinia psidii</i> . <i>Australasian Plant Pathology</i> , 39(5), 406-411	"Table 3. Ranking of resistance of Myrtaceae species not belonging to the eucalypt or melaleuca clades" <i>Hypocalymma robustum</i> - Frequency of resistant plants (%) = 88] [Unlikely to be a significant host of <i>Puccinia psidii</i> , which is present and widespread on a number of other species in the Hawaiian Islands]

407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Quattrocchi, U. 2012. CRC World Dictionary of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants: Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	No evidence
	Wagstaff, D.J. 2008. International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	No evidence

408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Strid, A., & Keighery, G. J. (2002). A taxonomic review of the genus <i>Hypocalymma</i> (Myrtaceae). <i>Nordic Journal of Botany</i> , 22(5), 535-572	" <i>H. robustum</i> re-sprouts after fires from a lignotuber and is apparently very long lived." [Unknown. Capable of burning and recovering from fire]

409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Gardening With Angus. (2020). <i>Xanthostemon chrysanthus</i> – Golden Penda. https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au . [Accessed 9 Jul 2020]	"Needs well drained soil in full sun or dappled shade and it is tolerant of moderate frost." ... "Light:Sunny, Light shade"
	Australian Native Plant Society. (2020). <i>Hypocalymma robustum</i> . http://anpsa.org.au/h-rob.html . [Accessed 9 Jul 2020]	"The plant requires well drained conditions in full sun or dappled shade and it is tolerant of at least moderate frost."
	WRA Specialist. (2020). Personal Communication	Grows in full sun to light shade. Dense shade might inhibit ability to establish or spread under intact forest

Qsn #	Question	Answer
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Western Australian Herbarium (1998–2020). FloraBase—the Western Australian Flora. Department of Parks and Wildlife. https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/ . [Accessed 8 Jul 2020]	"Gravelly lateritic soils, sandy soils."
	Strid, A., & Keighery, G. J. (2002). A taxonomic review of the genus <i>Hypocalymma</i> (Myrtaceae). <i>Nordic Journal of Botany</i> , 22(5), 535-572	"Occurs from Moore River inland to Northam and south to Walpole (Fig. 4), in sand on the coastal plain and on lateritic gravel in jarrah forest on the Darling Scarp."
	Gardening With Angus. (2020). <i>Xanthostemon chrysanthus</i> – Golden Penda. https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au. [Accessed 8 Jul 2020]	"Ph Level: Acid, Neutral, Alkaline Soil Type: Sandy, Loamy, Sandy loam, Clay loam, Potting mix"
	Australian Wildflower Seeds. (2020). Swan Peach Myrtle. https://wildseedaustralia.com.au/cultivation-notes/swan-peach-myrtle/ . [Accessed 9 Jul 2020]	"Soil: Any well drained soil types including limestone."

411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Strid, A., & Keighery, G. J. (2002). A taxonomic review of the genus <i>Hypocalymma</i> (Myrtaceae). <i>Nordic Journal of Botany</i> , 22(5), 535-572	"Erect multistemmed shrublet, 50-120 cm tall, glabrous throughout."

412	Forms dense thickets	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Strid, A., & Keighery, G. J. (2002). A taxonomic review of the genus <i>Hypocalymma</i> (Myrtaceae). <i>Nordic Journal of Botany</i> , 22(5), 535-572	"Distribution and habitat. Occurs from Moore River inland to Northam and south to Walpole (Fig. 4), in sand on the coastal plain and on lateritic gravel in jarrah forest on the Darling Scarp." [No evidence]

501	Aquatic	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Strid, A., & Keighery, G. J. (2002). A taxonomic review of the genus <i>Hypocalymma</i> (Myrtaceae). <i>Nordic Journal of Botany</i> , 22(5), 535-572	[Terrestrial] "Erect multistemmed shrublet, 50-120 cm tall, glabrous throughout." ... "Occurs from Moore River inland to Northam and south to Walpole (Fig. 4), in sand on the coastal plain and on lateritic gravel in jarrah forest on the Darling Scarp."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
502	Grass	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	USDA, Agricultural Research Service, National Plant Germplasm System. (2020). Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN-Taxonomy). National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/ . [Accessed 9 Jul 2020]	Family: Myrtaceae Subfamily: Myrtoideae Tribe: Chamelaucieae

503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	USDA, Agricultural Research Service, National Plant Germplasm System. (2020). Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN-Taxonomy). National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/ . [Accessed 9 Jul 2020]	Family: Myrtaceae Subfamily: Myrtoideae Tribe: Chamelaucieae

504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Strid, A., & Keighery, G. J. (2002). A taxonomic review of the genus <i>Hypocalymma</i> (Myrtaceae). <i>Nordic Journal of Botany</i> , 22(5), 535-572	"Erect multistemmed shrublet, 50-120 cm tall, glabrous throughout."

601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Western Australian Herbarium (1998–2020). FloraBase—the Western Australian Flora. Department of Parks and Wildlife. https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/ . [Accessed 8 Jul 2020]	"Conservation Code: Not threatened"
	Strid, A., & Keighery, G. J. (2002). A taxonomic review of the genus <i>Hypocalymma</i> (Myrtaceae). <i>Nordic Journal of Botany</i> , 22(5), 535-572	"Conservation status. Widespread and well conserved."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
602	Produces viable seed	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian Native Plant Society. (2020). <i>Hypocalymma robustum</i> . http://anpsa.org.au/h-rob.html . [Accessed 9 Jul 2020]	"Propagation can be carried out from seed and, based on experience with the related <i>H.angustifolium</i> , improved germination may be achieved using smoked water."
	Sweedman, L. & Merritt, D. 2006. Australian seeds: a guide to their collection, identification and biology. Csiro Publishing, Collingwood, Australia	<i>Hypocalymma robustum</i> M Mean time to germinate = 52 Q Quickest time to germinate = 2 L Longest time to germinate = 121 T Times sown = 21 R Recommended pre-treatment.= SMK - Soak in smoke water at 1:10, 1:100 or 1:1000 dilution for 24 hours

603	Hybridizes naturally	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Strid, A., & Keighery, G. J. (2002). A taxonomic review of the genus <i>Hypocalymma</i> (Myrtaceae). <i>Nordic Journal of Botany</i> , 22(5), 535-572	"Rare hybrids are recorded between this species and <i>H. robustum</i> (Keighery 13447, PERTH) and <i>H. ericifolium</i> (Keighery 140 17, PERTH). These represent the only known records of naturally occurring hybrids in the genus. Since most species of <i>Hypocalymma</i> do not co-occur in nature, this rarity is perhaps not surprising."

604	Self-compatible or apomictic	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Strid, A., & Keighery, G. J. (2002). A taxonomic review of the genus <i>Hypocalymma</i> (Myrtaceae). <i>Nordic Journal of Botany</i> , 22(5), 535-572	[Most species in genus, including <i>Hypocalymma robustum</i> , are described as strongly outbreeding] " <i>H. serrulatum</i> ... This species is self fertile and is self pollinated by the stamens closing around the style, unlike other taxa where they spread widely. This breeding system is unique to this taxon, all other taxa are strongly outbreeding."

605	Requires specialist pollinators	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Gardening With Angus. (2020). <i>Xanthostemon chrysanthus</i> – Golden Penda. https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au . [Accessed 9 Jul 2020]	"Attracts Wildlife: Butterflies, Other insects"
	Strid, A., & Keighery, G. J. (2002). A taxonomic review of the genus <i>Hypocalymma</i> (Myrtaceae). <i>Nordic Journal of Botany</i> , 22(5), 535-572	"Calyx lobes suborbicular, c. 2 mm, pale pinkish, +/- scarious prominently glandular-punctate in centre. Petals broadly obovate, 4.5-5.5 mm, pink. Stamens 35-60, equalling petals; filaments shortly connate at base, pink." [Floral structure not specialized]
	Western Australian Herbarium (1998–2020). FloraBase—the Western Australian Flora. Department of Parks and Wildlife. https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/ . [Accessed 9 Jul 2020]	"Entomophilous, or ornithophilous."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Rye, B. L., Wilson, P. G., & Keighery, G. J. (2013). A revision of the species of <i>Hypocalymma</i> (Myrtaceae: Chamelaucieae) with smooth or colliculate seeds. <i>Nuytsia</i> , 23, 283-312	"Solitary native bees, mostly <i>Leioproctus</i> species, have been recorded visiting <i>Hypocalymma</i> flowers, as has the European Honey-bee, <i>Apis mellifera</i> (Houston 2000). Other insect visitors may also play a role in pollination and there are also limited records of honeyeaters and the Honey Possum, <i>Tarsipes rostratus</i> , visiting <i>Hypocalymma</i> species (Brown et al. 1997)."

606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Gardening With Angus. (2020). <i>Xanthostemon chrysanthus</i> – Golden Penda. https://www.gardeningwithangus.com.au . [Accessed 9 Jul 2020]	"Propagation Method: Seed, Softwood cutting, Semihardwood cutting" [No evidence]

607	Minimum generative time (years)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian Wildflower Seeds. (2020). Swan Peach Myrtle. https://wildseedaustralia.com.au/cultivation-notes/swan-peach-myrtle/ . [Accessed 9 Jul 2020]	[Unknown] "Flowers: Flowers profusely in late Winter and Spring with deep pink to mauve blossoms, often flecked with mauve and tipped with gold, cluster around stems forming dense sprays up to 45cm (18") long by about 10 mm across, with an attractive scent."

701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Strid, A., & Keighery, G. J. (2002). A taxonomic review of the genus <i>Hypocalymma</i> (Myrtaceae). <i>Nordic Journal of Botany</i> , 22(5), 535-572	"Fruit a small woody capsule. Seeds (when known) oblong, somewhat curved, with a large spongy lateral hilum." [No evidence. No means of external attachment]

702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian Native Plant Society. (2020). <i>Hypocalymma robustum</i> . http://anpsa.org.au/h-rob.html . [Accessed 9 Jul 2020]	"This species is a very desirable plant for cultivation because of its spectacular flowering display and compact size. It has been successfully cultivated in Mediterranean-type climates (dry summer, wet winter) but is not reliable in summer rainfall areas."

703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian Wildflower Seeds. (2020). Swan Peach Myrtle. https://wildseedaustralia.com.au/cultivation-notes/swan-peach-myrtle/ . [Accessed]	"Excellent in open gardens, pots or tubs or as cut flowers." [Seeds could possibly be dispersed cut flowers, although no evidence of this have been found]

704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	n
	Source(s)	Notes

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Terrestrial Ecology Research Group. (2012). Critical success factors for Swan Coastal Plain Bushland restoration: Report to the Fiona Stanley Hospital Project, Western Australian Department of Health	"Appendix 1: List of Plant species and species codes used throughout this document, and plant traits relevant to establishment in restoration sites." [<i>Hypocalymma robustum</i> classified as having seeds that are barochorous; i.e. having no specific adaptation for seed dispersal]

705	Propagules water dispersed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Strid, A., & Keighery, G. J. (2002). A taxonomic review of the genus <i>Hypocalymma</i> (Myrtaceae). <i>Nordic Journal of Botany</i> , 22(5), 535-572	"Occurs from Moore River inland to Northam and south to Walpole (Fig. 4), in sand on the coastal plain and on lateritic gravel in jarrah forest on the Darling Scarp." [Buoyancy of seeds unknown, but not a riparian species. Water may secondarily disperse seeds, but no obvious adaptations or ecological requirements that suggest water plays an important role in dispersal]

706	Propagules bird dispersed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Strid, A., & Keighery, G. J. (2002). A taxonomic review of the genus <i>Hypocalymma</i> (Myrtaceae). <i>Nordic Journal of Botany</i> , 22(5), 535-572	"Fruit a small woody capsule. Seeds (when known) oblong, somewhat curved, with a large spongy lateral hilum." [No evidence]
	Rye, B. L., Wilson, P. G., & Keighery, G. J. (2013). A revision of the species of <i>Hypocalymma</i> (Myrtaceae: Chamelaucieae) with smooth or colliculate seeds. <i>Nuytsia</i> , 23, 283-312	"We are currently unsure how important ants are in the dispersal of <i>Hypocalymma</i> seeds and whether the seeds have a genuine reward for ants or just mimic the myrmecochorous seeds of genera with true elaiosomes (see Rye & Trudgen 2008). However, we do have direct evidence of myrmecochory in <i>Hypocalymma</i> . During the summer of 1986, one of us (GJK) observed workers of the ant species <i>Iridomyrmex purpureus</i> collecting fallen seeds of <i>H. myrtifolium</i> on Bluff Knoll. Ants have also been observed collecting seeds of <i>H. ericifolium</i> Benth. at Harvey."

707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Rye, B. L., Wilson, P. G., & Keighery, G. J. (2013). A revision of the species of <i>Hypocalymma</i> (Myrtaceae: Chamelaucieae) with smooth or colliculate seeds. <i>Nuytsia</i> , 23, 283-312	[Possibly ant-dispersed] "We are currently unsure how important ants are in the dispersal of <i>Hypocalymma</i> seeds and whether the seeds have a genuine reward for ants or just mimic the myrmecochorous seeds of genera with true elaiosomes (see Rye & Trudgen 2008). However, we do have direct evidence of myrmecochory in <i>Hypocalymma</i> . During the summer of 1986, one of us (GJK) observed workers of the ant species <i>Iridomyrmex purpureus</i> collecting fallen seeds of <i>H. myrtifolium</i> on Bluff Knoll. Ants have also been observed collecting seeds of <i>H. ericifolium</i> Benth. at Harvey."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Strid, A., & Keighery, G. J. (2002). A taxonomic review of the genus <i>Hypocalymma</i> (Myrtaceae). <i>Nordic Journal of Botany</i> , 22(5), 535-572	"Fruit a small woody capsule. Seeds (when known) oblong, somewhat curved, with a large spongy lateral hilum." [Not fleshy-fruited or otherwise adapted for consumption or internal dispersal]

801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian Wildflower Seeds. (2020). Swan Peach Myrtle. https://wildseedaustralia.com.au/cultivation-notes/swan-peach-myrtle/ . [Accessed 9 Jul 2020]	"Flowers profusely in late Winter and Spring with deep pink to mauve blossoms, often flecked with mauve and tipped with gold, cluster around stems forming dense sprays up to 45cm (18") long by about 10 mm across, with an attractive scent." [Seed densities unknown]

802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Bell, D., Plummer, J., & Taylor, S. (1993). Seed Germination Ecology in Southwestern Western Australia. <i>Botanical Review</i> , 59(1), 24-73	"Appendix I ... <i>Hypocalymma robustum</i> ... Seed storage syndrome - soil" [Longevity unspecified]
	Ewart, A. J. (1908). On the longevity of seeds. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria</i> 21 (N .S.), Pt. I.	[No stored seeds germinated] <i>Hypocalymma robustum</i> - Years old = 10 & 8; No. of Seeds = 500 & 250; Percent Germ. = Nil]

803	Well controlled by herbicides	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2020). Personal Communication	Unknown. No evidence that species has been controlled using herbicides

804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Australian Native Plant Society. (2020). <i>Hypocalymma robustum</i> . http://anpsa.org.au/h-rob.html . [Accessed 9 Jul 2020]	"Annual pruning will help maintain a dense, bushy growth habit."
	Strid, A., & Keighery, G. J. (2002). A taxonomic review of the genus <i>Hypocalymma</i> (Myrtaceae). <i>Nordic Journal of Botany</i> , 22(5), 535-572	"Like this species <i>H. robustum</i> re-sprouts after fires from a lignotuber and is apparently very long lived."

805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2020). Personal Communication	Unknown

Summary of Risk Traits:

High Risk / Undesirable Traits

- Tolerates many soil types
- Reproduces by seeds
- Hybridizes with other species
- Seeds dispersed by gravity and intentionally by people
- Resprouts from a lignotuber after fire, and tolerates pruning

Low Risk Traits

- No reports of invasiveness or naturalization, but limited evidence of widespread introduction outside native range
- Unarmed (no spines, thorns, or burrs)
- Non-toxic
- Grows in full sun to light shade (dense shade may limit ability to spread into forests)
- Reported to be strongly outcrossing (requires cross pollination with another plant)
- Not reported to spread vegetatively
- Seeds lack any obvious means of long-distance dispersal