Family: ***Sapotaceae***

Taxon: ***Pouteria sapota***

Synonym: *Achras lucuma Blanco*
Achras mammosa auct.
Calocarpum mammosum auct.
Calocarpum sapota (Jacq.) Merr.
Lucuma mammosa auct.
Pouteria mammosa auct.
Sideroxylon sapota Jacq. (basionym)

Common Name: mammee sapote
marmalade-plum
marmalade-tree
sapote

Questionaire : current 20090513 **Assessor:** Patti Clifford **Designation:** L
Status: Assessor Approved **Data Entry Person:** Patti Clifford **WRA Score -3**

101	**Is the species highly domesticated?**	**y=-3, n=0**	**n**
102	**Has the species become naturalized where grown?**	**y=1, n=-1**	
103	**Does the species have weedy races?**	**y=1, n=-1**	
201	**Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"**	**(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)**	**High**
202	**Quality of climate match data**	**(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)**	**High**
203	**Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)**	**y=1, n=0**	
204	**Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates**	**y=1, n=0**	**y**
205	**Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?**	**y=-2, ?=-1, n=0**	**y**
301	**Naturalized beyond native range**	**y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205**	**y**
302	**Garden/amenity/disturbance weed**	**n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)**	**n**
303	**Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed**	**n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)**	**n**
304	**Environmental weed**	**n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)**	**n**
305	**Congeneric weed**	**n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)**	
401	**Produces spines, thorns or burrs**	**y=1, n=0**	**n**
402	**Allelopathic**	**y=1, n=0**	
403	**Parasitic**	**y=1, n=0**	**n**
404	**Unpalatable to grazing animals**	**y=1, n=-1**	
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**	
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**	**n**
707	**Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)**	**y=1, n=-1**	**n**
708	**Propagules survive passage through the gut**	**y=1, n=-1**	
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** -3

Supporting Data:

101	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] No evidence of domestication that reduces invasive traits.
102	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Has the species become naturalized where grown? NA]
103	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Does the species have weedy races? NA]
201	2012. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Pouteria sapota - Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?130	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"? 2-High] Native distribution: Mexico [s.]; Belize; El Salvador - San Vicente; Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua [e.]
202	2012. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Pouteria sapota - Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?130	[Quality of climate match data? 2-High] Native distribution: Mexico [s.]; Belize; El Salvador - San Vicente; Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua [e.]
203	1987. Morton, J.. Fruits of warm climates. J.F. Morton, Miami, FL http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)?] "The sapote occurs naturally at low elevations from southern Mexico to northern Nicaragua. It is much cultivated and possibly also naturalized up to 2,000 ft (600 m) and occasionally found up to 5,000 ft (1,500 m) throughout Central America and tropical South America.'
203	2005. Balerdi, C.F./Crane, J.H./Maguire, I.. Mamey sapote growing in the Florida home landscape FC-30. University of Florida IFAS Extension, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/MG/MG33100.pdf	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)?] Pouteria sapota is a subtropical tree that does not tolerate freezing conditions.
204	2012. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Pouteria sapota - Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?130	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] Native distribution: Mexico [s.]; Belize; El Salvador - San Vicente; Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua [e.]
205	1987. Morton, J.. Fruits of warm climates. J.F. Morton, Miami, FL http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] "It is much cultivated and possibly also naturalized up to 2,000 ft (600 m) and occasionally found up to 5,000 ft (1,500 m) throughout Central America and tropical South America. It is abundant in Guatemala. In the West Indies, it is planted to a limited extent from Trinidad to Guadeloupe, and in Puerto Rico, Haiti and Jamaica, but mainly in Cuba where it is often grown in home gardens and along streets and for shading coffee because it loses its leaves at the period when coffee plants need sun, and the fruit is extremely popular. It is grown only occasionally in Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela and Brazil. It was introduced into the Philippines by the early Spaniards but is grown only around Cavite and Laguna on Luzon and Cagayan on Mindanao. From the Philippines, it was carried to southern Vietnam where the fruit is eaten when very ripe. The arrival of many Cubans in Dade County, Florida during the past 2 decades has created an active demand for the fruits and for the trees for home planting, and some commercial orchards of 5 to 20 acres (2-8 1/3 ha) or more have been established."
205	2005. Balerdi, C.F./Crane, J.H./Maguire, I.. Mamey sapote growing in the Florida home landscape FC-30. University of Florida IFAS Extension, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/MG/MG33100.pdf	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] Introduced to Florida in the 1880's. Recently there is an increasing interest in growing Pouteria in Australia, Israel, Philippines, Vietnam, Spain, Venezuela.
301	2004. Nava-Cruz, Y./Ricker, M.. Mamey Zapote [Pouteria sapota (Jacq.) H.E. Moore & Stearn], A Mexican Forest Fruit of High Commercial Value. CIFOR, http://www.ibiologia.unam.mx/directorio/r/ricker_pdf/Capitulo_CIFOR_Mamey_english_05.pdf	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] Pouteria sapota is naturalized in many regions, making its original distribution uncertain.
302	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? No] No evidence.

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	2002. Hunsberger, A.G.B.. Invasive and Banned Plants of Miami-Dade County. University of Florida IFAS, Homestead, FL	[Congeneric weed?] Pouteria campechiana is a prohibited plant in Miami-Dade County, Florida. "These plants "… may not be planted within 500 feet of native plant communities which they have been known to invade …"." [a list of plants, no indication of negative impact]
401	1987. Morton, J.. Fruits of warm climates. J.F. Morton, Miami, FL http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "The sapote tree is erect, frequently to 60 ft (18 m) sometimes to 100 or 130 ft (30 or 40 m) with short or tall trunk to 3 ft (1 m) thick, often narrowly buttressed, a narrow or spreading crown, and white, gummy latex. The evergreen or deciduous leaves, clustered at the branch tips, on petioles 3/4 to 2 in (2-5 cm) long, are obovate, 4 to 12 in (10-30 cm) long, and 1 1/2 to 4 in (4-10 cm) wide, pointed at both ends."
402	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Allelopathic? Unknown]
403	2012. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Pouteria sapota - Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?130	[Parasitic? No] Sapotaceae.
404	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? Unknown]
405	2012. National Center for Biotechnology Information. PubMed. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez	[Toxic to animals? No] No evidence of toxicity.
405	2012. 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 of toxicity.
406	1987. Morton, J.. Fruits of warm climates. J.F. Morton, Miami, FL http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens?] Sapote leaves and roots are attacked by the West Indian sugar cane root borer, Diaprepes abbreviatus, in Puerto Rico. The red spider mite, Tetranychus bimaculatus, may infest the leaves. The fungus, Colletotrichum gloeosporioides, causes anthracnose on the leaves and fruit stalks in rainy seasons and causes fruits to fall prematurely. Leafspot resulting from attack by the fungus Phyllosticta sapotae occurs in Cuba and the Bahamas but seldom in Puerto Rico. In addition, black leaf spot (Phyllachora sp.) and root rot (Pythium sp.) may occur in Florida.
407	1987. Morton, J.. Fruits of warm climates. J.F. Morton, Miami, FL http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans?] The sapote is credited with sustaining Cortez and his army in their historic march from Mexico City to Honduras. The fruit is of such importance to the Indians of Central America and Mexico that they usually leave this tree standing when clearing land for coffee plantations or other purposes. They generally eat the fruit out-of-hand or spooned from the half-shell. In urban areas, the pulp is made into jam or frozen as sherbet. In Cuba, fibrous types are set aside for processing." [fruit] The decorticated seeds, called zapoyotas, sapuyules, or sapuyulos, strung on sticks or cords, are marketed in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, and in Central America. The kernel is boiled, roasted and mixed with cacao in making chocolate–some say to improve the flavor, others say to increase the bulk, in which case it is actually an adulterant. In Costa Rica, it is finely ground and made into a special confection. Around Oaxaca, in southern Mexico, the ground-up kernel is mixed with parched corn, or cornmeal, sugar and cinnamon and prepared as a nutritious beverage called "pozol"."The milky sap of the tree is highly irritant to the eyes and caustic and vesicant on the skin. The leaves are reportedly poisonous." [Other uses: food, medicinal, cabinetry]
408	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] No evidence of biomass accumulation that would create fire hazard.

410	1987. Morton, J.. Fruits of warm climates. J.F. Morton, Miami, FL http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)"? Yes] The tree makes its best growth on the heavy soils–deep clay and clay loam–of Guatemala but it does well on a wide range of soil types, even infertile, porous sand. It was originally believed unsuited to the oolitic limestone soils of southern Florida. However, with adequate planting holes, it has proved to be long-lived and fruitful in Dade County. The tree will not thrive where there is poor drainage, a high water table, or impermeable subsoil restricting root development."
410	2005. Balerdi, C.F./Crane, J.H./Maguire, I.. Mamey sapote growing in the Florida home landscape FC-30. University of Florida IFAS Extension, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/MG/MG33100.pdf	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)"? Yes] Grows in a wide variety of well-drained soils, from heavy clays to the limestone and sandy soils of Florida.
411	1987. Morton, J.. Fruits of warm climates. J.F. Morton, Miami, FL http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] Tree.
412	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Forms dense thickets? No] No evidence of thicket formation.
501	1987. Morton, J.. Fruits of warm climates. J.F. Morton, Miami, FL http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton	[Aquatic? No] Terrestrial; tree.
502	1987. Morton, J.. Fruits of warm climates. J.F. Morton, Miami, FL http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton	[Grass? No] Sapotaceae.
503	1987. Morton, J.. Fruits of warm climates. J.F. Morton, Miami, FL http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Sapotaceae.
503	2010. www.nationmaster.com. Encyclopedia Nitrogen fixation. Nationmaster.com, http://www.nationmaster.com/encyclopedia/Nitrogen-fixation	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Sapotaceae.
504	1987. Morton, J.. Fruits of warm climates. J.F. Morton, Miami, FL http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] Woody; tree.
601	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] No evidence.
602	1987. Morton, J.. Fruits of warm climates. J.F. Morton, Miami, FL http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "Sapote seeds lose viability quickly and must be planted soon after removal from the fruit. They normally germinate in 2 to 4 weeks. Removal of the hard outer coat will speed germination. The seeds must be planted with the more pointed end upward and protruding 1/2 in (1.25 cm) above the soil in order to assure good form in the seedling."
603	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Hybridizes naturally? Unknown]
604	1987. Morton, J.. Fruits of warm climates. J.F. Morton, Miami, FL http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Unknown]
605	1987. Morton, J.. Fruits of warm climates. J.F. Morton, Miami, FL http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] Flower nectar is gathered by honey bees.
606	2005. Balerdi, C.F./Crane, J.H./Maguire, I.. Mamey sapote growing in the Florida home landscape FC-30. University of Florida IFAS Extension, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/MG/MG33100.pdf	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? No] Pouteria sapote is difficult to propagate vegetatively.
607	1987. Morton, J.. Fruits of warm climates. J.F. Morton, Miami, FL http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton	[Minimum generative time (years)? 4+] "The sapote was represented by only a few scattered trees in southern Florida for a long time. One of the discouraging factors was the tree's slowness incoming into bearing. William J. Krome, a leading pioneer, planted a seedling on his property in Homestead in 1907 and it bore its first fruits in 1949." " Normally seedlings will not bear until they are 8 to 10 years old." For fruit production, the sapote is best propagated vegetatively and it will then produce fruit in 1 to 4 years, depending on the cultivar.

607	2005. Balerdi, C.F./Crane, J.H./Maguire, I.. Mamey sapote growing in the Florida home landscape FC-30. University of Florida IFAS Extension, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/MG/MG33100.pdf	[Minimum generative time (years)? 4+] Trees take 7 years to produce fruit.
701	1987. Morton, J.. Fruits of warm climates. J.F. Morton, Miami, FL http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No] "The fruit may be round, ovoid or elliptic, often bluntly pointed at the apex, varies from 3 to 9 in (7.5-22.8 cm) long, and ranges in weight from 1/2 lb to 5 lbs (227 g-2.3 kg). It has rough, dark-brown, firm, leathery, semi-woody skin or rind to 1/16 in (1.5 mm) thick, and salmon-pink to deep-red, soft flesh, sweet and pumpkin-like in flavor, enclosing 1 to 4 large, slick, spindle-shaped, pointed seeds, hard, glossy-brown, with a whitish, slightly rough hilum on the ventral side." [large fruit size]
701	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No] No indication of accidental dispersal.
702	1987. Morton, J.. Fruits of warm climates. J.F. Morton, Miami, FL http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "It is much cultivated and possibly also naturalized up to 2,000 ft (600 m) and occasionally found up to 5,000 ft (1,500 m) throughout Central America and tropical South America. It is abundant in Guatemala. In the West Indies, it is planted to a limited extent from Trinidad to Guadeloupe, and in Puerto Rico, Haiti and Jamaica, but mainly in Cuba where it is often grown in home gardens and along streets and for shading coffee because it loses its leaves at the period when coffee plants need sun, and the fruit is extremely popular. It is grown only occasionally in Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela and Brazil. It was introduced into the Philippines by the early Spaniards but is grown only around Cavite and Laguna on Luzon and Cagayan on Mindanao. From the Philippines, it was carried to southern Vietnam where the fruit is eaten when very ripe. The arrival of many Cubans in Dade County, Florida during the past 2 decades has created an active demand for the fruits and for the trees for home planting, and some commercial orchards of 5 to 20 acres (2-8 1/3 ha) or more have been established."
702	2012. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Pouteria sapota - Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxon.pl?130	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] Widely cultivated in the tropics.
703	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] No evidence.
704	1987. Morton, J.. Fruits of warm climates. J.F. Morton, Miami, FL http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] "The fruit may be round, ovoid or elliptic, often bluntly pointed at the apex, varies from 3 to 9 in (7.5-22.8 cm) long, and ranges in weight from 1/2 lb to 5 lbs (227 g-2.3 kg). It has rough, dark-brown, firm, leathery, semi-woody skin or rind to 1/16 in (1.5 mm) thick, and salmon-pink to deep-red, soft flesh, sweet and pumpkin-like in flavor, enclosing 1 to 4 large, slick, spindle-shaped, pointed seeds, hard, glossy-brown, with a whitish, slightly rough hilum on the ventral side." [no adaptation for wind dispersal]
705	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules water dispersed? Unknown] [no indication in the literature as to bouyancy]
706	1987. Morton, J.. Fruits of warm climates. J.F. Morton, Miami, FL http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton	[Propagules bird dispersed? No] "The fruit may be round, ovoid or elliptic, often bluntly pointed at the apex, varies from 3 to 9 in (7.5-22.8 cm) long, and ranges in weight from 1/2 lb to 5 lbs (227 g-2.3 kg). It has rough, dark-brown, firm, leathery, semi-woody skin or rind to 1/16 in (1.5 mm) thick, and salmon-pink to deep-red, soft flesh, sweet and pumpkin-like in flavor, enclosing 1 to 4 large, slick, spindle-shaped, pointed seeds, hard, glossy-brown, with a whitish, slightly rough hilum on the ventral side."
707	1987. Morton, J.. Fruits of warm climates. J.F. Morton, Miami, FL http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton	[Propagules dispersed by other animals externally? No] "The fruit may be round, ovoid or elliptic, often bluntly pointed at the apex, varies from 3 to 9 in (7.5-22.8 cm) long, and ranges in weight from 1/2 lb to 5 lbs (227 g-2.3 kg). It has rough, dark-brown, firm, leathery, semi-woody skin or rind to 1/16 in (1.5 mm) thick, and salmon-pink to deep-red, soft flesh, sweet and pumpkin-like in flavor, enclosing 1 to 4 large, slick, spindle-shaped, pointed seeds, hard, glossy-brown, with a whitish, slightly rough hilum on the ventral side." [no means of external attachment]
708	1999. Brewer, S.W./Rejmanek, M.. Small rodents as significant dispersers of tree seeds in a Neotropical forest. Journal of Vegetation Science. 10: 165-174.	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Unknown] In this study on dispersal of seeds by mammals in a primary forest in Brazil, Agoutis (Dasyprocta punctata), a caviomorph rodent, buried 13 % of the seeds of Pouteria sapota, and Heteromys consumed and dispersed but did not bury Pouteria seed. [possible dispersers but does not indicate seeds survived passage through the gut]

801	1987. Morton, J.. Fruits of warm climates. J.F. Morton, Miami, FL http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)?] There are no available figures on productivity but it is said in Cuba that trees on fertile soil will live for at least 100 years and bear abundantly throughout their lives. Fruit encloses 1-4 seeds. [typically 1-4 seeds in a fruit on a large tree would not be prolific seed production]
801	2005. Balerdi, C.F./Crane, J.H./Maguire, I.. Mamey sapote growing in the Florida home landscape FC-30. University of Florida IFAS Extension, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/MG/MG33100.pdf	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)? No] Mature trees may bear 200 to 500 fruit per year. Twice this amount may be obtained from large trees. Each fruit contains 1-4 seeds.
802	2005. Balerdi, C.F./Crane, J.H./Maguire, I.. Mamey sapote growing in the Florida home landscape FC-30. University of Florida IFAS Extension, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/MG/MG33100.pdf	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? No] "Seeds lose viability within 7 to 14 days and there is no good method for storing seeds.."
803	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown]
804	1987. Morton, J.. Fruits of warm climates. J.F. Morton, Miami, FL http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Unknown]
805	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol? Unknown]