

Family: *Rutaceae***Taxon:** *Melicope elleryana***Synonym:** *Euodia elleryana* F. Muell.**Common Name:** Saruwa
Pink Flowered Doughwood
Evodia

Questionnaire :	current 20090513	Assessor:	Chuck Chimera	Designation:	EVALUATE
Status:	Assessor Approved	Data Entry Person:	Chuck Chimera	WRA Score	4
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		y
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed		n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)		
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed		n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)		n
304	Environmental weed		n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)		n
305	Congeneric weed		n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)		n
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs		y=1, n=0		n
402	Allelopathic		y=1, n=0		n
403	Parasitic		y=1, n=0		n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals		y=1, n=-1		
405	Toxic to animals		y=1, n=0		
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		
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		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	n
504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	y=1, n=0	n
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	y=1, n=0	n
602	Produces viable seed	y=1, n=-1	y
603	Hybridizes naturally	y=1, n=-1	
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y=1, n=-1	
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	n
607	Minimum generative time (years)	1 year = 1, 2 or 3 years = 0, 4+ years = -1	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	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	y
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1	

Designation: EVALUATE

WRA Score 4

Supporting Data:

101	2002. Harden, G.J. (ed.). Flora of New South Wales, Volume 2. 2nd edn.. UNSW Press, Sydney	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] No evidence
102	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	2011. PlantNET. New South Wales Flora Online - Melicope elleryana (F.Muell.) T.G.Hartley. Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain Trust., Sydney http://plantnet.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Melicope~elleryana	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 2-high] "Distribution and occurrence: Grows in subtropical rainforest and swamp forest north from the Clarence R. Often cultivated as an ornamental tree. NSW subdivisions: NC"
202	2011. PlantNET. New South Wales Flora Online - Melicope elleryana (F.Muell.) T.G.Hartley. Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain Trust., Sydney http://plantnet.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Melicope~elleryana	[Quality of climate match data? 2-high] "Distribution and occurrence: Grows in subtropical rainforest and swamp forest north from the Clarence R. Often cultivated as an ornamental tree. NSW subdivisions: NC"
203	2011. Dave's Gardern. PlantFiles: Pink-flowered Corkwood, Pink Evodia - Melicope elleryana. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/75483/	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] Hardiness: USDA Zone 9a: to -6.6 °C (20 °F) USDA Zone 9b: to -3.8 °C (25 °F) 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)
204	2009. World Health Organization. Medicinal Plants in Papua New Guinea. WHO, Regional Office for the Western Pacific, Manila, Philippines	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "Habitat. A common species found mainly in secondary forest in both low and high altitude. Distribution. Distributed in all regions of Papua New Guinea."
204	2011. CSIRO. Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants [online database] - Melicope elleryana. http://keys.trin.org.au:8080/key-server/data/0e0f0504-0103-430d-8004-060d07080d04/media/Html/taxon/Melicope_elleryana.htm	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "Occurs in WA, NT, CYP, NEQ and southwards to north-eastern New South Wales. Altitudinal range from near sea level to 800 m. Grows in well developed rain forest on a variety of sites. This species is favoured by disturbance. Also occurs in New Guinea."
204	2011. PlantNET. New South Wales Flora Online - Melicope elleryana (F.Muell.) T.G.Hartley. Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain Trust., Sydney http://plantnet.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Melicope~elleryana	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "Distribution and occurrence: Grows in subtropical rainforest and swamp forest north from the Clarence R. Often cultivated as an ornamental tree. NSW subdivisions: NC"
205	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? No evidence]
301	2002. Harden, G.J. (ed.). Flora of New South Wales, Volume 2. 2nd edn.. UNSW Press, Sydney	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "Often cultivated as an ornamental tree and spread by birds as a garden escape." [Tree native to Queensland, spreading within Australia New South Wales]
301	2009. Chong, K.Y./Tan, H.T.W./Corlett, R.T.. A Checklist of the Total Vascular Plant Flora of Singapore: Native, Naturalized and Cultivated Species. Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore, Singapore	[Naturalized beyond native range? Not evidence in Singapore] "Melicope elleryana F. Muell.; Rutaceae; cultivated only"
301	2010. Peel, B.. Rainforest Restoration Manual for South-Eastern Australia. CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Australia	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "In some cases, these translocations can be problematic even over small geographic distances of kilometres. This is the case with the horticulturally popular Pink Euodia Melicope elleryana, which is a native of the coast but a rampant weed just inland where it has been widely planted in people's gardens (Nicholson and Nicholson 2004). The causes of non-indigenous natives becoming weeds can be many-fold, and is thought to result partly from the horticultural translocation of plant material not including the subject plant's suite of biological controls."

302	2010. Peel, B.. Rainforest Restoration Manual for South-Eastern Australia. CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood, Australia	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? Potentially. Native weed outside natural range] "In some cases, these translocations can be problematic even over small geographic distances of kilometres. This is the case with the horticulturally popular Pink <i>Euodia Melicope elleryana</i> , which is a native of the coast but a rampant weed just inland where it has been widely planted in people's gardens (Nicholson and Nicholson 2004). The causes of non-indigenous natives becoming weeds can be many-fold, and is thought to result partly from the horticultural translocation of plant material not including the subject plant's suite of biological controls." [No other references found to corroborate this report]
303	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No] No evidence
304	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	[Environmental weed? No] No evidence
305	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	[Congeneric weed? No] No evidence
401	2011. PlantNET. New South Wales Flora Online - <i>Melicope elleryana</i> (F.Muell.) T.G.Hartley. Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain Trust., Sydney http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Melicope~elleryana	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Description: Tree up to 25 m high, glabrous or sometimes with sparsely hairy leaflets and branchlets. Leaves 3-foliolate; leaflets elliptic, ± ovate or obovate, 5.5–20 cm long, 3.5–8 cm wide, apex abruptly acuminate or obtuse, base cuneate or sometimes slightly asymmetric, ± sparsely hairy, oil dots numerous but small; petiole 2.5–11 cm long; lateral petiolules 1–6 mm long, terminal petiolule 2–10 mm long. "
402	2007. Stanton, D./Fell, D./Gooding, D.. Vegetation Survey Report Of the proposed 'Ella Bay Integrated Resort Project'. 3D Environmental, Kenmore, Qld	[Allelopathic? No evidence] Co-occurs with several other rainforest species.
402	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Allelopathic? No evidence] Co-occurs with several other rainforest species.
403	2011. PlantNET. New South Wales Flora Online - <i>Melicope elleryana</i> (F.Muell.) T.G.Hartley. Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain Trust., Sydney http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Melicope~elleryana	[Parasitic? No] "Description: Tree up to 25 m high, glabrous or sometimes with sparsely hairy leaflets and branchlets." [Rutaceae]
404	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? Unknown]
405	2006. Wiart, C.. Medicinal plants of Asia and the Pacific. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[Toxic to animals? Unknown] "The sap of <i>Euodia elleryana</i> F. Muell var. <i>teragona</i> (K. Sch.) W.D. Francis, or Pink <i>Euodia</i> , is applied in Papua New Guinea to promote the healing of sores, where the young green fruits are known as poisonous...The healing property is probably owed to antibacterial effects." [Poisoning with green fruits is possible, if unlikely]
406	2005. Bellis, G./Hollis, D./Jacobson, S.. Australian Journal of Entomology. 44: 68–70.	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? No evidence] "The only rutaceous plants growing in native vegetation in the area were <i>Melicope elleryana</i> , which is not a recognised host of <i>D. citri</i> , and no psyllids were found on the 13 plants inspected."
406	2011. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase - The Western Australian Flora - <i>Melicope elleryana</i> . Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/12361	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? No evidence]
407	2006. Wiart, C.. Medicinal plants of Asia and the Pacific. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? Potentially] "The sap of <i>Euodia elleryana</i> F. Muell var. <i>teragona</i> (K. Sch.) W.D. Francis, or Pink <i>Euodia</i> , is applied in Papua New Guinea to promote the healing of sores, where the young green fruits are known as poisonous...The healing property is probably owed to antibacterial effects." [Poisoning with green fruits is possible, if unlikely]
407	2009. World Health Organization. Medicinal Plants in Papua New Guinea. WHO, Regional Office for the Western Pacific, Manila, Philippines	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? Potentially. Medicinal properties] "Decoction prepared from the dried bark is used for malaria. The juice squeezed from the fresh bark is mixed with water and taken as a contraceptive for a few days; contraceptive effect is strong and reported to last 2-3 years. A patient with fever is washed with the leaves mashed in water."

408	2006. Wiart, C.. Medicinal plants of Asia and the Pacific. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] "... a riparian tree that grows to a height of 30m in coastal riverine rain forests and streambanks of Australia and Papua New Guinea." [Unlikely, given rain forest habitat]
409	2006. Daleys Fruit Tree Nursery. Corkwood - Euodia Elleryana. http://www.daleysfruit.com.au/plant/Corkwood-Euodia-Elleryana.htm	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Possibly] "Full Sun, Part Shade"
410	2011. Top Tropicals. Euodia elleryana, Melicope elleryana. Top Tropicals Botanical Garden, http://toptropicals.com/catalog/uid/Euodia_elleryana.htm	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Yes] "Euodia elleryana is not a commonly seen tree, but given its tolerance to a wide range of conditions, will become more popular. Although it is very adaptable to a range of soils, they should be well drained."
411	2009. World Health Organization. Medicinal Plants in Papua New Guinea. WHO, Regional Office for the Western Pacific, Manila, Philippines	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] "Description. Large, fast growing, spreading tree with a light coloured trunk, straight, smooth, covered with deciduous white bark, 15-20 m tall; leaves dark green trifoliate arranged in decussate; leaflets elliptic to oblong, entire, shortly acuminate, 10-20 x 5 10 cm, mostly with sinuate margin. Flowers in many-branched, dense panicles arising on the leafless twigs; sepals rounded; petals dark-red (similar to the flowers of <i>Syzygium malaccense</i>). The wood is soft, white, and has an unpleasant musty smell."
411	2011. PlantNET. New South Wales Flora Online - Melicope elleryana (F.Muell.) T.G.Hartley. Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain Trust., Sydney http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Melicope~elleryana	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] "Description: Tree up to 25 m high, glabrous or sometimes with sparsely hairy leaflets and branchlets."
412	2011. CSIRO. Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants [online database] - Melicope elleryana. http://keys.trin.org.au:8080/key-server/data/0e0f0504-0103-430d-8004-060d07080d04/media/Html/taxon/Melicope_elleryana.htm	[Forms dense thickets? No evidence from native range]
501	2011. PlantNET. New South Wales Flora Online - Melicope elleryana (F.Muell.) T.G.Hartley. Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain Trust., Sydney http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Melicope~elleryana	[Aquatic? No] "Tree up to 25 m high...Grows in subtropical rainforest and swamp forest north from the Clarence R." [Terrestrial]
502	2011. PlantNET. New South Wales Flora Online - Melicope elleryana (F.Muell.) T.G.Hartley. Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain Trust., Sydney http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Melicope~elleryana	[Grass? No] Rutaceae
503	2011. PlantNET. New South Wales Flora Online - Melicope elleryana (F.Muell.) T.G.Hartley. Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain Trust., Sydney http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Melicope~elleryana	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Rutaceae
504	2011. PlantNET. New South Wales Flora Online - Melicope elleryana (F.Muell.) T.G.Hartley. Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain Trust., Sydney http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Melicope~elleryana	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "Tree up to 25 m high, glabrous or sometimes with sparsely hairy leaflets and branchlets."
601	2011. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase - The Western Australian Flora - Melicope elleryana. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/12361	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] "Conservation Status: Not threatened"

602	2011. PlantNET. New South Wales Flora Online - Melicope elleryana (F.Muell.) T.G.Hartley. Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain Trust., Sydney http://plantnet.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Melicope~elleryana	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "Cocci ovoid, 7–8 mm long, grey to brown; seeds shiny, black."
603	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Hybridizes naturally? Unknown]
604	1992. Russell-Smith, J./Lee, A.H.. Plant Populations and Monsoon Rain Forest in the Northern Territory, Australia. Biotropica. 24(4): 471-487.	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Unknown] "Appendix. Reproductive and population size characteristics of 137 common rain forest species in the Northern Territory, Australia" [Sexual type: C = Cosexual individuals (i.e., monoecious, hermaphrodite...)]
605	2004. Kanowski, J./Catterall, C.P./Dennis, A.J./Westcott, D. A. (eds).. Animal-Plant Interactions in Rainforest Conservation & Restoration. Cooperative Research Centre for Tropical Rainforest Ecology & Management. Rainforest CRC, Cairns	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] "Other gap species such as pink euodia Melicope elleryana produce large flower sets on an annual basis, attracting very large numbers of moths and butterflies."
605	2006. Daleys Fruit Tree Nursery. Corkwood - Euodia Elleryana. http://www.daleysfruit.com.au/plant/Corkwood-Euodia-Elleryana.htm	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] "A fast growing, evergreen, large shrub or small to medium tree, forming a broad, spreading canopy which is excellent for shade. Masses of delicate pink flowers appear along the branches in summer, attracting many species of birds and butterflies."
605	2011. PlantNET. New South Wales Flora Online - Melicope elleryana (F.Muell.) T.G.Hartley. Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain Trust., Sydney http://plantnet.rbg Syd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Melicope~elleryana	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] "Panicles up to 5 cm long. Sepals 1–1.5 mm long. Petals 5–6 mm long, pink, pubescent inside. Stamens 4, longer than the petals."
606	1992. Russell-Smith, J./Lee, A.H.. Plant Populations and Monsoon Rain Forest in the Northern Territory, Australia. Biotropica. 24(4): 471-487.	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? No] "Appendix. Reproductive and population size characteristics of 137 common rain forest species in the Northern Territory, Australia" [Euodia elleryana: Vegetative Reproduction = 0; 0 = absent]
607	2005. North Australian Land Manager. Fire responses of Melicope elleryana. http://www.landmanager.org.au/view/312224/fire-responses-of--melicope-elleryana.html	[Minimum generative time (years)? 4+ years] "First seeds: 6-10 years"
607	2011. Top Tropicals. Euodia elleryana, Melicope elleryana. Top Tropicals Botanical Garden, http://toptropicals.com/catalog/uid/Euodia_elleryana.htm	[Minimum generative time (years)? 3 years] "Although seedlings grow fast, and can flower after three years, germination is very sporadic and can take up to one year."
701	2005. Conn, B.J./Damas, K.Q.. Guide to trees of Papua New Guinea. http://www.pngplants.org/PNGtrees/	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally? No] "Fruits: Infrutescence arranged on branched axis, fruit 7.0-8.0 mm long, 10.0-12.0 mm diam., brownish black, grey, or brown, not spiny, non-fleshy, simple or aggregate (carpels joined at base), indehiscent (fruit splits incompletely into dehiscent parts - mericarps), schizocarp; seeds 4 (glossy, black, 1 per carpel), about 10 mm long (7-8 mm long), not winged, narrow (longer than wide), seed 1-10 mm diam. (c. 3 mm diam.)." [No evidence, and no means of external attachment]
702	2002. Harden, G.J. (ed.). Flora of New South Wales, Volume 2. 2nd edn.. UNSW Press, Sydney	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "Often cultivated as an ornamental tree..."
703	2005. Conn, B.J./Damas, K.Q.. Guide to trees of Papua New Guinea. http://www.pngplants.org/PNGtrees/	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] "Fruits: Infrutescence arranged on branched axis, fruit 7.0-8.0 mm long, 10.0-12.0 mm diam., brownish black, grey, or brown, not spiny, non-fleshy, simple or aggregate (carpels joined at base), indehiscent (fruit splits incompletely into dehiscent parts - mericarps), schizocarp; seeds 4 (glossy, black, 1 per carpel), about 10 mm long (7-8 mm long), not winged, narrow (longer than wide), seed 1-10 mm diam. (c. 3 mm diam.)." [No evidence, and not likely to be grown with commercial produce]
704	2002. Harden, G.J. (ed.). Flora of New South Wales, Volume 2. 2nd edn.. UNSW Press, Sydney	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] "Cocci ovoid, 7-8 mm long, grey to brown; seeds shiny, black."

704	2005. Conn, B.J./Damas, K.Q.. Guide to trees of Papua New Guinea. http://www.pngplants.org/PNGtrees/	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] "Fruits: Infrutescence arranged on branched axis, fruit 7.0-8.0 mm long, 10.0-12.0 mm diam., brownish black, grey, or brown, not spiny, non-fleshy, simple or aggregate (carpels joined at base), indehiscent (fruit splits incompletely into dehiscent parts - mericarps), schizocarp; seeds 4 (glossy, black, 1 per carpel), about 10 mm long (7-8 mm long), not winged, narrow (longer than wide), seed 1-10 mm diam. (c. 3 mm diam.)."
705	2011. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase - The Western Australian Flora - <i>Melicope elleryana</i> . Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/12361	[Propagules water dispersed? Potentially] "Tree, 6–20 m high. Fl. white, pink, Nov–Jan. Sandy loam over sandstone. Wet conditions, along creeks & springs." [Distribution suggests propagules may be dispersed along water courses]
706	2002. Harden, G.J. (ed.). Flora of New South Wales, Volume 2. 2nd edn.. UNSW Press, Sydney	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "Often cultivated as an ornamental tree and spread by birds as a garden escape."
707	2005. Conn, B.J./Damas, K.Q.. Guide to trees of Papua New Guinea. http://www.pngplants.org/PNGtrees/	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] "Fruits: Infrutescence arranged on branched axis, fruit 7.0-8.0 mm long, 10.0-12.0 mm diam., brownish black, grey, or brown, not spiny, non-fleshy, simple or aggregate (carpels joined at base), indehiscent (fruit splits incompletely into dehiscent parts - mericarps), schizocarp; seeds 4 (glossy, black, 1 per carpel), about 10 mm long (7-8 mm long), not winged, narrow (longer than wide), seed 1-10 mm diam. (c. 3 mm diam.)." [No evidence, and no means of external attachment]
708	2002. Harden, G.J. (ed.). Flora of New South Wales, Volume 2. 2nd edn.. UNSW Press, Sydney	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Presumably yes] "...spread by birds as a garden escape."
801	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)? Unknown]
802	2008. Smith, N.J.C./Zahid, D.M./Ashwath, N./Midmore, D.J.. Seed ecology and successional status of 27 tropical rainforest cabinet timber species from Queensland. <i>Forest Ecology and Management</i> . 256: 1031–1038.	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Unknown. Delayed germination may indicate some seed bank development] "Two early secondary successional species (<i>Euodia elleryana</i> , <i>P. venulosum</i>) have seeds that mature in winter. Germination staggered over many weeks (Fig. 3) is likely to ensure that some seeds encounter favourable conditions for germination and growth."
803	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] No information found on chemical control or herbicide efficacy for this species
804	2005. North Australian Land Manager. Fire responses of <i>Melicope elleryana</i> . http://www.landmanager.org.au/view/312224/fire-responses-of--melicope-elleryana.html	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] "Adult fire response: Facultative resprouter (response variable, depending on conditions e.g. moisture and fire intensity)...Adult fire response: Resprouter (<30% mortality when subject to 100% leaf scorch)"
804	2011. Williams, P.R./Parsons, M./Jensen, R./Tran, C.. Mechanisms of rainforest persistence and recruitment in frequently burnt wet tropical eucalypt forests. <i>Austral Ecology</i> . doi: 10.1111/j.1442-9993.2011.02271.x. .	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] "Of the 30 rainforest seedlings followed at Wallaman Plot 7, 11 (i.e. 37%) survived being burnt 2 years after germination by coppicing at the base of the stem from sub-soil buds. These resprouters were: 1 out 3 <i>Guioa acutifolia</i> , 3 out of 11 <i>Melicope elleryana</i> , 5 out 9 <i>Polyscias ellegans</i> and 2 out of 7 <i>Solanum viridifolium</i> seedlings."
805	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown]