

Key Words: Evaluate, Naturalized, Tropical Tree, Unarmed, Edible Pulp, Bird-dispersed

Family: *Fabaceae*

Taxon: *Inga feuilleei*

Synonym: *Inga cumingiana* Benth.
Inga edulis sensu auct.
Inga feuilleei DC. [Spelling variant]

Common Name: pacae
ice cream bean
paca de Lima
pacay

Questionnaire : current 20090513 **Assessor:** HPWRA OrgData **Designation:** EVALUATE
Status: Assessor Approved **Data Entry Person:** HPWRA OrgData **WRA Score** 3

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	y
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	y
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	n
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	n
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	y
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	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)	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	
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	n
803	Well controlled by herbicides	y=-1, n=1	
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)	y=-1, n=1	

Designation: EVALUATE

WRA Score 3

Supporting Data:

101	1998. Brennan, E.B./Mudge, K.W.. Vegetative propagation of <i>Inga feuillei</i> from shoot cuttings and air layering. <i>New Forests</i> . 15: 37–51.	[Is the species highly domesticated? Long history of use, but no evidence that this tree relies on humans for cultivation] " <i>Inga feuillei</i> spread from its center of domestication (Peru) during the Inca Empire, extending from Chile and Bolivia to Ecuador (Yacovleff and Herrera 1934 cited in Leon 1966). Extensive cultivation of <i>Inga</i> and other nitrogen fixing tree species as shade for coffee (<i>Coffea</i> sp. L.) in Latin America is well documented (Leon 1966; Palm and Sanchez 1990; Pursglove 1974; Roskoski 1982; Van Kessel and Roskoski 1981, 1983)."
101	2001. EcoPort (Contributor: FAO). <i>Inga feuillei</i> . http://ecoport.org/ep?Plant=6893&entityType=PLC R**&entityDisplayCategory=full [Accessed 20 Feb 2013]	[Is the species highly domesticated? No evidence] "Vegetative selections (apparently made in ancient times) exist, but no true horticultural varieties are known."
102	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	2012. Lim, T.K.. <i>Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants</i> . Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s)2 -High] "This species is a native of Peru and is cultivated there in gardens, where it is called pacay. It is often grown in the highland valleys and coastal lowlands of Peru and Ecuador."
202	2012. Lim, T.K.. <i>Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants</i> . Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Quality of climate match data 2-High]
203	2013. Tropicos.org. Tropicos [Online Database]. Missouri Botanical Garden, http://www.tropicos.org/	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? Yes] Collected at 40 m, 25°20'00"S 048°44'00"W [Brazil] to 2750 - 2800 m elevation, 13°16'00"S 072°16'00"W [Broad potential elevation range]
204	2012. Lim, T.K.. <i>Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants</i> . Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "This species is a native of Peru and is cultivated there in gardens, where it is called pacay. It is often grown in the highland valleys and coastal lowlands of Peru and Ecuador." ... "This species is more subtropical but share similar agro-ecological requirements as for <i>Inga edulis</i> ."
205	1966. Leon, J.. <i>Central American and West Indian Species of Inga (Leguminosae)</i> . <i>Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden</i> . 53(3): 265-359.	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] " <i>Inga feuillei</i> is the only species of the genus that has been planted as a fruit tree outside the natural range, in California, Polynesia, Italy, etc."
301	2012. Parker, J.L./Parsons, B.. <i>New Plant Records from the Big Island for 2010–2011</i> . Bishop Museum Occasional Papers. 113: 65–74.	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "This commonly cultivated tree has been seen naturalizing successfully on the windward side of the island. Ice-cream bean tree, or pacay, is native to Peru and Bolivia and is described as having 1x-pinnately compound leaves with 3–4 pairs of leathery, tapering elliptical leaflets arranged oppositely along a winged axis (central stem). The white, mimosa-type, 1.25–1.50 in long flowers are borne in heads at the apexes of brownish fuzzy stalks. The green pods are flattened, 8–24 in long and 2–3 in wide, and 4-angled by virtue of their distinctly raised margins (staples & Herbst 2005). Material examined. HAWAII: north Hilo Distr. Hwy 19, o'ōkala, 2214290n 261272e. Group of small trees, ~20 ft tall, naturalized in pasture with <i>Panicum maximum</i> . White mimosoid flowers with 4-angled, thick, green pods. Compound dark-green leaves with winged petioles, 24 Aug 2010, J. Parker & R. Parsons BIED133."
302	2012. Randall, R.P.. <i>A Global Compendium of Weeds</i> . 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? No evidence]
303	2012. Randall, R.P.. <i>A Global Compendium of Weeds</i> . 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No evidence]
304	2012. Randall, R.P.. <i>A Global Compendium of Weeds</i> . 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Environmental weed? No evidence]
305	2012. Randall, R.P.. <i>A Global Compendium of Weeds</i> . 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Congeneric weed? Potentially] <i>Inga ingoides</i> , <i>Inga jinicuil</i> , <i>Inga nobilis</i> , <i>Inga quaternata</i> , <i>Inga sapindoides</i> , <i>Inga schimpffii</i> , <i>Inga</i> sp., <i>Inga spectabilis</i> , and <i>Inga striata</i> are listed as naturalized and/or weeds of some kind, but no evidence of negative impacts was found in the literature.

401	1916. Pittier, H.. Preliminary Revision of the Genus <i>Inga</i> . Contributions from the United States National Herbarium. 18: 173-224.	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No evidence] "A tree with rounded depressed, spreading crown, the young branchlets fulvous-pubescent, covered with numerous white lenticels. Rachis of the leaves fulvous hairy, narrowly winged, 14 to 25 cm. long, the petiolar part wingless, 2 to 3.5 cm. long; stipules not seen, caducous; glands small, sessile, inconspicuous; leaflets 4 or 5-jugate, oblique, coriaceous, the petiolules not over 2 mm. long, thick, fulvous hairy, the blades oblong-elliptic, rounded at the base, acutely acuminate at the apex, reticulate, sparsely hairy or glabrescent above, the costa, veins, and venules more or less sparsely hairy beneath, the blades of the basal pair 6 to 10 cm. long, 4 cm. broad, those of the terminal pair 10 to 20 cm. long, 7 to 9 cm. broad."
402	2001. Adeorike, V./Ogburia, M.N./Anegbeh, P.. Evaluation of the allelopathic influence of selected multipurpose tree species on maize (<i>Zea mays</i>) under a simulated field condition. <i>Tropicultura</i> . 9(4): 191-193.	[Allelopathic? Unknown. Related species has allelopathic chemicals] "Similarly, <i>Inga edulis</i> leachate had inhibiting effects on radicle and shoot of germinating maize seeds. This result suggests that <i>Inga edulis</i> , <i>Anthonatha macrophylla</i> and <i>Dactyladenia barterii</i> produce allelochems which inhibit seed germination and growth of maize under the conditions of the experiment. Investigations on allelopathic characteristics of potential MPTs could be integrated in farm planning strategies in a tropical agroecology especially where alley cropping is contemplated."
402	2012. Lim, T.K.. Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants. Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Allelopathic? Unknown] "In Mexico, coffee-plantation workers can double their annual salary by selling the pods from the <i>Inga</i> trees used to shade coffee plants." [Use as a coffee shade tree suggests <i>Inga</i> is not allelopathic]
403	1916. Pittier, H.. Preliminary Revision of the Genus <i>Inga</i> . Contributions from the United States National Herbarium. 18: 173-224.	[Parasitic? No] "A tree with rounded-depressed, spreading crown, the young branchlets fulvous-pubescent, covered with numerous white lenticels." [Fabaceae]
404	2001. EcoPort (Contributor: FAO). <i>Inga</i> feuillei. http://ecoport.org/ep?Plant=6893&entityType=PLCR**&entityDisplayCategory=full [Accessed 20 Feb 2013]	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? No] "Feed: Cows and other livestock eat the foliage. In Mexico, farmers cut and carry the leaves to feed their livestock."
405	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Toxic to animals? No evidence] "...provides fodder for cattle..." [No evidence from related <i>Inga edulis</i>]
405	2008. Wagstaff, D.J.. International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[Toxic to animals? No evidence]
406	2001. EcoPort (Contributor: FAO). <i>Inga</i> feuillei. http://ecoport.org/ep?Plant=6893&entityType=PLCR**&entityDisplayCategory=full [Accessed 20 Feb 2013]	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens?] "The leaves have extrafloral nectaries, which may support beneficial insects, such as parasitoid wasps, that are natural enemies of crop pests."
406	2013. Phoenix Tropicals. Growing Pacay, <i>Inga</i> Feuillei. http://www.phoenixtropicals.com/pacay.html [Accessed 20 Feb 2013]	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens?] "Pests - No known pests in Phoenix Arizona."
407	1998. Brennan, E.B./Mudge, K.W.. Vegetative propagation of <i>Inga feuillei</i> from shoot cuttings and air layering. <i>New Forests</i> . 15: 37-51.	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No evidence] " <i>Inga feuillei</i> and other species such as <i>I. edulis</i> Mart., <i>I. vera</i> Willd., <i>I. jinicuil</i> and <i>I. paterno</i> Harms. are prized for the sweet edible aril that surrounds the naked, fleshy seeds. In addition, the seeds of some species are cooked and eaten as vegetables (Leon 1966). Although the use of <i>Ingas</i> are largely restricted to areas where they are grown, their fruits (pods) and those of other relatively unknown exotic species may soon be exported to the United States (Anonymous 1989)."
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. EcoPort (Contributor: FAO). <i>Inga</i> feuillei. http://ecoport.org/ep?Plant=6893&entityType=PLCR**&entityDisplayCategory=full [Accessed 20 Feb 2013]	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No evidence] "It is a tree of moist areas and thrives with plenty of rainfall. Reported annual rainfall range for growth is 1000-3000 mm with the optimum between 1500-2700 mm." [Unlikely given distribution in wetter areas]
409	2001. EcoPort (Contributor: FAO). <i>Inga</i> feuillei. http://ecoport.org/ep?Plant=6893&entityType=PLCR**&entityDisplayCategory=full [Accessed 20 Feb 2013]	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? No] "Range & intensity: It thrives in full sunshine."
409	2012. Lim, T.K.. Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants. Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? No] "It is a forest gap generator, and although seedlings often establish themselves in the shade of other tree, it needs light to grow, flower and fruit."

410	2001. EcoPort (Contributor: FAO). Inga feuillei. http://ecoport.org/ep?Plant=6893&entityType=PLCR**&entityDisplayCategory=full [Accessed 20 Feb 2013]	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Yes] "The trees are apparently widely adaptable. In their native habitats, the trees thrive on many soil types, even limestone. Although, they exhibit better growth rates on clayey or loamy soils. Some varieties are reported to exhibit tolerance to waterlogging."
411	2012. Lim, T.K.. Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants. Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] "...an evergreen, medium-sized legume tree growing to 15-30 m high. It has paripinnate compound leaf consisting of 3-4 pairs of opposite, large, dark-green, oval to broadly ellipsoid, tapering leaflets ... The rachis is winged between each pair of leaflets, with a nectary gland at the base of each leaflet pair."
412	2001. EcoPort (Contributor: FAO). Inga feuillei. http://ecoport.org/ep?Plant=6893&entityType=PLCR**&entityDisplayCategory=full [Accessed 20 Feb 2013]	[Forms dense thickets? No evidence from native range] "...trees from Lima are different from trees from Cuzco, which are common in riverine thickets and in wooded swamps, sometimes even below the high-water mark." [part of thicket vegetation, but no evidence that these thickets are dominated by monotypic stands of Inga]
501	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Aquatic? No] Terrestrial tree
502	2013. Tropicos.org. Tropicos [Online Database]. Missouri Botanical Garden, http://www.tropicos.org/	[Grass? No] Fabaceae
503	1998. Brennan, E.B./Mudge, K.W.. Vegetative propagation of Inga feuillei from shoot cuttings and air layering. New Forests. 15: 37-51.	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? Yes] "Extensive cultivation of Inga and other nitrogen fixing tree species as shade for coffee (<i>Coffea</i> sp. L.) in Latin America is well documented (Leon 1966; Palm and Sanchez 1990; Pursglove 1974; Roskoski 1982; Van Kessel and Roskoski 1981, 1983)."
504	1916. Pittier, H.. Preliminary Revision of the Genus Inga. Contributions from the United States National Herbarium. 18: 173-224.	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "A tree with rounded depressed, spreading crown, the young branchlets fulvous pubescent, covered with numerous white lenticels."
601	2012. Lim, T.K.. Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants. Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No evidence]
602	1998. Brennan, E.B./Mudge, K.W.. Vegetative propagation of Inga feuillei from shoot cuttings and air layering. New Forests. 15: 37-51.	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "Inga trees are commonly propagated by seed (National Academy of Sciences 1980; Nichols 1990)."
603	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Hybridizes naturally? Unknown]
604	1998. Brennan, E.B./Mudge, K.W.. Vegetative propagation of Inga feuillei from shoot cuttings and air layering. New Forests. 15: 37-51.	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Possibly based on author's personal observations] "Another reason to consider vegetative propagation of Inga is to exploit the self-incompatibility (SI) mechanism thought to be associated with its sexual reproduction. The few studies (Koptur 1984; Leon 1966) thus far indicate a high degree of SI within the genus, although one of us (Brennan) has observed good fruiting of isolated <i>I. feuillei</i> trees. If most Inga are self incompatible, as are many woody mimosoids like <i>Calliandra</i> Benth. and <i>Albizia</i> Durazz. (Koptur 1984), vegetative propagation could be a useful tool in selection and genetic improvement programs."
604	2001. EcoPort (Contributor: FAO). Inga feuillei. http://ecoport.org/ep?Plant=6893&entityType=PLCR**&entityDisplayCategory=full [Accessed 20 Feb 2013]	[Self-compatible or apomictic? No] "The tree is self-incompatible and needs at least two genetically different individuals for fruit set."
605	1916. Pittier, H.. Preliminary Revision of the Genus Inga. Contributions from the United States National Herbarium. 18: 173-224.	[Requires specialist pollinators? No evidence] "Inflorescences axillary, single, long-pedunculate; peduncles 5 to 8 cm. long. densely light brown hairy like the rachis; flower heads dense, 8 to 4 cm. long; flowers sessile; bractlets elliptic, acute, densely hairy, about 6 mm. long, caducous; calyx tubular, striate, 2 cm. long, glabrous except on the tips of the short teeth; corolla long-tubular, slightly broadened at the apex, white and white-villous, 4.5 to 5 cm. long, the lobes narrow, not over 7 mm. long; staminal tube slender, long-exserted (nearly 6 cm. long); pistil about 12 cm. long; ovary sessile, about 5 mm. long; stigma capitate, flattened at the apex."
605	2001. EcoPort (Contributor: FAO). Inga feuillei. http://ecoport.org/ep?Plant=6893&entityType=PLCR**&entityDisplayCategory=full [Accessed 20 Feb 2013]	[Requires specialist pollinators? No evidence] "The flowers are rich in nectar and attract bees, hummingbirds, and a variety of beetles."
605	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Requires specialist pollinators? No evidence. Related species does not require specialist pollinators] " <i>I. edulis</i> is a hermaphrodite, monoecious species. It is pollinated by bees and butterflies."

606	2001. EcoPort (Contributor: FAO). <i>Inga feuillei</i> . http://ecoport.org/ep?Plant=6893&entityType=PLCR**&entityDisplayCategory=full [Accessed 20 Feb 2013]	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? No] "In the forest, it grows naturally from seeds. In silviculture, it is usually planted from seedlings grown in nurseries."
606	2012. Lim, T.K.. <i>Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants. Volume 1, Fruits</i> . Springer, New York	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? No evidence] "The tree is propagated from seeds which germinate readily."
607	2013. Phoenix Tropicals. Growing Pacay, <i>Inga Feuillei</i> . http://www.phoenixtropicals.com/pacay.html [Accessed 20 Feb 2013]	[Minimum generative time (years)? 5+ years in cultivation] "The 3 foot pacay tree on the right was photographed in late November. It is approximately 5 years old, and has been in the ground for 3 years." ... "This tree has not yet fruited, but did produce a couple of flowers last spring."
701	1916. Pittier, H.. Preliminary Revision of the Genus <i>Inga</i> . Contributions from the United States National Herbarium. 18: 173-224.	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No evidence] "Legume flat, 80 to 65 cm. long, at first densely rufous-pubescent, the margins rufous-hairy, dilatate, and obscurely bisulcate." [The fruit are very large, making it unlikely that the seeds would be inadvertently dispersed]
702	1916. Pittier, H.. Preliminary Revision of the Genus <i>Inga</i> . Contributions from the United States National Herbarium. 18: 173-224.	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "This species seems to be the pacai par excellence of the Peruvians, and it is said to be found in almost every garden at Lima." ... "The tree is said to be a favorite in the gardens of Lima, not only because of its shade, but also on account of the succulent, sweet pulp which surrounds the seeds."
703	1936. Macbride, J.F./Dahlgren, B.E. Flora of Peru, Part I. Fieldiana. Botany Series. 13: 1-320.	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No evidence] "...pods flat, 2 to several dm. long, about 2 cm. broad with dilated obscurely bisulcate margins." [Unlikely given large size of indehiscent pods and seeds]
704	2012. Lim, T.K.. <i>Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants. Volume 1, Fruits</i> . Springer, New York	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] "The fruit is a pendant, indehiscent pod, laterally flattened, four-sided or four angled with sulcate margins, straight or curved, green or brownish-yellow and reach a length of 30-50 cm ... The green seeds are embedded in the white, sweet cottony pulp."
705	1936. Macbride, J.F./Dahlgren, B.E. Flora of Peru, Part I. Fieldiana. Botany Series. 13: 1-320.	[Propagules water dispersed? Possibly, as suggested by riverside distribution] "Along the rivers, fed by the snow and rain of the higher mountain regions, the constantly moist ground also makes an uninterrupted life possible for plants. Here the mixed river bank bushwood grows. It consists of trees like <i>Salix chilensis</i> , <i>Inga feuillei</i> , <i>Sapindus saponaria</i> , <i>Acacia macracantha</i> , and <i>Schinus molle</i> ...
705	2001. EcoPort (Contributor: FAO). <i>Inga feuillei</i> . http://ecoport.org/ep?Plant=6893&entityType=PLCR**&entityDisplayCategory=full [Accessed 20 Feb 2013]	[Propagules water dispersed? Pods possibly moved by water, but no direct evidence found] "Some varieties are common in riverine thickets and in wooded swamps, sometimes even below the high-water mark."
706	2009. Spotswood, E.N./Meyer, J.Y.. Interactions between plants and avian frugivores in the Society Archipelago, (French Polynesia). Proceedings of the 11th Pacific Science Inter-Congress. Tahiti, French Polynesia.	[Propagules bird dispersed? Presumably Yes] "Table 3. Plants consumed by birds in which S, B, and D represent Silvereye, Bulbul, and Gray-green fruit dove respectively." [<i>Inga feuillei</i> consumed by silvereyes]
707	2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? Unknown] "Seeds are dispersed by birds and mammals who eat the sweet pulp surrounding the seeds." [This information is provided for the related <i>Inga edulis</i> . Unknown whether the seeds are ingested by animals or if can also be carried externally.]
708	1980. Peyton, B.. Ecology, Distribution, and Food Habits of Spectacled Bears, <i>Tremarctos ornatus</i> , in Peru. Journal of Mammalogy. 61(4): 639-652.	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Presumably Yes] "TABLE 3.-Data on the seasonality of the spectacled bear diet in Peru." [<i>Inga feuillei</i> fruit consumed during the months of March and April. Seeds are presumably dispersed internally]
801	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)? Unknown]
802	1998. Brennan, E.B./Mudge, K.W.. Vegetative propagation of <i>Inga feuillei</i> from shoot cuttings and air layering. New Forests. 15: 37-51.	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? No] "Like many tropical trees, the seeds of this genus are recalcitrant, i.e. seed cannot withstand chilling or drying, and hence cannot be stored for more than a few weeks. Also, in many cases viviparous germination occurs (Leon 1966). These characteristics result in unavailability of seed during much of the year and this presents obstacles to distribution and domestic use of the genus."
802	2001. EcoPort (Contributor: FAO). <i>Inga feuillei</i> . http://ecoport.org/ep?Plant=6893&entityType=PLCR**&entityDisplayCategory=full [Accessed 20 Feb 2013]	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? No] "Seed storage is very poor. The seeds often start germinating inside the pods."
803	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] No information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this species

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- 804 2001. EcoPort (Contributor: FAO). *Inga feuillei*. http://ecoport.org/ep?Plant=6893&entityType=PLCR**&entityDisplayCategory=full [Accessed 20 Feb 2013] [Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] "The wood makes excellent fuel and is utilized for charcoal throughout the Caribbean. Certain species pollard and coppice well. In pollarding, the tree is pruned to 2-3 m (that is, just above the reach of grazing livestock). The tree then puts out a dense flush of new growth. In coppicing, the tree is cut near its base, and its stump regenerates new shoots. Both management systems allow repeated and frequent harvest of wood without the cost and effort of replanting seedlings each time."
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- 805 2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. [Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown]
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Summary of Risk Traits

High Risk / Undesirable Traits

- Naturalized on Hawaii island
- Thrives in tropical climates
- Broad elevation range (cultivated from 40-2800 m in South America)
- Tolerates many soil conditions (and potentially able to exploit many different habitat types)
- Seeds dispersed by birds, mammals and people
- Able to coppice and resprout after cutting

Low Risk / Desirable Traits

- Despite ability to spread, no negative impacts have been documented to date
- Unarmed
- Fodder tree
- Non-toxic
- Prized for the sweet edible aril that surrounds the naked, fleshy seeds
- Landscaping and ornamental value
- Shade intolerant
- Self-incompatible
- Will not spread vegetatively
- Seeds lose viability quickly and trees will therefore not form a seed bank