

Taxon: Artocarpus lanceifolius Roxb.

Family: Moraceae

Common Name(s): keledang

Synonym(s): Artocarpus reticulatus W.Hunter
Saccus lanceifolius (Roxb.) Kuntze

Assessor: Chuck Chimera

Status: Approved

End Date: 7 Aug 2026

WRA Score: -1.0

Designation: L

Rating: Low Risk

Keywords: Tropical Tree, Edible Fruit, Shade-Tolerant, Wind-Pollinated, Zoochorous

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
101	Is the species highly domesticated?	y = -3, n = 0	n
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?		
103	Does the species have weedy races?		
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	n
301	Naturalized beyond native range	y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n = question 205	n
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n = 0	n
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed	y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n = 0	n
304	Environmental weed	y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n = 0	n
305	Congeneric weed	y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n = 0	y
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	y = 1, n = 0	n
402	Allelopathic		
403	Parasitic	y = 1, n = 0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals		
405	Toxic to animals	y = 1, n = 0	n
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens		
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	n

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
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	n
604	Self-compatible or apomictic		
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	n
706	Propagules bird dispersed		
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		
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire		
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)		

Supporting Data:

Qsn #	Question	Answer
101	Is the species highly domesticated?	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Berg, C.C., Corner, E.J.H. & Jarrett, F.M. (2006). Moraceae (genera other than Ficus). Flora Malesiana 17(1): 1-154	"Distribution – Thailand; in Malesia: Sumatra, Malay Peninsula, Borneo (northeastern). Habitat – Evergreen forest at altitudes up to c. 1200 m."
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Artocarpus lanceifolius is a minor indigenous fruit tree that is sometimes cultivated locally, but there is no evidence of widespread domestication, intensive breeding, or substantial genetic or morphological divergence from wild populations. It retains the characteristics of a wild forest species rather than a highly domesticated crop.

102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	NA

103	Does the species have weedy races?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	NA

201	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"	High
	Source(s)	Notes
	Berg, C.C., Corner, E.J.H. & Jarrett, F.M. (2006). Moraceae (genera other than Ficus). Flora Malesiana 17(1): 1-154	"Distribution – Thailand; in Malesia: Sumatra, Malay Peninsula, Borneo (northeastern). Habitat – Evergreen forest at altitudes up to c. 1200 m."
	POWO (2026). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet; https://powo.science.kew.org/ . [Accessed 4 Aug 2026]	"The native range of this species is Thailand to W. Malesia. It is a tree and grows primarily in the wet tropical biome. "

202	Quality of climate match data	High
	Source(s)	Notes
	POWO (2026). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet; https://powo.science.kew.org/ . [Accessed 4 Aug 2026]	"The native range of this species is Thailand to W. Malesia. It is a tree and grows primarily in the wet tropical biome. "

Qsn #	Question	Answer
203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Berg, C.C., Corner, E.J.H. & Jarrett, F.M. (2006). Moraceae (genera other than Ficus). Flora Malesiana 17(1): 1-154	"Distribution – Thailand; in Malesia: Sumatra, Malay Peninsula, Borneo (northeastern). Habitat – Evergreen forest at altitudes up to c. 1200 m." [Tropical tree with an elevation range that demonstrates some environmental versatility]
	POWO (2026). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet; https://powo.science.kew.org/ . [Accessed 4 Aug 2026]	"The native range of this species is Thailand to W. Malesia. It is a tree and grows primarily in the wet tropical biome. "

204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Berg, C.C., Corner, E.J.H. & Jarrett, F.M. (2006). Moraceae (genera other than Ficus). Flora Malesiana 17(1): 1-154	"Distribution – Thailand; in Malesia: Sumatra, Malay Peninsula, Borneo (northeastern). Habitat – Evergreen forest at altitudes up to c. 1200 m."

205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	iNaturalist. (2026). <i>Artocarpus lanceifolius</i> . https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/946968-Artocarpus-lanceifolius . [Accessed 7 Aug 2026]	No observations reported outside native range
	GBIF Secretariat (2026). <i>Artocarpus lanceifolius</i> Roxb. GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. https://www.gbif.org/taxon/H26D . [Accessed 7 Aug 2026]	There is no documented history of repeated introductions of <i>Artocarpus lanceifolius</i> outside its natural range.

301	Naturalized beyond native range	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Gallaher, T.J., Brock, K., Kennedy, B.H., Imada, C.T., Imada, K., & Walvoord, N. (2026). Plants of Hawai'i. http://www.plantsofhawaii.org . [Accessed]	No evidence
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence
	GBIF Secretariat (2026). <i>Artocarpus lanceifolius</i> Roxb. GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. https://www.gbif.org/taxon/H26D . [Accessed 7 Aug 2026]	No evidence
	iNaturalist. (2026). <i>Artocarpus lanceifolius</i> . https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/946968-Artocarpus-lanceifolius . [Accessed 7 Aug 2026]	No observations outside native range

Qsn #	Question	Answer
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	There is no evidence that <i>Artocarpus lanceifolius</i> behaves as a garden, amenity, or disturbance weed. It is primarily a forest tree native to Southeast Asia, occurring naturally in lowland and hill forests. Although it may be cultivated locally for its edible fruit, there are no documented reports of it becoming a troublesome weed in gardens, plantations, roadsides, or other disturbed habitats.

303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	There is no evidence that <i>Artocarpus lanceifolius</i> is an agricultural, forestry, or horticultural weed. The species is a native Southeast Asian forest tree that is occasionally cultivated for its edible fruit, but it has not been reported as a weed of agricultural systems, forestry plantations, or horticultural production. There are no documented cases of it invading managed landscapes, competing with crops, interfering with forestry operations, or requiring control as a pest plant.

304	Environmental weed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	No evidence
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	There is no evidence that <i>Artocarpus lanceifolius</i> is an environmental weed. The species is native to Southeast Asian forests, where it occurs as a component of natural forest communities. It has not been reported as invading or displacing native vegetation, altering ecosystem processes, or causing environmental impacts outside its native range.

305	Congeneric weed	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Magalhães, L. C. S., Cabral, R. C. C., de Aguiar, D. P. P., Nunez, C. V., Maia, J. M. F., & Silva-Forsberg, M. C. (2022). Distribution of invasive exotic species <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam. in a forest fragment in the Amazon. Research, Society and Development, 11(3), e59011326734-e59011326734	" <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> is an invasive exotic species known for its negative impacts on Brazilian ecosystems. The aim of this study was to evaluate the distribution and population structure of <i>A. heterophyllus</i> in the plant community of a forest fragment in the Amazon. Individuals of this species were subject to active search at Sumaúma State Park, in Manaus, and two plots were delimited, where these individuals were counted. In each plot, the jackfruit tree individual with the largest Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) was centralized, and from it, native species were inventoried. The parameters of relative density, relative dominance and the importance value index were estimated. Jackfruit tree individuals in the plots had grouped distribution and their number in plots 1 and 2 was 308 and 872 individuals, respectively. In quadrant 1, 254 jackfruit trees and 118 native individuals were recorded, and in quadrant 2, 629 jackfruit and 130 native individuals. The jackfruit tree reached indices higher than the sum of the phytosociological indices of all native species. Jackfruit tree distribution was considered similar to that occurring in other already invaded areas of Brazil, which may indicate that the same impacts may occur in Amazonian ecosystems."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Gama-Matos, R. et al. (2020). Can an exotic tree (Jackfruit, <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.) influence the non-volant small mammals assemblage in a protected area of Atlantic Forest?. <i>Journal of Tropical Ecology</i> , 36(5), 243-250	"Jackfruit (<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.) is an exotic invasive plant species in the Brazilian Atlantic Forest that causes changes in the environment through the release of allelopathic substances and has high fruit production. We aimed to understand the potential effects of the jackfruit on the non-volant small mammal assemblage in an area protected by law, in the municipality of Cariacica ± Espírito Santo, south-eastern Brazil. We sampled the small mammals assemblage using live traps in 18 sites, eight with jackfruit and 10 without. We ordinated the assemblage and tested possible differences in species richness and abundance according to the jackfruit density. We recorded 31 species of non-volant small mammals, with 13 species endemic to the Atlantic Forest. Jackfruit species can affect both positively and negatively the studied assemblage of nonvolant small mammals. For species with a frugivory habit, jackfruit has a positive effect favouring these species. On the other hand, for insectivorous species, jackfruit represents an impact inhibiting the presence of these species in an area with high jackfruit density. The results presented are the first step in understanding the effect of this invasive species on a small mammals assemblage and initiating a monitoring of these species in areas affected by jackfruits. Furthermore, management of jackfruits in this protected area is required."
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	The genus <i>Artocarpus</i> contains several species that have demonstrated invasive or weedy behavior outside their native ranges, providing some evidence of weed potential among congeners. Most notably, <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> (jackfruit) has become naturalized and invasive in some tropical regions, including parts of the Caribbean, Pacific Islands, and elsewhere, where it can establish in disturbed forests and compete with native vegetation.

401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Berg, C.C., Corner, E.J.H. & Jarrett, F.M. (2006). <i>Moraceae</i> (genera other than <i>Ficus</i>). <i>Flora Malesiana</i> 17(1): 1-154	[No evidence] "Tree up to 35 m tall, evergreen. Leafy twigs 6-8 mm thick, ± densely brown (to whitish) appressedly puberulous, drying brown; lenticels scattered. Leaves spirally arranged; lamina coriaceous, entire, elliptic, sometimes 3-lobed to pinnately incised, 10-40 by 3.5-17(-30) cm, apex short-acuminate, base cuneate to obtuse, margin entire to repand (to sublobate); upper surface glabrous, smooth; lower surface glabrous or sparsely whitish appressedly puberulous on the midrib, smooth; lateral veins 9-14 pairs, mostly some of them forked away from the margin or branched venation scalariform, slightly prominent; petiole 1-3(-5.5) cm long, 2-5 mm thick, minutely whitish appressedly puberulous, the epidermis persistent; stipules fully amplexicaul, 1-4.5 cm long, brown appressedly puberulous, caducous."

402	Allelopathic	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Unknown. No evidence found

403	Parasitic	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Berg, C.C., Corner, E.J.H. & Jarrett, F.M. (2006). <i>Moraceae</i> (genera other than <i>Ficus</i>). <i>Flora Malesiana</i> 17(1): 1-154	"Tree up to 35 m tall, evergreen." [Moraceae. No evidence]

404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	
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Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Unknown. The species produces fleshy fruits that are consumed by humans and likely wildlife, but there is little information available on browsing or grazing by livestock or wild herbivores. No evidence was found indicating that its leaves, bark, or other vegetative tissues are consistently avoided by grazers due to toxicity, chemical defenses, or poor palatability.

405	Toxic to animals	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Lucas, P. W., & Corlett, R. T. (1991). Relationship between the diet of <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> and forest phenology. <i>Folia Primatologica</i> , 57(4), 201-215	"Appendix Botanical Composition of the Diet of <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> " [Fruits are readily eaten by forest mammals like long-tailed macaques]
	Tropical Plants Database, Ken Fern. (2026). <i>Artocarpus lanceifolius</i> . https://tropical.theferns.info/viewtropical.php?id=Artocarpus%20lanceifolius . [Accessed 7 Aug 2026]	"Known Hazards None known"
	Tan, W. H., Hii, A., Solana-Mena, A., Wong, E. P., Loke, V. P., Tan, A. S., ... & Campos-Arceiz, A. (2021). Long-term monitoring of seed dispersal by Asian elephants in a Sundaland rainforest. <i>Biotropica</i> , 53(2), 453-465	"Table 1. Seed species recovered from Asian elephant dung piles at Sira Gajah, Sira Tersau (systematic surveys) and other sites (opportunistic sampling)" [Asian elephants (<i>Elephas maximus</i>) consume the fruits and pass the seeds intact]
	Quattrocchi, U. (2012). <i>CRC World Dictionary of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants: Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology</i> . CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	No evidence

406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	
	Source(s)	Notes
	EPPO. (2026). <i>Artocarpus lanceifolius</i> . https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ABFLC/pests . [Accessed 7 Aug 2026]	<i>Artocarpus lanceifolius</i> is documented as a host of <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> , but this highly polyphagous fruit fly has hundreds of recorded hosts, and there is no evidence that <i>A. lanceifolius</i> is an important or preferred host. EPPO also lists <i>Euwallacea perbrevis</i> and <i>Zeuzera coffeae</i> as occurring on <i>Artocarpus</i> at the genus level, rather than specifically identifying <i>A. lanceifolius</i> , and neither species is sufficient to establish <i>A. lanceifolius</i> as an important host. Therefore, these records do not support scoring the species as a host of a recognized important pest.

407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Tropical Plants Database, Ken Fern. (2026). <i>Artocarpus lanceifolius</i> . https://tropical.theferns.info/viewtropical.php?id=Artocarpus%20lanceifolius . [Accessed 7 Aug 2026]	"Known Hazards None known"
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	<i>A. lanceifolius</i> has an edible fruit and no documented human toxicity or allergenicity. As with any plant, normal caution should be exercised when handling or consuming unfamiliar plant material.
	Quattrocchi, U. (2012). <i>CRC World Dictionary of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants: Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology</i> . CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	No evidence

408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	n
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Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	Notes
	POWO (2026). Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet; https://powo.science.kew.org/ . [Accessed 7 Aug 2026]	"The native range of this species is Thailand to W. Malesia. It is a tree and grows primarily in the wet tropical biome." [A. lanceifolius is a large, evergreen canopy tree native to the highly humid, wet tropical rainforests of Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, and Borneo. Wildfires are not a typical ecological driver or major hazard in these moist evergreen ecosystem.]
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	There are no documented reports of A. lanceifolius creating a fire hazard or contributing to altered fire regimes where it is native or cultivated. The species is not known to form dense, dry stands or produce persistent fine fuels that would promote fire.

409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Tropical Plants Database, Ken Fern. (2026). Artocarpus lanceifolius. https://tropical.theferns.info/viewtropical.php?id=Artocarpus%20lanceifolius . [Accessed 7 Aug 2026]	"In general, species in this genus prefer a deep, well-drained soil; young plants need some shade, but need increasing light levels as they mature[200]."
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Artocarpus lanceifolius is a forest tree of lowland and hill forests, and its occurrence in closed tropical forest indicates an ability to tolerate relatively low light. As a long-lived canopy tree, seedlings and saplings must be capable of establishing and persisting beneath partial canopy cover before reaching larger size.

410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Tropical Plants Database, Ken Fern. (2026). Artocarpus lanceifolius. https://tropical.theferns.info/viewtropical.php?id=Artocarpus%20lanceifolius . [Accessed 7 Aug 2026]	"The plant is found in the wild on a range of soils from sandy to clay [653]."

411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Berg, C.C., Corner, E.J.H. & Jarrett, F.M. (2006). Moraceae (genera other than Ficus). Flora Malesiana 17(1): 1-154	"Tree up to 35 m tall, evergreen. Leafy twigs 6-8 mm thick, ± densely brown (to whitish) appressedly puberulous, drying brown; lenticels scattered."

412	Forms dense thickets	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Toma, T., Oka, T., Marjenah, M., & Mori, T. (2001). Forest rehabilitation requires fire prevention and community involvement. In Rehabilitation of degraded tropical forest ecosystems: workshop proceedings, 2-4 November 1999, Bogor, Indonesia. CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia.	"Table 3. Density and basal area of surviving and retained trees in the plots A and B (October 1998)" [Artocarpus lanceifolius - No ha-1 = 1 to 2 per plot]
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	There is no evidence that Artocarpus lanceifolius forms dense thickets. It is described as an evergreen tree reaching approximately 35 m tall, occurring as an individual forest tree rather than as a shrub or multi-stemmed species.

Qsn #	Question	Answer
501	Aquatic	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Berg, C.C., Corner, E.J.H. & Jarrett, F.M. (2006). Moraceae (genera other than Ficus). Flora Malesiana 17(1): 1-154	[Terrestrial] "Habitat – Evergreen forest at altitudes up to c. 1200 m."
502	Grass	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Berg, C.C., Corner, E.J.H. & Jarrett, F.M. (2006). Moraceae (genera other than Ficus). Flora Malesiana 17(1): 1-154	Moraceae
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Berg, C.C., Corner, E.J.H. & Jarrett, F.M. (2006). Moraceae (genera other than Ficus). Flora Malesiana 17(1): 1-154	Moraceae
504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Jarrett, F. M. (1959). Studies in Artocarpus and allied genera, III. A revision of Artocarpus subgenus Artocarpus. Journal of the Arnold Arboretum, 40(2), 113-155.	"Evergreen trees, height to 35 m, with small buttresses; bark dark grey, peeling off in flakes."
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Berg, C.C., Corner, E.J.H. & Jarrett, F.M. (2006). Moraceae (genera other than Ficus). Flora Malesiana 17(1): 1-154	"Tree up to 35 m tall, evergreen."
602	Produces viable seed	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Tropical Plants Database, Ken Fern. (2026). Artocarpus lanceifolius. https://tropical.theferns.info/viewtropical.php?id=Artocarpus%20lanceifolius . [Accessed 7 Aug 2026]	"Seed - best extracted from ripe fruits and sown immediately as they cannot withstand desiccation and lose viability within a few week [525]. There is no period of dormancy, the seed usually germinating immediately [525]."
	Tan, W. H., Hii, A., Solana-Mena, A., Wong, E. P., Loke, V. P., Tan, A. S., ... & Campos-Arceiz, A. (2021). Long-term monitoring of seed dispersal by Asian elephants in a Sundaland rainforest. Biotropica, 53(2), 453-465	"Table 1 Seed species recovered from Asian elephant dung piles at Sira Gajah, Sira Tersau (systematic surveys) and other sites (opportunistic sampling)" [Artocarpus lanceifolius - Germ confirm - Field = indicates that the plant was seen germinating in wild elephant dung in the field.]

Qsn #	Question	Answer
603	Hybridizes naturally	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Gardner, E. M., & Zerega, N. J. C. (2021). Taxonomic updates to Artocarpus subgenus Artocarpus (Moraceae) and allied taxa with a particular focus on the species native to Singapore. Gardens' Bulletin Singapore, 73(2): 309-374	[Hybrids documented between other species of Artocarpus, but none for A. lanceifolius] "is already well-known in the breadfruit clade between Artocarpus altilis and A. mariannensis Trécul. (Fosberg, 1960; Zerega et al., 2005), and investigation is currently underway into apparent hybridisation in other clades of Artocarpus."
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Unknown. While A. lanceifolius is monoecious, its specific breeding system—whether it is self-compatible or requires cross-pollination—has not been determined by scientific research.
605	Requires specialist pollinators	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Gardner, E. M., & Zerega, N. J. C. (2021). Taxonomic updates to Artocarpus subgenus Artocarpus (Moraceae) and allied taxa with a particular focus on the species native to Singapore. Gardens' Bulletin Singapore, 73(2): 309-374	"Although further study is warranted, it therefore appears likely that Artocarpus clementis is insect pollinated while A. lanceifolius is wind pollinated."
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Tropical Plants Database, Ken Fern. (2026). Artocarpus lanceifolius. https://tropical.theferns.info/viewtropical.php?id=Artocarpus%20lanceifolius . [Accessed 7 Aug 2026]	"Propagation Seed - best extracted from ripe fruits and sown immediately as they cannot withstand desiccation and lose viability within a few week[525]. There is no period of dormancy, the seed usually germinating immediately[525]."
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	There is no documented evidence that Artocarpus lanceifolius reproduces naturally through vegetative fragmentation. It is a large evergreen tree that reproduces sexually by seed. Although Artocarpus species can sometimes be propagated vegetatively through horticultural techniques such as cuttings or grafting, artificial propagation should not be interpreted as natural vegetative reproduction.
607	Minimum generative time (years)	>3
	Source(s)	Notes
	Foliages Plants and Garden Services . (2026). Keledang Fruit Plant. https://foliages.in/products/keledang-fruit-plant-sweet-tropical-edible-veliyath-garden . [Accessed 7 Aug 2026]	"Q: How long until the Keledang plant produces fruit? A: Keledang plants typically begin fruiting within 5-7 years when grown from seed, or potentially sooner from a grafted plant."
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	n
	Source(s)	Notes

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Berg, C.C., Corner, E.J.H. & Jarrett, F.M. (2006). Moraceae (genera other than Ficus). Flora Malesiana 17(1): 1-154	"Seeds are mainly dispersed by various arboreal animals such as monkeys, squirrels, and civet cats. Monkeys and squirrels bite the infructescence into pieces and carry off the seeds. Yellow, red, or purple infructescences are also eaten by birds. The large infructescences of the cauliflorous species, <i>A. integer</i> and <i>A. heterophyllus</i> , particularly in the latter species which can reach considerable dimensions, are probably dispersed by forest ungulates including elephants (Ridley 1930)."

702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	People intentionally propagate and move <i>A. lanceifolius</i> for cultivation and its edible fruit.

703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Tropical Plants Database, Ken Fern. (2026). <i>Artocarpus lanceifolius</i> . https://tropical.theferns.info/viewtropical.php?id=Artocarpus%20lanceifolius . [Accessed 7 Aug 2026]	"Propagation Seed - best extracted from ripe fruits and sown immediately as they cannot withstand desiccation and lose viability within a few week[525]. There is no period of dormancy, the seed usually germinating immediately"
	Jarrett, F. M. (1959). Studies in <i>Artocarpus</i> and allied genera, III. A revision of <i>Artocarpus</i> subgenus <i>Artocarpus</i> . Journal of the Arnold Arboretum, 40(2), 113-155.	"Syncarp to 6 cm. across, globose, drying red-brown, covered by closely set, indurated, cylindric, obtuse, hispid processes, c. 3 X 2 mm., hairs patent and slightly crisped; wall c. 5 mm. thick; fruiting perianths numerous, proximal free region fleshy, "seeds" (pericarps) ellipsoid~ 10 X 6 mm.; core 20-25 mm. across; peduncle 70-135 X 6 mm., appressed-hispid." [No evidence. Fruit & seeds relatively large]
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	The large, conspicuous fruits and endocarps are unlikely to be inadvertently transported as contaminants of other produce, and no documented produce-contamination pathway was found.

704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Jarrett, F. M. (1959). Studies in <i>Artocarpus</i> and allied genera, III. A revision of <i>Artocarpus</i> subgenus <i>Artocarpus</i> . Journal of the Arnold Arboretum, 40(2), 113-155.	"Syncarp to 8 x 7 cm (to 12 cm across, fide Foxworthy, 1927), subglobose, olive- or chestnut-brown, drying brown, tessellated from closely set, indurated, cylindric, truncate, appressed-pubescent processes, c. 3.5 x 3 mm; wall c. 8 mm thick; fruiting perianths numerous, proximal free region whitish, pulpy (fide Burkill, 1935), "seeds" (endocarps) ellipsoid, 20 x 10 mm; core c. 15 mm across; peduncle 50-100 x 8 mm, surface as in the twigs, or shortly appressed-pubescent." [<i>Artocarpus lanceifolius</i> produces large, fleshy syncarps containing relatively large, ellipsoid endocarps (approximately 20 x 10 mm). The fruits lack wings, hairs, plumes, or other structures associated with wind dispersal. Their size, weight, and fleshy nature indicate adaptation for dispersal by gravity and vertebrate frugivores rather than by wind.]

705	Propagules water dispersed	n
	Source(s)	Notes

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Berg, C.C., Corner, E.J.H. & Jarrett, F.M. (2006). Moraceae (genera other than Ficus). Flora Malesiana 17(1): 1-154	"Seeds are mainly dispersed by various arboreal animals such as monkeys, squirrels, and civet cats. Monkeys and squirrels bite the infructescence into pieces and carry off the seeds. Yellow, red, or purple infructescences are also eaten by birds. The large infructescences of the cauliflorous species, <i>A. integer</i> and <i>A. heterophyllus</i> , particularly in the latter species which can reach considerable dimensions, are probably dispersed by forest ungulates including elephants (Ridley 1930)."
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	While water dispersal is theoretically possible under specific conditions (e.g., proximity to water bodies or flooding events), it is not a significant or well-documented method of seed dispersal for <i>Artocarpus lanceifolius</i> . The species is more likely to rely on animal and human-mediated dispersal for spreading its seeds.

706	Propagules bird dispersed	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Berg, C.C., Corner, E.J.H. & Jarrett, F.M. (2006). Moraceae (genera other than Ficus). Flora Malesiana 17(1): 1-154	"Seeds are mainly dispersed by various arboreal animals such as monkeys, squirrels, and civet cats. Monkeys and squirrels bite the infructescence into pieces and carry off the seeds. Yellow, red, or purple infructescences are also eaten by birds. The large infructescences of the cauliflorous species, <i>A. integer</i> and <i>A. heterophyllus</i> , particularly in the latter species which can reach considerable dimensions, are probably dispersed by forest ungulates including elephants (Ridley 1930)."
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	There is no specific, widely documented evidence or published literature that explicitly confirms <i>Artocarpus lanceifolius</i> seeds being dispersed by birds. However, based on the general biology of the species and its fruit characteristics, it is reasonable to infer that birds could play a role in seed dispersal

707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Jarrett, F. M. (1959). Studies in <i>Artocarpus</i> and allied genera, III. A revision of <i>Artocarpus</i> subgenus <i>Artocarpus</i> . Journal of the Arnold Arboretum, 40(2), 113-155.	"Syncarp to 6 cm. across, globose, drying red-brown, covered by closely set, indurated, cylindric, obtuse, hispid process s, c. 3 X 2 mm., hairs patent and slightly crisped; wall c. 5 mm. thick; fruiting perianths numerous, proximal free region fleshy, "seeds" (pericarps) ellipsoid~ 10 X 6 mm.; core 20-2 5 mm. across; peduncle 70-135 X 6 mm., appressed-hispid." [<i>A. lanceifolius</i> has no known morphological adaptation or documented mechanism for external animal dispersal of its propagules.]

708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Tan, W. H., Hii, A., Solana-Mena, A., Wong, E. P., Loke, V. P., Tan, A. S., ... & Campos-Arceiz, A. (2021). Long-term monitoring of seed dispersal by Asian elephants in a Sundaland rainforest. Biotropica, 53(2), 453-465	"Table 1 Seed species recovered from Asian elephant dung piles at Sira Gajah, Sira Tersau (systematic surveys) and other sites (opportunistic sampling)" [Elephant Endozoochory: Extensive field research in Peninsular Malaysia recovered intact <i>A. lanceifolius</i> seeds from Asian elephant (<i>Elephas maximus</i>) dung piles . Out of 1,284 sampled dung piles, <i>A. lanceifolius</i> seeds accounted for approximately 0.73% of all retrieved seed]

801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	n
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Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	Notes
	Jarrett, F. M. (1959). Studies in Artocarpus and allied genera, III. A revision of Artocarpus subgenus Artocarpus. Journal of the Arnold Arboretum, 40(2), 113-155.	"Syncarp to 8 × 7 cm (to 12 cm across, fide Foxworthy, 1927), subglobose, olive- or chestnut-brown, drying brown, tessellated from closely set, indurated, cylindric, truncate, appressed-pubescent processes, c. 3.5 × 3 mm; wall c. 8 mm thick; fruiting perianths numerous, proximal free region whitish, pulpy (fide Burkill, 1935), "seeds" (endocarps) ellipsoid, 20 × 10 mm; core c. 15 mm across; peduncle 50-100 × 8 mm, surface as in the twigs, or shortly appressed-pubescent." [The species produces relatively large fruits and large seeds/endocarps (approximately 20 × 10 mm), which makes extremely high seed densities unlikely. It is also a large, relatively slow-growing forest tree rather than a species characterized by massive annual seed output.]

802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Tropical Plants Database, Ken Fern. (2026). Artocarpus lanceifolius. https://tropical.theferns.info/viewtropical.php?id=Artocarpus%20lanceifolius . [Accessed 7 Aug 2026]	"Propagation Seed - best extracted from ripe fruits and sown immediately as they cannot withstand desiccation and lose viability within a few week[525]. There is no period of dormancy, the seed usually germinating immediately[525]."
	Baskin, C.C. & Baskin, J.M. (2014). Seeds Ecology, Biogeography, and Evolution of Dormancy and Germination. Second Edition. Academic Press, San Francisco, CA	"TABLE 9.1" [A. lanceifolius - ND = Non-dormant]

803	Well controlled by herbicides	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Unknown. No specific information is available regarding the control of A. lanceifolius with herbicides

804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Unknown. Many Artocarpus species are known to tolerate pruning and can recover from damage to branches or stems. Pruning can even stimulate new growth and improve fruit production in cultivated settings. Tropical fruit trees like Artocarpus lanceifolius are not typically adapted to fire-prone ecosystems. They are likely sensitive to fire, which can damage or kill the tree, especially if the fire is intense or frequent.

805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2026). Personal Communication	Unknown

Summary of Risk Traits:

High-Risk Traits

- Shade-tolerant at some life stage
- Tolerates a range of soil types (sandy to clay)
- Congeneric (*A. heterophyllus*) is invasive elsewhere
- Intentionally dispersed by people for fruit cultivation
- Seeds survive gut passage (elephant endozoochory)
- Dispersed by birds and arboreal mammals (monkeys, squirrels)
- Produces viable seed

Low-Risk Traits (Risk-Reducing)

- No evidence of naturalization or weediness anywhere
- Lacks spines, thorns, or burrs
- Non-toxic; edible fruit
- No fire hazard
- Not climbing or smothering
- Does not form dense thickets
- No natural vegetative reproduction
- Minimum generative time: 5-7 years (slow to reproduce)
- Large seeds; not adapted for wind or external dispersal
- Seeds are recalcitrant (short-lived, desiccation-sensitive)
- No persistent soil seed bank (>1 year)
- Not a prolific seed producer (>1000/m² unlikely)
- Not a weed requiring herbicide control (unknown, but irrelevant)