

Keywords: Low Risk, Tropical, Fruit Tree, Edible Fruit, Shade Tolerant, Zoochorous

Family: *Myrtaceae*

Taxon: *Myrciaria glomerata*

Synonym: *Eugenia cabelludo* Kiaersk.
Marlierea antrocola Kiaersk.
Paramyrciaria glomerata (O.Berg) Sobral
Plinia glomerata (O.Berg) Amshoff

Common Name: cabeluda
 yellow jaboticaba

Questionnaire :	current 20090513	Assessor:	Assessor	Designation: L
Status:	Assessor Approved	Data Entry Person:	Assessor	WRA Score -1
101	Is the species highly domesticated?		y=-3, n=0	n
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?		y=1, n=-1	
103	Does the species have weedy races?		y=1, n=-1	
201	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"		(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
202	Quality of climate match data		(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)		y=1, n=0	n
204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates		y=1, n=0	y
205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?		y=-2, ?=-1, n=0	n
301	Naturalized beyond native range		y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205	n
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed		n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed		n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
304	Environmental weed		n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
305	Congeneric weed		n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs		y=1, n=0	n
402	Allelopathic		y=1, n=0	
403	Parasitic		y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals		y=1, n=-1	
405	Toxic to animals		y=1, n=0	n
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens		y=1, n=0	
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans		y=1, n=0	n
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems		y=1, n=0	n
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle		y=1, n=0	y

410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y=1, n=0	n
411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	n
412	Forms dense thickets	y=1, n=0	n
501	Aquatic	y=5, n=0	n
502	Grass	y=1, n=0	n
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y=1, n=0	n
504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	y=1, n=0	n
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	y=1, n=0	n
602	Produces viable seed	y=1, n=-1	y
603	Hybridizes naturally	y=1, n=-1	
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y=1, n=-1	
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	n
607	Minimum generative time (years)	1 year = 1, 2 or 3 years = 0, 4+ years = -1	2
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	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 -1	

Supporting Data:

101	2007. Montoso Gardens. <i>Plinia glomerata</i> (Myrtaceae). http://www.montosogardens.com/plinia_glomerata.htm [Accessed 05 May 2013]	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] "No cultivars of cabelluda are known."
101	2008. Janick, J./Paull, R.E.. The Encyclopedia of Fruit & Nuts. Cabi Publishing, Wallingford, UK	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] No evidence
102	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	2013. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 2-High] "Native: SOUTHERN AMERICA Brazil: Brazil - Minas Gerais [s.], Para, Sao Paulo. Cultivated: SOUTHERN AMERICA Brazil: Brazil [s.] Southern South America: Paraguay"
202	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Quality of climate match data 2-High]
203	2013. Dave's Gardern. PlantFiles: Cabelluda, Yellow Jaboticaba, Cabeludinha - <i>Myrciaria glomerata</i> . http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/176850/ [Accessed 05 May 2013]	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "Hardiness: USDA Zone 10a: to -1.1 °C (30 °F) USDA Zone 10b: to 1.7 °C (35 °F) USDA Zone 11: above 4.5 °C (40 °F)"
204	2013. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "Native: SOUTHERN AMERICA Brazil: Brazil - Minas Gerais [s.], Para, Sao Paulo. Cultivated: SOUTHERN AMERICA Brazil: Brazil [s.] Southern South America: Paraguay"
205	2007. Montoso Gardens. <i>Plinia glomerata</i> (Myrtaceae). http://www.montosogardens.com/plinia_glomerata.htm [Accessed 05 May 2013]	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? No] "Origin and Distribution. Native to Brazil. Sporadically cultivated throughout the humid tropics." ... "In Puerto Rico, the cabelluda fruits from March through May."
205	2013. Top Tropicals. <i>Plinia glomerata</i> . http://toptropicals.com/catalog/uid/plinia_glomerata.htm [Accessed 05 May 2013]	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? No] "Cabelluda is rare in plant collections, however it is popular in cultivation around Rio de Janeiro, Brazil where its fruit ripen in October-November."
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. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? No] No evidence
303	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No] No evidence
304	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Environmental weed? No] No evidence
305	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Congeneric weed? No] No species of <i>Myrciaria</i> or <i>Plinia</i> reported as weeds
401	1993. Parani, J.R./Cortopassi-Laurino, M.. Flores e abelhas em São Paulo. EdUSP, São Paulo	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "DESCRIÇÃO: ARBUSTO muito ramoso ou arvoreta, de 2-3 m de altura, folhagem densa, ramos jovens, pilosos a tomentosos. FOLHAS: opostas, simples, elípticas a oblongo elípticas, de base obtusa ou truncada, ápice agudo, margem revoluta, face superior glabra com muitas glândulas oleíferas que formam pontos translúcidos e nervura central sulcada, face inferior pilosa ou tomentosa, com pêlos simples castanho-avermelhados e nervura central saliente, de 7-11 cm de comprimento x 2-4 cm de largura, pecíolo espesso, tomentoso, de 1 a 5 mm." [Translation from Portuguese: Description: BUSH very twiggy or small tree, 2-3 m tall, dense foliage, young branches, pilose to tomentose. Leaves: opposite, simple, elliptic to oblong-elliptic, base obtuse or truncate, apex acute, margin revolute, glabrous auperior face with many oil glands forming translucent dots and grooved midrib, lower surface hairy or tomentose, with simple reddish brown hair protruding from midrib and 7-11 cm long x 4.2 cm width, petiole thick tomentose of 1 to 5 mm.]

402	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Allelopathic? Unknown] Unlikely, as this is a tree cultivated for its edible fruit, but little information is available on the ecology of this species.
403	2013. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	[Parasitic? No] Myrtaceae
404	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? Unknown]
405	2008. Wagstaff, D.J.. International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[Toxic to animals? No] No evidence
405	2013. Specialized Information Services, U.S. National Library of Medicine. TOXNET toxicology data network [online database]. National Institutes of Health, http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/	[Toxic to animals? No] No evidence
406	2005. Raga, A./Machado, R.A./Francisco de Souza Filho, M./Eidi Sato, M./Cássio Siloto, R.. Tephritoidea (Diptera) species from Myrtaceae fruits in the State of São Paulo, Brazil. Entomotropica. 20(1): 11-14.	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? Possibly. Importance of pests not determined] "Flies of the genus Anastrepha infested all species of Myrtaceae, except <i>S. cumini</i> . In total, 78.7% of the samples were infested by Anastrepha. Anastrepha fraterculus, A. bistrigata Bezzi 1919, A. obliqua (Macquart, 1835), A. sororcula, A. zenilidae, A. striata, A. turpiniae Stone 1942 and A. bahiensis Lima 1937 were identified from a total of 6,642 females (Table 2). These are the first reports of A. bahiensis in P. glomerata in Brazil..."
407	2007. Montoso Gardens. <i>Plinia glomerata</i> (Myrtaceae). http://www.montosogardens.com/plinia_glomerata.htm [Accessed 05 May 2013]	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] "Fruits are round, yellow and pubescent, about 1 inch (2.5 cm) in diameter, with one or two seeds. They are sweet and aromatic, with a flavor similar to apricot (<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>)." ... "Uses - Cabelluda fruits are delicious fresh, and can also be used for juices and jams. The tree, with its compact growth, dark green leaves, and shade tolerance, is also a beautiful ornamental." [Multiple human uses with no evidence of toxicity]
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] No evidence
407	2013. Specialized Information Services, U.S. National Library of Medicine. TOXNET toxicology data network [online database]. National Institutes of Health, http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] No evidence
408	1997. Landrum, L.R./Kawasaki, M.L.. The genera of Myrtaceae in Brazil: an illustrated synoptic treatment and identification keys. Brittonia. 49(4): 508-536.	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] No evidence that species are adapted to a fire prone ecosystem
409	2004. Oliveira Filho, A.T./Carvalho, D.A./Vilela, E.A./Curi, N./Fontes, M.A.L.. Diversity and structure of the tree community of a fragment of tropical secondary forest of the Brazilian Atlantic Forest domain 15 and 40 years after logging. Revista Brasileira	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Yes] "Table 3. Tree species sampled on seven 1,125 m ² plots of secondary forest in Itambé do Mato Dentro, south-eastern Brazil" [Myrciaria glomerata - Guilds = ST-S-Zoo. ST = shade-tolerant. Stratification guilds: S = small. Dispersion guilds: Zoo = zoochorous]
409	2013. Top Tropicals. <i>Plinia glomerata</i> . http://toptropicals.com/catalog/uid/plinia_glomerata.htm [Accessed 05 May 2013]	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle?] "Cabelluda grows best in moist, fertile soils, and fruits well in full sun as well as partial shade."
410	2007. Montoso Gardens. <i>Plinia glomerata</i> (Myrtaceae). http://www.montosogardens.com/plinia_glomerata.htm [Accessed 05 May 2013]	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? No] "grows best in moist, fertile soils,..."
411	2007. Montoso Gardens. <i>Plinia glomerata</i> (Myrtaceae). http://www.montosogardens.com/plinia_glomerata.htm [Accessed 05 May 2013]	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] "Cabelluda is a large shrub or small tree, 10 to 24 feet (3 to 7 m) in height, with multiple thin trunks. The young stems and leaves are pubescent. Leaves are dark green, opposite, about 1 inch (2.5 cm) wide and 4 inches (10 cm) long."
412	2008. Eisenlohr, P.V.. Composição florística e aspectos ecológicos de comunidades arbóreas adjacentes a trilhas em duas áreas de Floresta Atlântica do Sudeste brasileiro. MSc Thesis. Instituto de Botânica da Secretaria de Estado do Meio Ambiente, São Paul	[Forms dense thickets? No] "Table 3. Structure of a stretch of four sectors sampled in Forest Biology, in Viçosa, MG, Brazil. N: number of individuals; DA: Absolute Density, DR: Relative Density, FA: Frequency Absolute; FR: Relative Frequency; DoA: Absolute Dominance; DoR: Relative Dominance, VI (%): Importance Value percentage." [No evidence from absolute or relative density data]
501	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Aquatic? No] Terrestrial

502	2013. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	[Grass? No] Myrtaceae
503	2013. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Myrtaceae
504	2007. Montoso Gardens. <i>Plinia glomerata</i> (Myrtaceae). http://www.montosogardens.com/plinia_glomerata.htm [Accessed 05 May 2013]	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "Cabelluda is a large shrub or small tree, 10 to 24 feet (3 to 7 m) in height, with multiple thin trunks. The young stems and leaves are pubescent. Leaves are dark green, opposite, about 1 inch (2.5 cm) wide and 4 inches (10 cm) long."
601	1993. Parani, J.R./Cortopassi-Laurino, M.. Flores e abelhas em São Paulo. EdUSP, São Paulo	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] No evidence
601	2008. Janick, J./Paull, R.E.. The Encyclopedia of Fruit & Nuts. Cabi Publishing, Wallingford, UK	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] No evidence
602	2007. Montoso Gardens. <i>Plinia glomerata</i> (Myrtaceae). http://www.montosogardens.com/plinia_glomerata.htm [Accessed 05 May 2013]	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "Cabelluda is propagated by seed."
603	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Hybridizes naturally? Unknown]
604	1996. Lughadha, E.N./Proenca, C.. A Survey of the Reproductive Biology of the Myrtoideae (Myrtaceae). <i>Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden</i> . 83(4): 480-503.	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Related species is self-compatible] "Reports of self-compatibility in Myrtoideae are almost as numerous as those of self incompatibility. Proenca and Gibbs (1994) recorded three completely self compatible species (<i>Eugenia dysenterica</i> , <i>Myrcia rhodosepala</i> , and <i>Psidium firmum</i>) that set statistically equal numbers of fruits after self- and cross-pollination. For the cultivated guava, <i>Psidium guajava</i> , self-pollination in isolated trees has been registered between 64% and 90% (Sou-bihe Sobrinho & Gurgel, 1962). In Peru, <i>Myrciaria dubia</i> showed 91% fruit set after geitonogamous pollination (Peters & Vasquez, 1986/87)."
604	2008. Janick, J./Paull, R.E.. The Encyclopedia of Fruit & Nuts. Cabi Publishing, Wallingford, UK	[Self-compatible or apomictic?] "Solitary jaboticaba trees bear poorly compared with trees planted in clumps or orchards, suggesting that cross-pollination enhances fruit set."
605	1996. Lughadha, E.N./Proenca, C.. A Survey of the Reproductive Biology of the Myrtoideae (Myrtaceae). <i>Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden</i> . 83(4): 480-503.	[Requires specialist pollinators? No. Bee pollinated] "Nectar is absent in flowers of southern African <i>Eugenia</i> species (van Wyk & Lowrey, 1988) and, apparently, in most South American Myrtoideae (Landrum, 1986; Proenca & Gibbs, 1994; Nic Lughadha, unpublished data). Exceptions include the report by Pirani and Cortopassi-Laurino (1993) of bees collecting pollen and nectar from flowers of <i>Plinia glomerata</i> ... "Table 2. Species of neotropical Myrtoideae with presumed pollinators or insect visitors to flowers" [<i>Plinia glomerata</i> - Visitor = Apidae: <i>Bombina</i> and Apidae: <i>Meliponinae</i>]
605	2008. Janick, J./Paull, R.E.. The Encyclopedia of Fruit & Nuts. Cabi Publishing, Wallingford, UK	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] "Bees are frequently seen visiting the flowers."
606	2007. Montoso Gardens. <i>Plinia glomerata</i> (Myrtaceae). http://www.montosogardens.com/plinia_glomerata.htm [Accessed 05 May 2013]	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? No] "Cabelluda is propagated by seed."
607	2007. Montoso Gardens. <i>Plinia glomerata</i> (Myrtaceae). http://www.montosogardens.com/plinia_glomerata.htm [Accessed 05 May 2013]	[Minimum generative time (years)? 2-3] "Fruiting occurs in 2-3 years, when the tree is as small as 3 feet (1 m) tall."
701	2007. Montoso Gardens. <i>Plinia glomerata</i> (Myrtaceae). http://www.montosogardens.com/plinia_glomerata.htm [Accessed 05 May 2013]	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No] "Fruits are round, yellow and pubescent, about 1 inch (2.5 cm) in diameter, with one or two seeds." [No evidence that tree is grown in heavily trafficked areas, and fruits/seeds lack means of external attachment]
702	2007. Montoso Gardens. <i>Plinia glomerata</i> (Myrtaceae). http://www.montosogardens.com/plinia_glomerata.htm [Accessed 05 May 2013]	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "Cabelluda fruits are delicious fresh, and can also be used for juices and jams. The tree, with its compact growth, dark green leaves, and shade tolerance, is also a beautiful ornamental."
703	2007. Montoso Gardens. <i>Plinia glomerata</i> (Myrtaceae). http://www.montosogardens.com/plinia_glomerata.htm [Accessed 05 May 2013]	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] "Fruits are round, yellow and pubescent, about 1 inch (2.5 cm) in diameter, with one or two seeds." [No evidence, and unlikely due to large fruits & seeds]

704	2007. Montoso Gardens. <i>Plinia glomerata</i> (Myrtaceae). http://www.montosogardens.com/plinia_glomerata.htm [Accessed 05 May 2013]	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] "Fruits are round, yellow and pubescent, about 1 inch (2.5 cm) in diameter, with one or two seeds."
705	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules water dispersed? Unknown] Unknown if fruit are buoyant, although evidence suggests probably no
706	2007. Montoso Gardens. <i>Plinia glomerata</i> (Myrtaceae). http://www.montosogardens.com/plinia_glomerata.htm [Accessed 05 May 2013]	[Propagules bird dispersed? Presumably Yes] "Fruits are round, yellow and pubescent, about 1 inch (2.5 cm) in diameter, with one or two seeds." [Fleshy fruited, and adapted for frugivorous bird dispersal]
707	2007. Montoso Gardens. <i>Plinia glomerata</i> (Myrtaceae). http://www.montosogardens.com/plinia_glomerata.htm [Accessed 05 May 2013]	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No. Unlikely] "Fruits are round, yellow and pubescent, about 1 inch (2.5 cm) in diameter, with one or two seeds." [Fruit and seeds without means of external attachment, although fruit could hypothetically be moved by rodents or ground foraging birds for short distances]
708	1996. Lughadha, E.N./Proenca, C.. A Survey of the Reproductive Biology of the Myrtoideae (Myrtaceae). <i>Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden</i> . 83(4): 480-503.	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Presumably Yes] "Fruits of a cauliflorous species of <i>Myrciaria</i> are eaten by bats (Semir, 1984)."
708	2007. Montoso Gardens. <i>Plinia glomerata</i> (Myrtaceae). http://www.montosogardens.com/plinia_glomerata.htm [Accessed 05 May 2013]	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Presumably Yes] "Fruits are round, yellow and pubescent, about 1 inch (2.5 cm) in diameter, with one or two seeds." [Fleshy fruited, and adapted for frugivorous bird dispersal]
708	2013. Camargos, V.L./Martins, S.V./Ribeiro, G.A./Carmo, F.M.S./xSilva, A.F.. The influence of fire on the soil seed bank in semideciduous forest. <i>Ciência Florestal</i> , Santa Maria. 23(1): 19-28.	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Presumably Yes] "Table 1: Sampled species in the soil seed bank before and after fire treatment in a semideciduous forest fragment, Viçosa, MG state." [<i>Plinia glomerata</i> - Dispersal Syndrome = zoochory]
801	2007. Montoso Gardens. <i>Plinia glomerata</i> (Myrtaceae). http://www.montosogardens.com/plinia_glomerata.htm [Accessed 05 May 2013]	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)? No] "Fruits are round, yellow and pubescent, about 1 inch (2.5 cm) in diameter, with one or two seeds." [Few-seeded fruit]
802	2008. Janick, J./Paull, R.E.. <i>The Encyclopedia of Fruit & Nuts</i> . Cabi Publishing, Wallingford, UK	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? No] "The seeds are recalcitrant and quickly lose their viability."
803	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] No information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of
804	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Unknown]
805	2001. Rayachhetry, M.B./Van, T.K./Center T.D./Elliott, M.L.. Host Range of <i>Puccinia psidii</i> , a Potential Biological Control Agent of <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> in Florida. <i>Biological Control</i> . 22: 38-45.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown] "The rust fungus <i>Puccinia psidii</i> infects the foliage and causes dieback of actively growing tips on several myrtaceous plants in South and Central America...Results showed <i>Callistemon viminalis</i> , <i>Eugenia reinwardtiana</i> , <i>M. decora</i> , <i>M. quinquenervia</i> , <i>Myrcianthes fragrans</i> , <i>Myrciaria cauliflora</i> , <i>P. dioica</i> , and <i>Psidium guajava</i> to be susceptible to both isolates [<i>Puccinia psidii</i> is now widespread in Hawaiian Islands and infects <i>Myrciaria</i> species]

Summary of Risk Traits

High Risk / Undesirable Traits

- Thrives in tropical climates
- Shade tolerant
- Reproductive in two or more years
- Seeds dispersed by people, birds and other frugivorous mammals
- May be susceptible to *Puccinia psidii* rust

Low Risk / Desirable Traits

- No reports of naturalization or negative impacts have been documented
- Unarmed (no spines or thorns)
- Non-toxic
- Edible fruit
- Landscaping and ornamental value
- Not known to spread vegetatively
- Relatively large fruit & seeds unlikely to be accidentally dispersed
- Seeds will not persist in the soil