

Family: *Cactaceae*

Taxon: *Selenicereus megalanthus*

Synonym: *Mediocactus megalanthus* (K. Schum. ex Vauq
Cereus megalanthus K. Schum. ex Vaupel
Hylocereus megalanthus (K. Schum. ex Vaupe

Common Name: yellow pitahaya
 pitahaya amarilla

Questionnaire :	current 20090513	Assessor:	Assessor	Designation:	EVALUATE
Status:	Assessor Approved	Data Entry Person:	Assessor	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		?
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		y
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		y

411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	y
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	y
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	y
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	y
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	
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1	

Designation: EVALUATE

WRA Score 4

Supporting Data:

101	2012. Lim, T.K.. Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants. Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Is the species highly domesticated? No]
102	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	2012. Lim, T.K.. Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants. Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 2-High] "The yellow pitaya is native to Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Venezuela."
202	2012. Lim, T.K.. Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants. Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Quality of climate match data 2-High]
203	2012. Lim, T.K.. Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants. Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "It grows well in tropical and subtropical climates, free of frosts and freezes. Sub-zero temperatures are detrimental but it will recover from brief duration of low temperatures."
204	2012. Lim, T.K.. Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants. Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "The yellow pitaya is native to Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Venezuela."
205	1998. Raveh, E./Nerd, A./Mizrahi, Y.. Responses of two hemiepiphytic fruit crop cacti to different degrees of shade. <i>Scientia Horticulturae</i> . 73: 151-164.	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Possibly Yes] "Recently, several species have been planted as fruit crops, mainly in tropical countries such as Colombia, Nicaragua and Vietnam, where they are being cultivated successfully in the open (Cacioppo, 1990; Mizrahi et al., 1997.. Among the widely cultivated species are <i>Selenicereus megalanthus</i> and <i>Hylocereus undatus</i> (Arcadio, 1986; Barbeau, 1990."
205	2012. Lim, T.K.. Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants. Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Possibly No] "It is commercially grown to a limited extent in Columbia. Fruits are occasionally exported to Europe and Canada."
301	2011. Jaramillo Díaz, P./Guézou, A./Mauchamp, A./Tye, A.. CDF Checklist of Galapagos Flowering Plants. In: Bungartz, F. et al. (eds.). Charles Darwin Foundation Galapagos Species Checklist. Charles Darwin Foundation, Puerto Ayora, Galapagos http://www.dar	[Naturalized beyond native range? Not in Galapagos] "Origin: Introduced, Cultivated"
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	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[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	1976. Morton, J.F.. Pestiferous spread of many ornamental and fruit species in South Florida. <i>Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society</i> . 89: 348-353.	[Congeneric weed? Naturalized species in Florida] " <i>Selenicereus comflorus</i> ... Naturalized inland in pinewoods . . . "near the Everglades, west of Halendale, and fence-rows in peninsular Florida." ... " <i>Selenicereus pteranthus</i> ... Naturalized on hammocks or high sand dunes"
305	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Congeneric weed? No] Several naturalized species, but none listed as a serious weed
401	2002. Nobel, P.S.. <i>Cacti: biology and uses</i> . University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? Yes] "For <i>Selenicereus megalanthus</i> , the peel is covered with spiny tubercles, but the spines are readily shed upon ripening."
401	2012. Lim, T.K.. Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants. Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? Yes] "Fruit: ovoid, tuberculate, spiny, yellow ..."
402	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Allelopathic? Unknown]

403	2012. Lim, T.K.. Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants. Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Parasitic? No] Cactaceae
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 in genus
406	2001. Daleys Fruit Tree Nursery. July Newsletter - A Gardener's Journal. http://www.daleysfruit.com.au/newsletter/july2001.htm [Accessed 30 May 2013]	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens?] "Whilst having a good tolerance of harsh conditions the pitaya are still prone to pest infestations such as borers, mites and scale insects." [Widespread pests of agricultural and landscaping crops]
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 in genus
407	2012. Lim, T.K.. Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants. Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] "Like other pitayas, the fruit is popularly eaten chilled, out of hand. It is also used to flavor drinks and pastries. The fruit may be converted into juice or wine; the flowers can be eaten or steeped as tea."
408	2001. Daleys Fruit Tree Nursery. July Newsletter - A Gardener's Journal. http://www.daleysfruit.com.au/newsletter/july2001.htm [Accessed 30 May 2013]	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] "Pitayas are described as xerophyte and succulent plants. Their ability to survive dry, hot conditions, applies to the above-ground plant. The roots are found in the top 15-30 centimetres of soil, are non-succulent and require small amounts of water and cooler temperatures." [No evidence, and as a succulent cactus, unlikely to increase fire risk]
408	2012. Lim, T.K.. Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants. Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] "In its native range, yellow pitaya occurs in riverine forests." [No evidence that this cactus is from a fire prone ecosystem]
409	1998. Nerd, A./Mizrahi, Y.. Fruit development and ripening in yellow pitaya. Journal of the American Society for horticultural Science. 123(4): 560-562.	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Yes] "Yellow pitaya is a shade-tolerant climbing cactus of tropical origin, which has recently been developed as a fruit crop (Cacioppo, 1990; Mizrahi et al., 1997)."
409	1998. Raveh, E./Nerd, A./Mizrahi, Y.. Responses of two hemiepiphytic fruit crop cacti to different degrees of shade. Scientia Horticulturae. 73: 151-164.	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Yes] "S. megalanthus was found to be more sensitive to high light flux density and better adapted to deep shade than H. polyrhizus, as judged from the more marked decrease in both nocturnal acid accumulation and in the concentrations of chlorophyll and carotenoids under full sunlight in the former species."
410	2012. Lim, T.K.. Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants. Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Yes] "Like other pitayas, it is adapted to a wide range of soils provided they are well-drained including calcareous and moderately saline soils."
411	1920. Britton, N.L./Rose, J.N.. The cactaceae: descriptions and illustrations of plants of the cactus family, Volume II. The Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D.C.	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? Yes] "Growing in trees, forming masses of long pendent branches; branches often only 1.5 cm. broad, rooting freely, 3-angled; margin of angles only slightly undulating..."
411	2012. Lim, T.K.. Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants. Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? Yes] "A terrestrial or epiphytic cactus vine, with fleshy, procumbent, scandent (climbing) or pendant stems producing aerial roots."
412	1920. Britton, N.L./Rose, J.N.. The cactaceae: descriptions and illustrations of plants of the cactus family, Volume II. The Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D.C.	[Forms dense thickets? No] "Growing in trees, forming masses of long pendent branches..." [Climbing]
412	2012. Lim, T.K.. Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants. Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Forms dense thickets? No] "In its native range, yellow pitaya occurs in riverine forests." [A climbing cactus, with no mention of thicket formation]
501	2012. Lim, T.K.. Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants. Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Aquatic? No] "In its native range, yellow pitaya occurs in riverine forests." [Terrestrial]
502	2012. Lim, T.K.. Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants. Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Grass? No] Cactaceae
503	2012. Lim, T.K.. Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants. Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Cactaceae

504	1998. Raveh, E./Nerd, A./Mizrahi, Y.. Responses of two hemiepiphytic fruit crop cacti to different degrees of shade. <i>Scientia Horticulturae</i> . 73: 151–164.	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "Climbing cacti of the genera <i>Selenicereus</i> and <i>Hylocereus</i> are native to the warm humid regions of the Americas, where they trail on trees or rocks (Benzing, 1990; Britton and Rose, 1963; Haber, 1983.. These cacti are hemiepiphytes, i.e. they absorb water via roots anchored in the ground and via adventitious roots that develop along their slender ribbed stems and attach themselves to natural supports."
601	2012. Lim, T.K.. <i>Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants</i> . Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] No evidence
602	2005. Dag, A./Mizrahi, Y.. Effect of pollination method on fruit set and fruit characteristics in the vine cactus <i>Selenicereus megalanthus</i> (yellow pitaya). <i>Journal of horticultural science & biotechnology</i> . 80(5): 618-622.	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "The vine cactus <i>Selenicereus megalanthus</i> , known as "yellow pitaya", produces attractive tasty fruits and has considerable economic potential as a new exotic fruit crop. This study explored the effects of different pollination treatments on fruit set and fruit quality characteristics in 14 clones of <i>S. megalanthus</i> . Hand-pollinated flowers set more viable seeds per fruit (213–215) and produced heavier fruits (213–225 g) with higher total soluble solids (TSS) contents (15.3–15.8 °Brix) than self-pollinated (bagged) or bee-pollinated flowers (70–100 seeds per fruit; fruit weight 86–87 g with 14.3–14.7% TSS content)."
603	2005. Tel-Zur, N./Abbo, S./Mizrahi, Y.. Cytogenetics of semi-fertile triploid and aneuploid intergeneric vine cacti hybrids. <i>Journal of Heredity</i> . 96(2): 124-131.	[Hybridizes naturally? Possibly] "Crosses between the diploid <i>Hylocereus polyrhizus</i> , as the female parent, and the tetraploid <i>Selenicereus megalanthus</i> , as the male parent, yielded triploid and aneuploid hybrids. The fruits of these hybrids combined the attractive appearance of <i>Hylocereus</i> fruits with the delicious taste of <i>S. megalanthus</i> fruits." [Artificial hybridization suggests natural hybridization may be possible]
604	2005. Dag, A./Mizrahi, Y.. Effect of pollination method on fruit set and fruit characteristics in the vine cactus <i>Selenicereus megalanthus</i> (yellow pitaya). <i>Journal of horticultural science & biotechnology</i> . 80(5): 618-622.	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Yes] "Hand-pollinated flowers set more viable seeds per fruit (213–215) and produced heavier fruits (213–225 g) with higher total soluble solids (TSS) contents (15.3–15.8 °Brix) than self-pollinated (bagged) or bee-pollinated flowers (70–100 seeds per fruit; fruit weight 86–87 g with 14.3–14.7% TSS content). Thus, the effectiveness of spontaneous self pollination or bee pollination was low. Similar fruit set and seed set were obtained for both hand self-pollinated and hand cross pollinated flowers, indicating full self-compatibility of all tested clones. Our results indicate that, to obtain high quality and high yield, commercial growers should hand-pollinate flowers, possibly using self-pollen. An orchard of one of the clones examined here, could thus be planted with a single clone, without requiring other clones for cross pollination." ... "From the similar levels of seed set found in hand- self- or cross-pollinated flowers, we conclude that <i>S. megalanthus</i> flowers are fully compatible among all clones tested."
605	2005. Dag, A./Mizrahi, Y.. Effect of pollination method on fruit set and fruit characteristics in the vine cactus <i>Selenicereus megalanthus</i> (yellow pitaya). <i>Journal of horticultural science & biotechnology</i> . 80(5): 618-622.	[Requires specialist pollinators?] "Despite intensive bee-foraging activity, high visiting rates, and the relatively high proportion of bee visits that made contact with the stigma, it was evident that bumblebees were not effective pollinators. Most parameters that measured the effectiveness of pollination (e.g., seed number, fruit weight, TSS content and fruit development time) were similar for spontaneous self-pollinated (bagged) and bee pollinated flowers, indicating that bee pollinated flowers had not been pollinated efficiently. Under natural growing conditions, <i>S. megalanthus</i> flowers are pollinated by bats and hawkmoths (Nerd and Mizrahi, 1997)."
606	2012. TheNerdyGardener. Yellow Dragonfruit: The Sweetest Pitaya of All. http://thenerdygardener.hubpages.com/hub/Yellow-Dragonfruit-The-Sweetest-Pitaya-of-All [Accessed 30 May 2013]	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Yes] "Yellow pitayas are quite easy to propagate. The most common way is by cuttings and like most other succulents this is easy to do. Simply break a piece of stem off, place it in a dry spot for a few days to allow it to form a callous, then plant it and keep well watered. Cutting grown plants will be true to type, producing fruit that tastes the same as those of the parent plant." [Broken stem fragments will likely root]
607	2006. University of British Columbia Botanical Garden & Centre for Plant Research. UBC Botanical Garden Forums - Dragon Fruit (Pitaya). http://www.botanicalgarden.ubc.ca/forums/showthread.php?t=12370 [Accessed 30 May 2013]	[Minimum generative time (years)? >3] "From Cuttings they need about 3 years to fruit if the weather and nutrition are good." [Presumably would take >3 years to fruit from seed]
607	2012. TheNerdyGardener. Yellow Dragonfruit: The Sweetest Pitaya of All. http://thenerdygardener.hubpages.com/hub/Yellow-Dragonfruit-The-Sweetest-Pitaya-of-All [Accessed 30 May 2013]	[Minimum generative time (years)? Several years from seed] "Unfortunately as seed grown plants take many years to produce fruit it's impossible to tell which plants will end up being keepers until many years down the line. Cutting grown plants will produce fruit much sooner, in as little as a years time under ideal growing conditions."

701	2012. TheNerdyGardener. Yellow Dragonfruit: The Sweetest Pitaya of All. http://thenerdygardener.hubpages.com/hub/Yellow-Dragonfruit-The-Sweetest-Pitaya-of-All [Accessed 30 May 2013]	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No] "The fruits of the yellow dragonfruit have a wonderfully handy, built-in timer that signifies when they are ripe. When they are unripe they are covered in clusters of prominent spines on the apex of each knob of the fruit. As the fruit ripen these spines, which helped to keep the critters away while the fruits were immature, fall off leaving a prickle free fruit ready to harvest." [Fleshy-fruited cactus with spines that fall off as fruit ripen. Fruit & seeds otherwise lack means of external attachment and are not likely to be dispersed unintentionally]
702	2012. Lim, T.K.. Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants. Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "Yellow pitahaya is an impressive ornamental plant." [Also grown for edible fruit]
703	2012. Lim, T.K.. Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants. Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] "Like other pitayas, the fruit is popularly eaten chilled, out of hand." [Cultivated for its fruit, which are harvested. No evidence that fruit and seeds become contaminants of other produce]
704	1993. Kubitzki, K./Rohwer, J.G./Bittrich, V. (eds.). The families and genera of vascular plants: Volume II. Flowering Plants. Dicotyledons: Magnoliid, Hamamelid and Caryophyllid Families. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] "Fruits globose, ovoid or oblong, 6-8 cm, fleshy, usually red, spination persistent." [Genus description]
705	2000. Rojas-Arechiga, M./Vazquez-Yanes, C.. Cactus seed germination: a review. Journal of Arid Environments. 44: 85-104.	[Propagules water dispersed? Related species specifically adapted to water dispersal] "Hydrochory has been demonstrated to occur in species which are prevalent in river valleys, such as the Peruvian genus <i>Matucana</i> (Anon., 1997b) and <i>Selenicereus wittii</i> , which has a seed structure that functions as a floating device (Barthlott et al., 1997)."
705	2012. Lim, T.K.. Edible Medicinal and Non-Medicinal Plants. Volume 1, Fruits. Springer, New York	[Propagules water dispersed? Possibly] "In its native range, yellow pitaya occurs in riverine forests." [Possibly, based on occurrence in riverine habitat]
706	1997. Mizrahi, T./Nerd, A./Nobel, P.S.. Cacti as Crops. Horticultural Reviews. 18: 291-320.	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "The juicy highly colored fruits attract birds, which eat the fruits. In addition to damage to the fruit, this may create a weed problem, particularly with spiny, fast growing species, by dispersal of seeds."
707	1997. Mizrahi, T./Nerd, A./Nobel, P.S.. Cacti as Crops. Horticultural Reviews. 18: 291-320.	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] "The juicy highly colored fruits attract birds, which eat the fruits." [No evidence, Adapted for consumption and internal seed dispersal]
708	1997. Mizrahi, T./Nerd, A./Nobel, P.S.. Cacti as Crops. Horticultural Reviews. 18: 291-320.	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Presumably Yes] "The juicy highly colored fruits attract birds, which eat the fruits. In addition to damage to the fruit, this may create a weed problem, particularly with spiny, fast growing species, by dispersal of seeds."
801	1997. Mizrahi, T./Nerd, A./Nobel, P.S.. Cacti as Crops. Horticultural Reviews. 18: 291-320.	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)? Possibly No] "...in <i>S. megalanthus</i> (self-pollinating), seed set reached only 25. In <i>S. megalanthus</i> this was associated with low pollen germination."
801	2000. Rojas-Arechiga, M./Vazquez-Yanes, C.. Cactus seed germination: a review. Journal of Arid Environments. 44: 85-104.	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)? Possibly Yes] "...Weiss et al. (1995) reported 100 to 500 seeds per fruit for <i>Selenicereus megalanthus</i> ."
802	2000. Rojas-Arechiga, M./Vazquez-Yanes, C.. Cactus seed germination: a review. Journal of Arid Environments. 44: 85-104.	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Unknown] "There are few works that evaluate the loss of viability over time, although data suggest that most cactus seeds have an orthodox storage behaviour (Roberts, 1972)." [No specific field information available for <i>S. megalanthus</i>]
803	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] No information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this species
804	2001. Daleys Fruit Tree Nursery. July Newsletter - A Gardener's Journal. http://www.daleysfruit.com.au/newsletter/july2001.htm [Accessed 30 May 2013]	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Possibly] "The adventitious roots that cling to the tree for support do not feed from the host plant. The aerial roots collect water and nutrients from their surroundings, enabling the plant to survive if the base is severed. "
805	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown]

Summary of Risk Traits

High Risk / Undesirable Traits

- Thrives in tropical climates
- Spiny fruit
- Shade-tolerant
- Tolerates many soil conditions (and potentially able to exploit many different habitat types)
- Self-compatible
- Can root from vegetative fragments
- Fruits may be consumed, and seeds dispersed by birds

Low Risk / Desirable Traits

- No reports of naturalization, invasiveness, or negative impacts have been documented
- Non-toxic
- Edible fruit
- Requires specialized pollinators (bats & hawk moths)
- Landscaping and ornamental value
- Reaches maturity after several years