

Family: *Anacardiaceae*

Taxon: *Mangifera lalijiwa*

Synonym: NA

Common Name: Mangaa ubi
laleejeewo
tabar

Questionnaire :	current 20090513	Assessor:	Assessor	Designation: L
Status:	Assessor Approved	Data Entry Person:	Assessor	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)	Low
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)	y
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	
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens		y=1, n=0	
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans		y=1, n=0	
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	y
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	n
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	
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	n
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 -2

Supporting Data:

101	2012. Kostermans, A.J.G.H.. The Mangoes: Their Botany, Nomenclature, Horticulture and Utilization. Academic Press, London, UK	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] No evidence
102	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	1998. World Conservation Monitoring Centre. <i>Mangifera lalijiwa</i> . In: IUCN 2013. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2013.1. www.iucnredlist.org [Accessed 09 Sep 2013]	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 2-High] "Native: Indonesia (Bali, Jawa)"
202	1998. World Conservation Monitoring Centre. <i>Mangifera lalijiwa</i> . In: IUCN 2013. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2013.1. www.iucnredlist.org [Accessed 09 Sep 2013]	[Quality of climate match data 0-Low] "There is some question over the existence of this large forest tree in the wild. A subpopulation is known from an area between Semarang and Yogyakarta in central Java. There are also possible occurrences in Madura, Java, Bali and Sumatra and perhaps further afield."
203	2012. Kostermans, A.J.G.H.. The Mangoes: Their Botany, Nomenclature, Horticulture and Utilization. Academic Press, London, UK	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No evidence] "A forest giant to be anticipated in Borneo. In the wild perhaps very rare. Also cultivated." [Presumably restricted to tropical moist climates]
204	1998. World Conservation Monitoring Centre. <i>Mangifera lalijiwa</i> . In: IUCN 2013. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2013.1. www.iucnredlist.org [Accessed 09 Sep 2013]	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "Native: Indonesia (Bali, Jawa)"
205	2012. Kostermans, A.J.G.H.. The Mangoes: Their Botany, Nomenclature, Horticulture and Utilization. Academic Press, London, UK	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? No]
301	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Naturalized beyond native range? No] No evidence
302	2012. Kostermans, A.J.G.H.. The Mangoes: Their Botany, Nomenclature, Horticulture and Utilization. Academic Press, London, UK	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? No evidence] "A forest giant to be anticipated in Borneo. In the wild perhaps very rare. Also cultivated."
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. Kostermans, A.J.G.H.. The Mangoes: Their Botany, Nomenclature, Horticulture and Utilization. Academic Press, London, UK	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No evidence] "A forest giant to be anticipated in Borneo. In the wild perhaps very rare. Also cultivated."
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. Kostermans, A.J.G.H.. The Mangoes: Their Botany, Nomenclature, Horticulture and Utilization. Academic Press, London, UK	[Environmental weed? No evidence] "A forest giant to be anticipated in Borneo. In the wild perhaps very rare. Also cultivated."
304	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Environmental weed? No evidence]
305	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Congeneric weed? Yes] <i>Mangifera indica</i>
305	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Congeneric weed? Yes] In addition to being valued as a fruit tree, <i>Mangifera indica</i> is sometimes regarded as a weed in various locations around the world
401	2012. Kostermans, A.J.G.H.. The Mangoes: Their Botany, Nomenclature, Horticulture and Utilization. Academic Press, London, UK	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Tree, up to 40 m tall and 80 cm dbh, glabrous in all its parts. Bark grey, similar to that of <i>M. indica</i> . Branchlets not very thick, smooth, not angular. Leaves scattered and subverticillate, subcoriaceous to coriaceous, glossy, extremely dark green, ovate-elliptic, 3.5-7 x 11-20 cm, obscurely acuminate with sharp tip, base shortly cuneate, both surfaces very densely, very minutely reticulate-subareolate, midrib prominulous both sides, distinct, nerves above rather obscure to distinct, below slender, erect patent, 16-18 pairs, slender, prominulous. Petioles long (2-)5 cm, both sides convex, the base slightly thickened."

402	2006. Yan G/Zhu C/Luo Y/Yang Y/Wei J.. Potential allelopathic effects of <i>Piper nigrum</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> and <i>Clausena lansium</i> . <i>Ying Yong Sheng Tai Xue Bao</i> . 17(9): 1633-1636.	[Allelopathic? Unknown. Related species may be allelopathic] "With <i>Piper nigrum</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> and <i>Clausena lansium</i> as the donors, this paper studied their potential allelopathic effects on the germination and growth of <i>Zea mays</i> , <i>Glycine max</i> , <i>Cucurbita moschata</i> , <i>Arachis hypogaea</i> , <i>Raphanus sativus</i> , <i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i> , <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> and <i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> . The results showed that the aqueous extracts of these donors could inhibit the germination and growth of <i>Z. mays</i> , <i>G. max</i> , <i>C. moschata</i> , <i>E. crus-galli</i> and <i>D. sanguinalis</i> at high concentration, but stimulate them at low concentration. In rhizosphere soil of <i>P. nigrum</i> and <i>M. indica</i> , the germination and growth of <i>Z. mays</i> L was stimulated, while <i>A. hypogaea</i> was inhibited. The aqueous extracts of the donors were extracted by ethyl acetate and n butanol, respectively, and the inhibitory activity of both aqueous and nbutanol fractions from <i>P. nigrum</i> and <i>M. indica</i> on <i>Z. mays</i> , <i>R. sativus</i> and <i>S. guianensis</i> was stronger than that of ethyl acetate fraction, indicating that <i>P. nigrum</i> and <i>M. indica</i> contained the allelochemicals with high polarity." [Paper in Chinese. <i>Mangifera indica</i> demonstrates allelopathic potential under lab conditions]
403	2012. Kostermans, A.J.G.H.. <i>The Mangoes: Their Botany, Nomenclature, Horticulture and Utilization</i> . Academic Press, London, UK	[Parasitic? No] "Tree, up to 40 m tall and 80 cm dbh, glabrous in all its parts." [Anacardiaceae]
404	2006. Elevitch, C.R./Abbott, I.A./Leakey, R.R.B.. <i>Traditional trees of Pacific Islands: their culture, environment, and use</i> . Permanent Agriculture Resources, Honolulu, HI	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? Presumably No] "Livestock will graze on mango leaves and eat fallen fruit. The leaves can be toxic if consumed in large quantities." [Mangifera indica and other species are palatable to browsing animals]
405	2006. Elevitch, C.R./Abbott, I.A./Leakey, R.R.B.. <i>Traditional trees of Pacific Islands: their culture, environment, and use</i> . Permanent Agriculture Resources, Honolulu, HI	[Toxic to animals? Unknown] "Livestock will graze on mango leaves and eat fallen fruit. The leaves can be toxic if consumed in large quantities." [Mangifera indica and other species are palatable to browsing animals, but can be toxic]
405	2009. Litz, R.E. (ed.). <i>The Mango: Botany, Production and Uses</i> . CABI, Wallingford, UK	[Toxic to animals? No evidence] "The genus <i>Mangifera</i> is one of the 73 genera (c.850 species) belonging to the family of Anacardiaceae, in the order of Sapindales." ... "It is also a family well known for the dermal irritation produced by some of its members, such as the poison ivies and oaks (<i>Rhus</i> spp.) in North America, rengas (<i>Gluta</i> spp.) in Southeast Asia and other species including some <i>Mangifera</i> species whose resinous sap may induce a mild to strong allergic reaction." [No evidence of toxicity to animals, but sap may cause allergic reactions in animals and/or humans]
406	2009. Litz, R.E. (ed.). <i>The Mango: Botany, Production and Uses</i> . CABI, Wallingford, UK	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? Unknown for <i>M. lalijiwa</i>] "Mango, like most fruit trees, is usually attacked by two or three key pests, several secondary pests and by a large number of occasional pests in localized areas where it is grown. Worldwide lists of pests of mango have been published by Laroussilhe (1980), Tandon and Verghese (1985) and Veeresh (1989). The pests of mango in India (Srivastava, 1998; Anonymous, 2006), Australia (Anonymous, 1989), Pakistan (Mohyuddin, 1981), Israel (Wysoki et al., 1993; Swirski et al., 2002), the USA (Peña, 1993), West Africa (Vannière et al., 2004), Brazil (Assis and Rabelo, 2005), Central America (Coto et al., 1995) and Puerto Rico (Martorell, 1975) have also been described. Some publications contain check lists of mango pests and most contain details of life histories and control of mango pests (Morin, 1967; Golez, 1991; Murray, 1991)."
407	1998. World Conservation Monitoring Centre. <i>Mangifera lalijiwa</i> . In: IUCN 2013. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2013.1. www.iucnredlist.org [Accessed 09 Sep 2013]	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No evidence] "This species is obviously highly valued for its fruit, which appears in large quantities in local markets."
407	2009. Litz, R.E. (ed.). <i>The Mango: Botany, Production and Uses</i> . CABI, Wallingford, UK	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? Unknown] "The genus <i>Mangifera</i> is one of the 73 genera (c.850 species) belonging to the family of Anacardiaceae, in the order of Sapindales." ... "It is also a family well known for the dermal irritation produced by some of its members, such as the poison ivies and oaks (<i>Rhus</i> spp.) in North America, rengas (<i>Gluta</i> spp.) in Southeast Asia and other species including some <i>Mangifera</i> species whose resinous sap may induce a mild to strong allergic reaction." [No evidence of toxicity, but sap may cause allergic reactions in animals and/or humans]
408	2012. Kostermans, A.J.G.H.. <i>The Mangoes: Their Botany, Nomenclature, Horticulture and Utilization</i> . Academic Press, London, UK	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No evidence] "A forest giant to be anticipated in Borneo. In the wild perhaps very rare. Also cultivated."
409	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Unknown]
410	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Unknown]

411	2012. Kostermans, A.J.G.H.. The Mangoes: Their Botany, Nomenclature, Horticulture and Utilization. Academic Press, London, UK	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] "Tree, up to 40 m tall and 80 cm dbh, glabrous in all its parts." [Anacardiaceae]
412	2012. Kostermans, A.J.G.H.. The Mangoes: Their Botany, Nomenclature, Horticulture and Utilization. Academic Press, London, UK	[Forms dense thickets? No evidence] "A forest giant to be anticipated in Borneo. In the wild perhaps very rare. Also cultivated. The fruit appears in great quantities in local markets."
501	1998. World Conservation Monitoring Centre. <i>Mangifera lalijiwa</i> . In: IUCN 2013. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2013.1. www.iucnredlist.org [Accessed 09 Sep 2013]	[Aquatic? No] "Systems: Terrestrial"
502	2012. Kostermans, A.J.G.H.. The Mangoes: Their Botany, Nomenclature, Horticulture and Utilization. Academic Press, London, UK	[Grass? No] Anacardiaceae
503	2012. Kostermans, A.J.G.H.. The Mangoes: Their Botany, Nomenclature, Horticulture and Utilization. Academic Press, London, UK	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Anacardiaceae
504	2012. Kostermans, A.J.G.H.. The Mangoes: Their Botany, Nomenclature, Horticulture and Utilization. Academic Press, London, UK	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "Tree, up to 40 m tall and 80 cm dbh, glabrous in all its parts." [Anacardiaceae]
601	1998. World Conservation Monitoring Centre. <i>Mangifera lalijiwa</i> . In: IUCN 2013. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2013.1. www.iucnredlist.org [Accessed 09 Sep 2013]	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Possibly Yes] "In Java encroaching agriculture and logging have almost completely eradicated lowland forest. This species is obviously highly valued for its fruit, which appears in large quantities in local markets."
602	2012. Kostermans, A.J.G.H.. The Mangoes: Their Botany, Nomenclature, Horticulture and Utilization. Academic Press, London, UK	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "Fruit small, mango-shaped, somewhat compressed, c. 5-6 x 7-8 cm, glossy, yellowish at maturity. Stone very large, up to 4 x 6 cm, longitudinally furrowed, no or few short fibres. Pulp thin, rather dry, pale yellow to orange with rather vague sweet acid taste. Infructescence very stout, upright, up to 28 cm long with stout short branches."
603	2009. Litz, R.E. (ed.). The Mango: Botany, Production and Uses. CABI, Wallingford, UK	[Hybridizes naturally? Unknown] "From our observations in Borneo, natural interspecific hybridization involving various cultivated <i>Mangifera</i> species can occasionally occur." [No hybrids of <i>M. lalijiwa</i> have been reported]
604	2012. Kostermans, A.J.G.H.. The Mangoes: Their Botany, Nomenclature, Horticulture and Utilization. Academic Press, London, UK	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Yes] "Flowers are self-compatible." [Genus description]
605	2012. Kostermans, A.J.G.H.. The Mangoes: Their Botany, Nomenclature, Horticulture and Utilization. Academic Press, London, UK	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] "Pollinators are mainly house flies, but also bats, wasps, butterflies, beetles, ants, thrips, etc., in addition to self-pollination."
606	2009. Litz, R.E. (ed.). The Mango: Botany, Production and Uses. CABI, Wallingford, UK	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? No. No evidence of vegetative spread in genus]
607	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Minimum generative time (years)? Unknown, but presumably a minimum of 2+ years based on biology of other <i>Mangifera</i> species]
701	2012. Kostermans, A.J.G.H.. The Mangoes: Their Botany, Nomenclature, Horticulture and Utilization. Academic Press, London, UK	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No] "Fruit small, mango-shaped, somewhat compressed, c. 5-6 x 7-8 cm, glossy, yellowish at maturity. Stone very large, up to 4 x 6 cm, longitudinally furrowed, no or few short fibres. Pulp thin, rather dry, pale yellow to orange with rather vague sweet acid taste. Infructescence very stout, upright, up to 28 cm long with stout short branches." [Fruits and stones relatively large and unlikely to be inadvertently dispersed]
702	1996. Whitten, T./Soeriaatmadja, R.E. (eds.). Ecology of Java & Bali. Oxford University Press, UK	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "Grew wild only between Semarang and Yogyakarta; now widely cultivated in Java and Bali and not known if wild stocks remain."
703	2012. Kostermans, A.J.G.H.. The Mangoes: Their Botany, Nomenclature, Horticulture and Utilization. Academic Press, London, UK	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] "Fruit small, mango shaped, somewhat compressed, c. 5-6 x 7-8 cm, glossy, yellowish at maturity. Stone very large, up to 4 x 6 cm, longitudinally furrowed, no or few short fibres. Pulp thin, rather dry, pale yellow to orange with rather vague sweet acid taste. Infructescence very stout, upright, up to 28 cm long with stout short branches." [Fruits and stones relatively large and unlikely to be inadvertently dispersed]
704	2012. Kostermans, A.J.G.H.. The Mangoes: Their Botany, Nomenclature, Horticulture and Utilization. Academic Press, London, UK	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] "Fruit small, mango-shaped, somewhat compressed, c. 5-6 x 7-8 cm, glossy, yellowish at maturity. Stone very large, up to 4 x 6 cm, longitudinally furrowed, no or few short fibres. Pulp thin, rather dry, pale yellow to orange with rather vague sweet acid taste. Infructescence very stout, upright, up to 28 cm long with stout short branches."

705	2012. Kostermans, A.J.G.H.. The Mangoes: Their Botany, Nomenclature, Horticulture and Utilization. Academic Press, London, UK	[Propagules water dispersed? No] [Although fruit may float for short distances, they are relatively large and this is not likely to be an important mechanism of dispersal]
706	2012. Kostermans, A.J.G.H.. The Mangoes: Their Botany, Nomenclature, Horticulture and Utilization. Academic Press, London, UK	[Propagules bird dispersed? Possibly Yes] "Fruit small, mango-shaped, somewhat compressed, c. 5-6 x 7-8 cm, glossy, yellowish at maturity. Stone very large, up to 4 x 6 cm, longitudinally furrowed, no or few short fibres. Pulp thin, rather dry, pale yellow to orange with rather vague sweet acid taste. Inflorescence very stout, upright, up to 28 cm long with stout short branches." [Fleshy fruited, and presumably adapted for bird or mammal dispersal, but birds in the Hawaiian Islands, with the exception of game birds, are unlikely to transport the seeds. Game birds may secondarily disperse seeds of fruit that have fallen from trees.]
707	2012. Kostermans, A.J.G.H.. The Mangoes: Their Botany, Nomenclature, Horticulture and Utilization. Academic Press, London, UK	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] "Fruit small, mango shaped, somewhat compressed, c. 5-6 x 7-8 cm, glossy, yellowish at maturity. Stone very large, up to 4 x 6 cm, longitudinally furrowed, no or few short fibres. Pulp thin, rather dry, pale yellow to orange with rather vague sweet acid taste. Inflorescence very stout, upright, up to 28 cm long with stout short branches." [Fleshy-fruited, and presumably adapted for bird or mammal dispersal, but birds in the Hawaiian Islands, with the exception of game birds, are unlikely to transport the seeds. Frugivorous animals may carry fruit to consume pulp without ingesting relatively large seeds, or spit out seeds while consuming pulp]
708	2012. Kostermans, A.J.G.H.. The Mangoes: Their Botany, Nomenclature, Horticulture and Utilization. Academic Press, London, UK	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Presumably Yes] "Fruit small, mango shaped, somewhat compressed, c. 5-6 x 7-8 cm, glossy, yellowish at maturity. Stone very large, up to 4 x 6 cm, longitudinally furrowed, no or few short fibres. Pulp thin, rather dry, pale yellow to orange with rather vague sweet acid taste. Inflorescence very stout, upright, up to 28 cm long with stout short branches." [Feral pigs could consume fruit and transport seeds]
801	2012. Kostermans, A.J.G.H.. The Mangoes: Their Botany, Nomenclature, Horticulture and Utilization. Academic Press, London, UK	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)? No] "Fruit small, mango shaped, somewhat compressed, c. 5-6 x 7-8 cm, glossy, yellowish at maturity. Stone very large, up to 4 x 6 cm, longitudinally furrowed, no or few short fibres. Pulp thin, rather dry, pale yellow to orange with rather vague sweet acid taste. Inflorescence very stout, upright, up to 28 cm long with stout short branches." [Seeds relatively large and unlikely to be produced in such high densities]
802	2009. Litz, R.E. (ed.). The Mango: Botany, Production and Uses. CABI, Wallingford, UK	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? No] "Mango seeds are considered to be recalcitrant, and cannot survive for more than a few days or weeks at ambient temperatures (Parisot, 1988). This important characteristic of mango seeds would have inhibited the long distance dispersal of mango by seed until recent times." [Genus description]
803	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] No information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this species
804	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Unknown]
805	2013. 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
- Self-compatible
- Fleshy fruited, and seeds may possibly be dispersed by birds and mammals

Low Risk Traits

- No reports of naturalization or invasiveness of this species
- Unarmed
- Produces edible fruit
- Does not spread vegetatively
- Large fruit and seeds unlikely to be inadvertently dispersed