Family: ***Phyllanthaceae***

Taxon: ***Phyllanthus reticulatus***

Synonym: *Kirganelia reticulata (Poir.) Baill.*

Common Name: Potato bush
Roast potato plant

Questionaire : current 20090513
Status: Assessor Approved

Assessor: Chuck Chimera
Data Entry Person: Chuck Chimera

Designation: H(HPWRA)
WRA Score 12

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**	**?**
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)**	**y**
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**	**n**
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**	
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**	
411	**Climbing or smothering growth habit**	**y=1, n=0**	**y**

412	**Forms dense thickets**	**y=1, n=0**	
501	**Aquatic**	**y=5, n=0**	**n**
502	**Grass**	**y=1, n=0**	**n**
503	**Nitrogen fixing woody plant**	**y=1, n=0**	**n**
504	**Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)**	**y=1, n=0**	**n**
601	**Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat**	**y=1, n=0**	**n**
602	**Produces viable seed**	**y=1, n=-1**	**y**
603	**Hybridizes naturally**	**y=1, n=-1**	**y**
604	**Self-compatible or apomictic**	**y=1, n=-1**	
605	**Requires specialist pollinators**	**y=-1, n=0**	
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**	
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**	
805	**Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)**	**y=-1, n=1**	

Designation: H(HPWRA) **WRA Score** **12**

Supporting Data:

101	2002. Manandhar, N.P.. Plants and people of Nepal. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] No evidence
101	2007. Van Wyk, B./van Wyk, P.. How to Identify Trees in Southern Africa. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] No evidence
102	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	2011. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Phyllanthus reticulatus - Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/tax	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s)? 2 -high] "Native: AFRICA Northern Africa: Egypt Northeast Tropical Africa: Ethiopia; Somalia; Sudan East Tropical Africa: Kenya; Tanzania; Uganda West-Central Tropical Africa: Cameroon; Central African Republic; Zaire West Tropical Africa: Benin; Cote D'Ivoire; Ghana; Guinea; Mali; Niger; Nigeria; Senegal; Sierra Leone South Tropical Africa: Angola; Malawi; Mozambique; Zambia; Zimbabwe Southern Africa: Botswana; Lesotho; Namibia; South Africa - Cape Province, KwaZulu-Natal, Transvaal; Swaziland ASIA-TEMPERATE China: China - Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hunan, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan Eastern Asia: Taiwan ASIA-TROPICAL Indian Subcontinent: Bhutan; India; Nepal; Sri Lanka Indo-China: Cambodia; Laos; Myanmar; Thailand; Vietnam Malesia: Indonesia - Celebes, Irian Jaya, Java, Kalimantan, Lesser Sunda Islands, Moluccas, Sumatra; Malaysia; Philippines"
202	2011. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Phyllanthus reticulatus - Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/tax	[Quality of climate match data? 2-high] Broad native distribution in tropical regions.
203	2008. Wu, Z.Y./Raven,P.H./Hong, D.Y. (eds.). Flora of China. Vol. 11 (Oxalidaceae through Aceraceae). Science Press & Missouri Botanical Garden Press, Beijing & St. Louis	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? Yes] "Open forests, scrub; 200–800 m. Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hunan, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Yunnan [Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam; W Africa, NE Australia]." [Temperate to tropical distribution]
203	2009. Orwa, C./Mutua, A./Kindt, R./Jamnadass, R./Simons, A.. Agroforestree Database:a tree reference and selection guide version 4.0. World Agroforestry Centre, (http://www.worldagroforestry.org/af/treedb/)	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? Yes] "It is found in India and Taiwan up to 2000 m altitude...Altitude: 800-2 000 m" [elevation range >1000 m, exhibiting potential environmental versatility]
204	2002. Manandhar, N.P.. Plants and people of Nepal. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "Distributed in central and eastern Nepal to about 800 m; also in northern India, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, southern China, Southeast Asia, and tropical Africa."
205	1989. Flynn, T.. Specimen Details for Phyllanthus reticulatus Poir. [BISH 548241]. Bishop Museum, http://nsdb.bishopmuseum.org/include/cpop.asp?catnum=21740196	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Unknown] "Locality: USA, Polynesia, Hawaiian Islands, Kauai,& Koloa District. Lawai Valley. National Tropical Botanical Garden. Medicinal area Remarks: NTBG ass. #830341001. Coll. S. Lucas (1071), Sri Lanka: Dambulla, Aranlakill. Medicinal." [Planted on Kauai in botanical garden]
205	2011. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Phyllanthus reticulatus - Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/tax	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Unknown] Broad native distribution, with not much evidence of introduction outside native range.
301	1991. Kawasaki, A.. Specimen Details for Phyllanthus reticulatus Poir. [BISH 50402]. Bishop Museum, http://nsdb.bishopmuseum.org/include/cpop.asp?catnum=21576415	[Naturalized beyond native range? Escape from cultivation] "Locality: USA, Polynesia, Hawaiian Islands, Hawaii, & Maulua Gulch Remarks: It could be an escape from cultivation."

301	2004. Mito, T./Uesugi, T.. Invasive Alien Species in Japan: The Status Quo and the New Regulation for Prevention of their Adverse Effects. Global Environmental Research. 8(2): 171-191.	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "Table 1 Alien species recognized to be established in Japan or found in the Japanese wild (as of October 27, 2004)" [Includes P. reticulatus]
301	2011. Parker, J.. BIISC Early Detection Botanist. Pers. Comm. 18 May 2011.	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "new shrub seen naturalizing on hillsides in Ninole. Phyllanthus reticulatus"
302	2002. Nichols, G.. Down to Earth: Gardening with Indigenous Shrubs. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? No] "The untidy shape is best used is a bush clump or to fill an unruly corner. Growth is rampant and a mound 3 m high and 5 m in diameter forms after three years." [No evidence. However, description of growth and habit similar to that of weedy plants]
303	1994. Burkill , H.M.. The Useful Plants of West Tropical Africa: Volume 2. Kew Publishing, Surrey, UK	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? Yes] "The plant can become an invasive weed of cultivated land. It is reported in Gabon to be toxic to poultry (22, 23), but the part(s) of the plant is not indicated."
303	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Phyllanthus reticulatus [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/phyllanthus_reticulatus/	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? Yes] "agricultural weed, naturalised, weed"
304	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Phyllanthus reticulatus [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/phyllanthus_reticulatus/	[Environmental weed? No] No evidence
305	1995. Norcini, J.G./Stamps, R.H./Aldrich, J.H.. Preemergent Control of Long-Stalked Phyllanthus (Phyllanthus tenellus) and Leafflower(Phyllanthus urinaria). Weed Technology. 9(4): 783-788.	[Congeneric weed? Yes] "Leafflower (also known as chamberbitter or gripeweed) and long-stalked phyllanthus, members of the Euphorbiaceae, are becoming major problems in nurseries, landscape plantings, and turf in some areas of the southeastern U.S. (4). Phyllanthus tenellus is a naturalized perennial that reportedly occurs as far north as Sumter, SC (13). It can become invasive due to its rapid flowering and explosively dehiscent fruit. Phyllanthus urinaria, an annual primarily found in the Gulf coast states to the Carolinas, spreads less rapidly (4, 13). Both species are considered warm season weed problems. These species have the potential to spread throughout USDA hardiness zones 8a and higher."
401	2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McCleland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Usually a dense deciduous shrub or small tree to 10 m, sometimes climbing into trees…Main stem: larger branchlets brown, lenticels may be present; sometimes angular; branches arch down to the ground if not supported; bark pale reddish-brown, longitudinally fissured. Leaves: leaves borne on deciduous side branches to 150 mm long, alternate; simple, appearing to be compound due to attachment to the base of deciduous side branches; oval to elliptic (11-65 x 5-30 mm); apex and base broadly tapering to rounded; margin entire; dark green above, paler below; hairless; petiole 1-4 mm."
402	2010. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - Phyllanthus reticulatus. http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/phyllanthusreticulatus.htm	[Allelopathic? No evidence] "Potato bush grows best in deep moist soil, but can also tolerate sandy but not too dry conditions. This plant is best planted together with other taller bushes where it can scramble."
403	2011. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Phyllanthus reticulatus - Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/tax	[Parasitic? No] "Phyllanthaceae subfamily: Phyllanthoideae tribe: Phyllantheae. Also placed in: Euphorbiaceae "
404	1993. Msangi, R.B.R./Hardesty, L.H.. Forage Value of Native and Introduced Browse Species in Tanzania. Journal of Range Management 46(5): 410-415. 46(5): 410-415.	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? No] "Phyllanthus reticulatus was the most frequent browse plant in diets throughout the study and goats consumed relatively constant amounts of it…"
404	1997. Van Wyk, B./Van Wyk, P.. Field guide to trees of Southern Africa. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? No] "Browsed by game and stock."
405	1993. Msangi, R.B.R./Hardesty, L.H.. Forage Value of Native and Introduced Browse Species in Tanzania. Journal of Range Management 46(5): 410-415. 46(5): 410-415.	[Toxic to animals? No] "Phyllanthus reticulatus was the most frequent browse plant in diets throughout the study and goats consumed relatively constant amounts of it…" [No evidence of toxicity mentioned in study]

405	1997. Van Wyk, B./Van Wyk, P.. Field guide to trees of Southern Africa. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	[Toxic to animals? No] "Browsed by game and stock." [No evidence]
406	1995. Shivas, R.G.. New records of plant pathogens in the Kimberley region of northern Western Australia. Australasian PlantPathology. 24: 188-201.	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? Unknown] "New records of microorganisms, mainly fungi, that cause or are associated with diseases of plants in the arid tropics of northern Western Australia are listed...Phyllanthus reticulatus Poiret Ravenelia brevispora (PERTH750875) - Leaf rust"
406	2007. Thaung, M.M.. Powdery mildews in Burma with reference to their global host–fungus distributions and taxonomic comparisons. Australasian Plant Pathology. 36: 543–551.	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? Unknown. Importance of pathogens unknown] "Abstract. Powdery mildews in lowland central Burma were collected, identified and classified following a traditional taxonomic approach. They totalled 54 on 31 host-plant families and belonged to the genera Blumeria, Erysiphe (Uncinula), Golovinomyces, Leveillula, Phyllactinia, Podosphaera (Sphaerotheca), Oidiopsis and Oidium. A host index is included. Collections are held in Herbariums IMI and UC (=LAM) and also on deposit at the then Institute of Agriculture, Mandalay, Burma...Oidium phyllanthi J.M. Yen 1967 (≡Oidium phyllanthi Narayanas. and K. Ramakr. 1971,O. ramakrishnanii Hosag. 1991) on leaves of Phyllanthus nanus Hook.f., Mandalay, 10 Apr 1973, as well as India, Taiwan and Thailand on Phyllanthus spp. including P. reticulatus Poir. Cf. Erysiphe phyllanthi (Tanada and U. Braun) U. Braun and S. Takam. 2000...Oidium phyllanthi var. reticulatus, in Ahmad et al. (2005), on leaves of Phyllanthus reticulatus Poir, Rangoon, 10 Jan 1974 (LAM 2208530). Cf. Oidium spp. In Africa, Australia, China, South and South-East Asia, Erysiphe sp. in Japan, Golovinomyces orontii (Castagne) V.P. Heluta 1988 (≡Erysiphe orontii Castage 1851) in South Africa, Golovinomyces cichoracearum (DC.) V.P. Heluta 1988 var. cichoracearum (≡Erysiphe cichoracearum DC. 1805) in India, and Leveillula taurica (L´ev.) G. Arnaud 1921 in South Asia and Sudan on Phyllanthus sp."
407	1997. Van Wyk, B./Van Wyk, P.. Field guide to trees of Southern Africa. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? Unknown] "Leaves and fruit used medicinally. The fruit produce a black dye." [No mention of toxicity]
407	2006. Begum, T./Rahman, M.S./Rashid, M.A.. Phytochemical and Biological Investigations of Phyllanthus reticulatus. Journal of Pharmacological Science. 5(1-2): 21-23.	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? Unknown] "The leaves are employed as a diuretic and cooling medicine. The juice of the leaves is used to care diarrhoea in infants. The stems are used to treat sore in eyes and the powdered leaf is used in sores, burns, suppurations and chafing of the skin." [Multiple medicinal uses suggests that poisoning or toxicity could result with improper contact or administration of doses]
407	2010. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - Phyllanthus reticulatus. http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/phyllanthusret.htm	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? Unknown] "From Zambia, it is reported that the plant is used as a remedy for anaemia and intestinal haemorrhage while roots and fruit are reported to have been used for criminal poisoning in Zambia. Several tribes as well as the European farmers use the powdered leaf as a local application for sores, burns and venereal sores. The bark and leaf are used as a diuretic."
408	2009. Orwa, C./Mutua, A./Kindt, R./Jamnadass, R./Simons, A.. Agroforestree Database:a tree reference and selection guide version 4.0. World Agroforestry Centre, (http://www.worldagroforestry.org/af/treedb/)	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No evidence] "occurring in bushveld, particularly riverine thicket and in the shade of bush clumps." [No indication that this species is adapted to fire prone ecosystems, or is highly flammable, but if able to form a thicket or climb into other vegetation, fuel loads, and subsequently fire hazards, may be increased]
409	2007. Van Wyk, B./van Wyk, P.. How to Identify Trees in Southern Africa. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Yes] "occurring in bushveld, particularly riverine thicket and in the shade of bush clumps."
409	2011. Hyde, M.A./Wursten, B.. Flora of Zimbabwe: Individual record no: 21653: Phyllanthus reticulatus. http://www.zimbabweflora.co.zw/speciesdata/species-record.php?record_id=21653, retrieved 20 May 2011	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Yes] "Habitat: In riverine forest shade"
410	2010. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - Phyllanthus reticulatus. http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/phyllanthusret.htm	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Unknown] "Potato bush grows best in deep moist soil, but can also tolerate sandy but not too dry conditions."
410	2011. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase - The Western Australian Flora - Phyllanthus reticulatus. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/4684	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Unknown] "Sandy soils, rocky loam, , sandstone."

411	2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McCleland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? Yes. Depending on where it is growing] "Usually a dense deciduous shrub or small tree to 10 m, sometimes climbing into trees…" [capable of climbing]
411	2010. Kawakita, A.. Evolution of obligate pollination mutualism in the tribe Phyllantheae (Phyllanthaceae). Plant Species Biology. 25: 3-19.	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? Yes. If supporting vegetation is present] "Phyllanthus reticulatus is a scandent shrub that ascends by clinging to the surrounding vegetation."
412	2002. Nichols, G.. Down to Earth: Gardening with Indigenous Shrubs. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	[Forms dense thickets? Possibly] "It occurs in deciduous woodland, often in thickets and on termite mounds."
412	2007. Van Wyk, B./van Wyk, P.. How to Identify Trees in Southern Africa. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	[Forms dense thickets? Possibly] "occurring in bushveld, particularly riverine thicket and in the shade of bush clumps." [Unknown if plant forms monotypic thickets in these areas]
501	2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McCleland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa	[Aquatic? No] "Usually a dense deciduous shrub or small tree to 10 m, sometimes climbing into trees…"
502	2011. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Phyllanthus reticulatus - Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/tax	[Grass? No] "Family: Phyllanthaceae subfamily: Phyllanthoideae tribe: Phyllantheae. Also placed in: Euphorbiaceae"
503	2011. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Phyllanthus reticulatus - Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/tax	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] "Family: Phyllanthaceae subfamily: Phyllanthoideae tribe: Phyllantheae. Also placed in: Euphorbiaceae"
504	2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McCleland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "Usually a dense deciduous shrub or small tree to 10 m, sometimes climbing into trees…"
601	1981. Airy Shaw, H. K.. The Euphorbiaceae of Sumatra. Kew Bulletin. 36(2): 239-374.	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] No evidence
601	2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McCleland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] No evidence
601	2010. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - Phyllanthus reticulatus. http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/phyllanthusret.htm	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] "Phyllanthus reticulatus is listed on the Red List of South African plants 2009 as of Least Concern. A taxon is of Least Concern when after being evaluated against the IUCN criteria, does not qualify for the categories Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable and Near Threatened, or the South African categories Critically Rare, Rare or Declining. Widespread and abundant taxa are typically listed in this category." [No evidence]
602	2002. Manandhar, N.P.. Plants and people of Nepal. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "Propagated by seeds."
603	1996. Pope, G.V. (ed.). Flora Zambesiaca Vol 9 (4). Euphorbiaceae (excluding Euphorbieae). Kew Publishing and Flora Zambesiaca Managing Committee, Richmond, Surrey, UK	[Hybridizes naturally? Yes] "Phyllanthus reticulatus var. glaber hybridizes with P. ovalifolius to produce the hybrid P. × collium-misuku"
604	2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McCleland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Unknown] "Flowers: on short branches stalks in the leaf axils; sexes in the same inflorescence; small, white tinged with red or purple; smells like mashed potato towards evening."
604	2009. Kawakita, A./Kato, M.. Repeated independent evolution of obligate pollination mutualism in the Phyllantheae - Epicephala association. Proceedings of the Royal Society B. 276: 417–426.	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Unknown. Possibly] "Traits possibly associated with Epicephala pollination include floral morphology, pollen to ovule ratio, nectar production, self-compatibility, extent of pollen/resource limitation and floral odor chemistry"

605	2010. Kawakita, A.. Evolution of obligate pollination mutualism in the tribe Phyllantheae (Phyllanthaceae). Plant Species Biology. 25: 3-19.	[Requires specialist pollinators? Possibly] "Probably most, if not all, of the species in this section, together with the morphologically similar and closely related section Floribundi, share the Epicephala pollination syndrome (Kawakita & Kato 2009). Moth eggs are laid within the pedicels or in the ovary tissue, thus damaging the flowers. A single Epicephala larva consumes all of the seeds in each fruit in P. reticulatus (Luo 2006), but the proportion of seeds consumed per larva may vary among host species (A. Kawakita, pers. obs., 2009)."
606	2010. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - Phyllanthus reticulatus. http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/phyllanthusret.htm	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? No] "P. reticulatus grows easily from seeds...There is a very low success rate in growing potato bush through cuttings." [No evidence]
607	2002. Nichols, G.. Down to Earth: Gardening with Indigenous Shrubs. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	[Minimum generative time (years)? 2] "Flowering commences at two years and the flowering period is long, if irregular: up to eight months in total during the year."
701	2008. Wu, Z.Y./Raven,P.H./Hong, D.Y. (eds.). Flora of China. Vol. 11 (Oxalidaceae through Aceraceae). Science Press & Missouri Botanical Garden Press, Beijing & St. Louis	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally? Unknown] "Fruit a berry, globose to oblate, 4–6 mm wide, black and dark purplish at maturity, 4–12 celled, 8–16-seeded. Seeds trigonous, 1.6–2 mm, brown." [No evidence, but seeds are small and could be dispersed unintentionally in soil]
702	2002. Nichols, G.. Down to Earth: Gardening with Indigenous Shrubs. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "Phyllanthus is responsible for the strong smell of bakes potatoes characteristic of a hot, late afternoon in the Lowveld… Phyllanthus can hardly be described as beautiful but is a must for those who love the smell of the Lowveld.:
703	2002. Nichols, G.. Down to Earth: Gardening with Indigenous Shrubs. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] "The flowers are followed by a prolific crop of black berries, relished by birds." [Generally not grown with produce, and dispersal method not conducive to produce contamination]
704	2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McCleland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] "Fruit: round berries, in dense clusters; red to black when mature; +/- 5 mm in diam…Birds and game eat the fruit despite reports that they are poisonous." [No adaptations for wind dispersal]
705	1994. Burkill , H.M.. The Useful Plants of West Tropical Africa: Volume 2. Kew Publishing, Surrey, UK	[Propagules water dispersed? Possibly] "A shrub to 3 m high, of the savanna forest, often on river-banks, throughout the Region from Senegal to N and S Nigeria, and widespread elsewhere in tropical Africa."
705	2000. van Coller, A.L./Rogers, K.H./Heritage, G.L.. Riparian Vegetation-Environment Relationships: Complimentarity of Gradients versus Patch Hierarchy Approaches. Journal of Vegetation Science. 11(3): 337-350.	[Propagules water dispersed? Possibly] "The riparian vegetation within the study area has been classified into six vegetation types (van Coller et al. 1997). They are the Phragmites mauritianus, the Phyllanthus reticulatus, the Breonadia salicina, the Combretum erythrophyllum, the Diospyros mespiliformis and the Spirostachys africana types." [part of riparian vegetation community, but ability to be water dispersed unknown]
705	2009. Orwa, C./Mutua, A./Kindt, R./Jamnadass, R./Simons, A.. Agroforestree Database:a tree reference and selection guide version 4.0. World Agroforestry Centre, (http://www.worldagroforestry.org/af/treedb/)	[Propagules water dispersed? Possibly] "occurring in bushveld, particularly riverine thicket and in the shade of bush clumps." [distribution suggests fruits or seeds may occasionally be water dispersed]
706	1956. Webster, G.L .. A monographic study of the West Indian species of Phyllanthus. Journal of the Arnold Arboretum. 37: 217-268.	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "In others the exocarp never dries up. and the fruit is either baccate or drupaceous. depending on the degree of scleriflcation of the endocarp. In P. reticulatus (sect. Anisonema). which has a baccate fruit, the endocarp is not only tenuous but is not clearly differentiated from the exocarp…" [Presumably yes, Fleshy-fruited]
706	1981. Airy Shaw, H. K.. The Euphorbiaceae of Sumatra. Kew Bulletin. 36(2): 239-374.	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "Fruit a small berry, 3-5 mm diam.; leaves thin, membranaceous or chartaceous, to 5 x 1-5 cm; flowers axillary (Anisonema)."
706	2002. Manandhar, N.P.. Plants and people of Nepal. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "Ripe fruits are edible." [In contrast to Schmidt et al. 2002]
706	2002. Nichols, G.. Down to Earth: Gardening with Indigenous Shrubs. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "The flowers are followed by a prolific crop of black berries, relished by birds."
706	2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McCleland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "Fruit: round berries, in dense clusters; red to black when mature; +/- 5 mm in diam…Birds and game eat the fruit despite reports that they are poisonous."

707	2008. Wu, Z.Y./Raven,P.H./Hong, D.Y. (eds.). Flora of China. Vol. 11 (Oxalidaceae through Aceraceae). Science Press & Missouri Botanical Garden Press, Beijing & St. Louis	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] "Fruit a berry, globose to oblate, 4–6 mm wide, black and dark purplish at maturity, 4–12 celled, 8–16-seeded. Seeds trigonous, 1.6–2 mm, brown." [Theoretically possible due to small seed size, but no evidence, and unlikely as there are no means of external attachment]
708	2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McCleland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Presumably yes] "Fruit: round berries, in dense clusters; red to black when mature; +/- 5 mm in diam…Birds and game eat the fruit despite reports that they are poisonous."
708	2010. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - Phyllanthus reticulatus. http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/phyllanthusret.htm	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Yes] "The purplish-black fruits are eaten by vervet monkeys, birds and small browsers. There are reports from Tanzania that the fruits and the leaves may cause poisoning when browsed in large quantities."
801	2002. Nichols, G.. Down to Earth: Gardening with Indigenous Shrubs. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)? Unknown] "Flowering commences at two years and the flowering period is long, if irregular: up to eight months in total during the year...The flowers are followed by a prolific crop of black berries, relished by birds." [Long reproductive period, and "prolific" crop of fruit suggest that high seed densities might be produced]
801	2008. Wu, Z.Y./Raven,P.H./Hong, D.Y. (eds.). Flora of China. Vol. 11 (Oxalidaceae through Aceraceae). Science Press & Missouri Botanical Garden Press, Beijing & St. Louis	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)? Unknown] "Fruit a berry, globose to oblate, 4–6 mm wide, black and dark purplish at maturity, 4–12 celled, 8–16-seeded. Seeds trigonous, 1.6–2 mm, brown."
802	2005. Perera, G.A.D.. Spatial heterogeneity of the soil seed bank in the tropical semideciduous forest at Wasgomuwa National Park, Sri Lanka. Tropical Ecology. 46(1): 79-89.	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Unknown] "Table 3. Abundance of seeds of woody species in the soil seed bank along transects, the ecology of seeds and their major dispersal agent" [Includes Phyllanthus reticulatus, but longevity of seeds in soil seed bank unknown]
802	2008. Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. Seed Information Database (SID). Version 7.1. http://data.kew.org/sid/	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Unknown] "Storage Behaviour: Orthodox"
803	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] No information on chemical control or herbicide efficacy was found
804	2011. Scogings, P.F./Johansson, T./Hjalten, J./Kruger, J.. Responses of woody vegetation to exclusion of large herbivores in semi-arid savannas. Austral Ecology. doi:10.1111/j.1442-9993.2011.02249.x: .	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Unknown] "Table 2. Proportion (%) of plants in 2002 that were uprooted, felled, pollarded, debarked or had broken branches among species comprising 83% of all woody plants at the Nkuhlu large-scale long-term exclusion experiment in Kruger National Park" [Phyllanthus reticulatus is one of the plants that is subjected to damage by foraging elephants, which simulate the effects of mutilation & cultivation, but there is no indication of how well the plants tolerate this damage]
805	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown]