Taxon: Davallia solida var. fejeensis (Hook.) Noot. **Family:** Davalliaceae

Common Name(s): lacy hare's-foot fern
rabbit's foot fern
squirrel's foot fern

Synonym(s): Davallia fejeensis Hook.
Davallia fijiensis Diels
Odontoloma fejeensis (Hook.) J.Sm.
Stenolobus fejeensis (Hook.) C.Presl

Assessor: Chuck Chimera **Status:** Approved **End Date:** 13 Dec 2023

WRA Score: 10.0 **Designation:** **Rating:**

Keywords: Epiphytic Fern, Naturalized (Oahu), Shade Tolerant, Rhizomatous, Wind-Dispersed

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	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	y
301	Naturalized beyond native range	y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n = question 205	y
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed		
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		
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

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
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		
604	Self-compatible or apomictic		
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y = -1, n = 0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y = 1, n = -1	y
607	Minimum generative time (years)		
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)		
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y = 1, n = -1	y
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant		
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y = 1, n = -1	y
705	Propagules water dispersed	y = 1, n = -1	y
706	Propagules bird dispersed		
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)		
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y = 1, n = -1	n
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	y = 1, n = -1	y
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)		
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**
	Jones, D. L. (1987). Encyclopedia of Ferns. Timber Press, Portland, OR	"The species is variable and a number of forms are grown. The commonest form has large, extremely finely-divided fronds with very small segments" [No evidence that cultivation has reduced vigor]
	Olsen, S. (2007). Encyclopedia of Garden Ferns. Timber Press, Portland, Oregon	[Multiple cultivars, but no evidence of domestication] "Davallia fejeensis (from the Fiji islands), synonym D. solida var. fejeensis, is popular in the houseplant trade and makes an attractive filling for a moss-lined basket. Thick creeping rhizomes support five-parted evergreen fronds that may live for two to three years. This species is extremely variable in dissection and habit, and multiple cultivars have been named."

102	**Has the species become naturalized where grown?**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. (2023). Personal Communication	NA

103	**Does the species have weedy races?**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. (2023). 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**
	Morton, C. V. (1957). Observations on cultivated ferns, IV. the species of Davallia. American Fern Journal, 47(4), 143-148	"This common and ornamental species is found naturally only in the Fiji Islands, where it is apparently not uncommon."
	Hoshizaki, B.J. & Moran, R.C. (2001). Fern Grower's Manual. Revised and Expanded Edition. Timber Press, Portland, OR	"This species is native to Fiji and the Austral Islands."

202	**Quality of climate match data**	**High**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Hoshizaki, B.J. & Moran, R.C. (2001). Fern Grower's Manual. Revised and Expanded Edition. Timber Press, Portland, OR	"This common and ornamental species is found naturally only in the Fiji Islands, where it is apparently not uncommon."

203	**Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Olsen, S. (2007). Encyclopedia of Garden Ferns. Timber Press, Portland, Oregon	"All thrive in good light, regular potting soil, and frost-free sites from Zones 9 to 11."
	Dave's Garden. (2023). Davallia Species, Rabbit's Foot Fern, Lacy Paw, Fijian Hares' Foot Fern - Davallia fejeensis. https://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/54822. [Accessed 12 Dec 2023]	"Hardiness USDA Zone 10a: to -1.1 °C (30 °F) USDA Zone 10b: to 1.7 °C (35 °F) USDA Zone 11: above 4.5 °C (40 °F)"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Hoshizaki, B.J. & Moran, R.C. (2001). Fern Grower's Manual. Revised and Expanded Edition. Timber Press, Portland, OR	"The tender species Davallia fejeensis and D. solida are frequently seen in greenhouses and conservatories." [tender, tropical species]
	Morton, C. V. (1957). Observations on cultivated ferns, IV. the species of Davallia. American Fern Journal, 47(4), 143-148	"This common and ornamental species is found naturally only in the Fiji Islands, where it is apparently not uncommon." [tropical climate]

204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Morton, C. V. (1957). Observations on cultivated ferns, IV. the species of Davallia. American Fern Journal, 47(4), 143-148	"This common and ornamental species is found naturally only in the Fiji Islands, where it is apparently not uncommon."
	Frohlich, D. & Lau, A. (2008). New plant records from Oʻahu for 2007. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers 100: 3-12	[Oahu] "First collected in Hawaiʻi in 1947, lacy hare's-foot fern is now widely cultivated on Oʻahu, and probably on other islands as well. It is now naturalized at least in Nuʻuanu Valley, often growing epiphytically in the lower branches of large trees but sometimes trailing along logs or at soil level. There are several other Davallia species in cultivation, none of which have yet been documented as naturalized. Davallia fejeensis can be distinguished by its usually epiphytic habit; young rhizomes covered in hairy, peltate scales; fronds 30–60 cm long; blades 4–5 times pinnately compound, the ultimate segment linear and 1-veined; and sori solitary at the segment tips (Staples & Herbst 2005). Material examined. OʻAHU: Nuʻuanu (UTM 621836, 2360521), naturalizing in mesic forest, twining at top of trees and along roots, "snakeskin" scales on rhizomes, new shoots covered in dense fuzzy scales, blades infertile, 20 Mar 2007, A. Lau & D. Frohlich s.n. (BISH 726867)."

205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Morton, C. V. (1957). Observations on cultivated ferns, IV. the species of Davallia. American Fern Journal, 47(4), 143-148	"I have seen specimens from the New York Botanical Garden, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, the Lake Charm Nursery, Oviedo, Florida, from the gardens of St. Mary's College, Port of Spain, Trinidad, and from the gardens of Mr. L. Graner and Mr. Alfred Roberts, both of Los Angeles, California."
	Staples, G.W. & Herbst, D.R. (2005). A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	"Native to Fiji, D. fejeensis is a popular cultivated fern in Hawai'i characterized by its finely dissected blades with linear ultimate segments, each occupied by a single sorus (when fertile)."

301	Naturalized beyond native range	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Gallaher, T.J., Brock, K., Kennedy, B.H., Imada, C.T., Imada, K., & Walvoord, N. (2023). Plants of Hawaiʻi. http://www.plantsofhawaii.org.. [Accessed 12 Dec 2023]	"Kaua'i Only found in cultivation O'ahu Naturalized Maui Potentially Naturalizing"
	Murphy, M. (2023). BIISC Plant Pono Specialist - Invasive Plant Prevention. personal communication. 09 Nov	[Collected and reported as naturalized on Hawaii island] "Davallia fejeensis (Habit: Parking lots, cultivated trees, especially palms and cycads. Location: Hilo and Puna Districts) It's a common epiphytic fern in Hilo, especially around the BIISC parking lot! We have received calls and complaints about its spread."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Frohlich, D. & Lau, A. (2008). New plant records from O‘ahu for 2007. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers 100: 3 -12	[Oahu] "First collected in Hawai‘i in 1947, lacy hare’s-foot fern is now widely cultivated on O‘ahu, and probably on other islands as well. It is now naturalized at least in Nu‘uanu Valley, often growing epiphytically in the lower branches of large trees but sometimes trailing along logs or at soil level. There are several other Davallia species in cultivation, none of which have yet been documented as naturalized. Davallia fejeensis can be distinguished by its usually epiphytic habit; young rhizomes covered in hairy, peltate scales; fronds 30–60 cm long; blades 4–5 times pinnately compound, the ultimate segment linear and 1-veined; and sori solitary at the segment tips (Staples & Herbst 2005). Material examined. O‘AHU: Nu‘uanu (UTM 621836, 2360521), naturalizing in mesic forest, twining at top of trees and along roots, “snakeskin” scales on rhizomes, new shoots covered in dense fuzzy scales, blades infertile, 20 Mar 2007, A. Lau & D. Frohlich s.n. (BISH 726867)."
	Jones, E. J., Kraaij, T., Fritz, H., & Moodley, D. (2019). A global assessment of terrestrial alien ferns (Polypodiophyta): species’ traits as drivers of naturalisation and invasion. Biological Invasions, 21(3), 861-873	Hawaiian Islands
	Nair, N. C., & Bhargavan, P. (1980). Davallia fejeensis Hook., a new additional naturalized element to the Indian flora. Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society 77(3): 538 - 539	Naturalized in India.

302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Field AR, Quinn CJ, Zich FA (2022) Australian Tropical Ferns and Lycophytes. Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns; Australian Biological Resources Study, Canberra; Identic, Brisbane. https://apps.lucidcentral.org/ferns/text/intro/index.html. [Accessed 12 Dec 2023]	[Davallia solida] "An attractive ornamental fern that can be invasive in greenhouse situations." [Davallia fejeensis is a synonym of Davallia solida var. fejeensis]
	Murphy, M. (2023). BIISC Plant Pono Specialist - Invasive Plant Prevention. personal communication. 09 Nov	{Possible landscaping weed] "Davallia fejeensis (Habit: Parking lots, cultivated trees, especially palms and cycads. Location: Hilo and Puna Districts) It's a common epiphytic fern in Hilo, especially around the BIISC parking lot! We have received calls and complaints about its spread."

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

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
	CABI. (2023). CABI Compendium Invasive Species. https://www.cabidigitallibrary.org/product/qi. [Accessed 12 Dec 2023]	No evidence

305	Congeneric weed	

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Field AR, Quinn CJ, Zich FA (2022) Australian Tropical Ferns and Lycophytes. Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns; Australian Biological Resources Study, Canberra; Identic, Brisbane. https://apps.lucidcentral.org/ferns/text/intro/index.html. [Accessed 12 Dec 2023]	[Davallia solida] "An attractive ornamental fern that can be invasive in greenhouse situations." [Davallia fejeensis is a synonym of Davallia solida var. fejeensis]
	Jones, E. J., Kraaij, T., Fritz, H., & Moodley, D. (2019). A global assessment of terrestrial alien ferns (Polypodiophyta): species' traits as drivers of naturalisation and invasion. Biological Invasions, 21(3), 861-873	Possibly. Davallia griffithiana and Davallia mariesii recorded as naturalized in New Zealand. No impacts described
	Randall, R.P. (2017). A Global Compendium of Weeds. 3rd Edition. Perth, Western Australia. R.P. Randall	The following species have been listed as naturalized and/or weeds, with no further impacts specified: Davallia bilabiata, Davallia bullata, Davallia canariensis, Davallia griffithiana and Davallia mariesii

401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Dehgan, B. (2023). Garden Plants Taxonomy: Volume 1: Fern.s, Gymnosperms, and Angiosperms (Monocots). Springer Nature, Cham, Switzerland	[No evidence] "GROWTH HABIT Fine textured evergreen fern; terrestrial or sometimes epiphytic; rhizomes stout, clumping, with long pubescence, appear furry (hence, the common name); to ½ in. (1½ cm) thick; grows 1½–2 ft. (45–60 cm) tall with variable spread. FRONDS: triangular; 4 times pinnate; pinnules linear, terminal, and single-veined; SORI: minute spores produced in sporangia along the pinnule margins; indusia cylindrical or cup-shaped. NATIVE HABITAT: Fiji Islands."

402	Allelopathic	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. (2023). Personal Communication	Unknown. No evidence found.

403	Parasitic	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Morton, C. V. (1957). Observations on cultivated ferns, IV. the species of Davallia. American Fern Journal, 47(4), 143-148	"The plants of this genus are epiphytes (or "air- plants") as they grow naturally in the wild, and consequently they are best cultivated in hanging baskets."

404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	NC State Extension. (2023). Davallia solida var. fejeensis. https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/davallia-solida-var-fejeensis/. [Accessed 13 Dec 2023]	[Probably unpalatable, and our of reach of most herbivores when growing epiphytically] "Particularly Resistant To (Insects/Diseases/Other Problems): Rabbits and deer"

405	Toxic to animals	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	ASPCA. (2023). Toxic and Non-Toxic Plants - Dainty Rabbits-Foot Fern. https://www.aspca.org/pet-care/animal-poison-control/toxic-and-non-toxic-plants/dainty-rabbits-foot-fern. [Accessed 13 Dec 2023]	"Toxicity: Non-Toxic to Dogs, Non-Toxic to Cats, Non-Toxic to Horses Non-Toxicity: Toxic Principles: Non-toxic"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Quattrocchi, U. (2012). CRC World Dictionary of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants: Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	No evidence

406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Jones, D. L. (1987). Encyclopedia of Ferns. Timber Press, Portland, OR	"Attacked by Fern Scale and Hard Brown Scale may be a nuisance but rarely persist. Aphids may congregate on developing fronds, and slugs, snails and caterpillars may be occasional pests" [No evidence of being a host to important agricultural pests]
	The Royal Horticultural Society. (2023). Davallia solida var. fejeensis. https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/131210/davallia-solida-var-fejeensis/details. [Accessed 13 Dec 2023]	"Pests Generally pest-free Diseases Generally disease-free"

407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Thaman, R. R., Takeda, S., Robinsom, S., Fong, T., & Whistler, A. W. (2007). Vascular plants of Nukulau island. The University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji.	"Used medicinally in many areas of Fiji. Leaves crushed and used to treat and bandage wounds; juice of the leaves used to aid the healing of fractured bones; plants reportedly used to treat stomachache" [no evidence of toxicity]
	Quattrocchi, U. (2012). CRC World Dictionary of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants: Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	No evidence

408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Dehgan, B. (2023). Garden Plants Taxonomy: Volume 1: Fern.s, Gymnosperms, and Angiosperms (Monocots). Springer Nature, Cham, Switzerland	[No evidence. A fern of shaded, moist habitats] "Partial or full shade on a wide range of well-drained but moist organic soils; high humidity; no salt tolerance; leaf drop due to dry, hot air, or cold; scales may be problems."

409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Rauch, F.D. & Weissich, P.R. (2000). Plants for Tropical Landscapes: A Gardener's Guide. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu, HI	"Growing to 2 feet high, this Fijian fem forms an excellent ground cover in a shady place in the garden or may be grown epiphytically if given ample water."
	Dehgan, B. (2023). Garden Plants Taxonomy: Volume 1: Fern.s, Gymnosperms, and Angiosperms (Monocots). Springer Nature, Cham, Switzerland	"Partial or full shade on a wide range of well-drained but moist organic soils; high humidity; no salt tolerance; leaf drop due to dry, hot air, or cold; scales may be problems."
	Zachos, E. (2005). Tempting Topicals: 175 Irresistible Indoor Plants. Timber Press, Portland, OR	"Woody rhizomes, covered with silvery brown hairs, creep along trunks or the forest floor, sending out roots from below and foliage from above. As a plant of the forest floor, D. fejeenis receives indirect, dappled light...In direct sun the foliage will bleach and become less attractive."

410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	Notes
	Dehgan, B. (2023). Garden Plants Taxonomy: Volume 1: Fern.s, Gymnosperms, and Angiosperms (Monocots). Springer Nature, Cham, Switzerland	"Partial or full shade on a wide range of well-drained but moist organic soils; high humidity; no salt tolerance; leaf drop due to dry, hot air, or cold; scales may be problems."

411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Thaman, R. R., Takeda, S., Robinsom, S., Fong, T., & Whistler, A. W. (2007). Vascular plants of Nukulau island. The University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji.	"Occasional epiphytic fern on trees." [No evidence of smothering host plants]
	Morton, C. V. (1957). Observations on cultivated ferns, IV. the species of Davallia. American Fern Journal, 47(4), 143-148	"The plants of this genus are epiphytes (or "air- plants") as they grow naturally in the wild, and consequently they are best cultivated in hanging baskets."

412	Forms dense thickets	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Thaman, R. R., Takeda, S., Robinsom, S., Fong, T., & Whistler, A. W. (2007). Vascular plants of Nukulau island. The University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji.	"Occasional epiphytic fern on trees. "
	CABI. (2023). CABI Compendium Invasive Species. https://www.cabidigitallibrary.org/product/qi. [Accessed 13 Dec 2023]	No evidence

501	Aquatic	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Dehgan, B. (2023). Garden Plants Taxonomy: Volume 1: Fern.s, Gymnosperms, and Angiosperms (Monocots). Springer Nature, Cham, Switzerland	[Terrestrial or epiphytic] "Fine textured evergreen fern; terrestrial or sometimes epiphytic"

502	Grass	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Jones, D. L. (1987). Encyclopedia of Ferns. Timber Press, Portland, OR	Davalliaceae

503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Jones, D. L. (1987). Encyclopedia of Ferns. Timber Press, Portland, OR	Davalliaceae

Qsn #	Question	Answer
504	**Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)**	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Dehgan, B. (2023). Garden Plants Taxonomy: Volume 1: Fern.s, Gymnosperms, and Angiosperms (Monocots). Springer Nature, Cham, Switzerland	"Fine textured evergreen fern; terrestrial or sometimes epiphytic; rhizomes stout, clumping, with long pubescence, appear furry (hence, the common name); to ½ in. (1½ cm) thick; grows 1½-2 ft. (45-60 cm) tall with variable spread."
	Morton, C. V. (1957). Observations on cultivated ferns, IV. the species of Davallia. American Fern Journal, 47(4), 143-148	"The plants of this genus are epiphytes (or "air- plants") as they grow naturally in the wild, and consequently they are best cultivated in hanging baskets."

601	**Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat**	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Dehgan, B. (2023). Garden Plants Taxonomy: Volume 1: Fern.s, Gymnosperms, and Angiosperms (Monocots). Springer Nature, Cham, Switzerland	[No evidence] "NATIVE HABITAT: Fiji Islands."

602	**Produces viable seed**	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	NC State Extension. (2023). Davallia solida var. fejeensis. https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/davallia-solida-var-fejeensis/. [Accessed 13 Dec 2023]	"Fruit Description: No fruits. This plants reproduces via spores."
	Morton, C. V. (1957). Observations on cultivated ferns, IV. the species of Davallia. American Fern Journal, 47(4), 143-148	"Reproduces by spores."

603	**Hybridizes naturally**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Nooteboom, H. P. (1994). Notes on Davalliaceae II. A revision of the genus Davallia. Blumea: Biodiversity, Evolution and Biogeography of Plants, 39(1/2), 151-214	[Unknown. Hybrids documented in other species in genus] "Davallia parvula is closely related to D. repens. It is not easy to separate these species; probably there are hybrids between some more dissected forms of D. repens and D. parvula."

604	**Self-compatible or apomictic**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Mehltreter, K., Walker, L.R. & Sharpe, J.M. (2010). Fern Ecology. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK	"If the gametophyte has simultaneously functioning archegonia and antheridia it may self-fertilize (i.e., sperm fertilizes an egg cell from the same gametophyte), which is of advantage after long distance dispersal."
	Tryon, R. M., & Tryon, A. F. (1982). Ferns and Allied Plants: With Special Reference to Tropical America. Springer-Verlag, New York	[Davalliaceae] "Gametophyte epigeal, with chlorophyll, more or less cordate, or sometimes broader, or elongate, slightly thickened centrally, with thin margins, usually with 1- to few-celled trichomes, archegonia borne on the lower surface, usually on the central cushion, antheridia 3-celled, borne on the lower surface, especially toward the margins."
	WRA Specialist. (2023). Personal Communication	Gametophytes probably self-fertile, but unconfirmed in the literature.

605	**Requires specialist pollinators**	n

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Mehltreter, K., Walker, L.R. & Sharpe, J.M. (2010). Fern Ecology. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK	"An antheridium (Fig. 1.2) produces motile sperm cells and an archegonium (Fig. 1.2) produces one egg cell. Gametophytes may be male or female, or may produce both types of gametangia. For fertilization, the sperm cell must swim through water to an egg cell (Fig. 1.2). Most fern species cross-fertilize (i.e., sperm fertilizes an egg cell from a different gametophyte), but the gametophytes are potentially bisexual. If the gametophyte has simultaneously functioning archegonia and antheridia it may self-fertilize (i.e., sperm fertilizes an egg cell from the same gametophyte), which is of advantage after long distance dispersal."
	Jones, D. L. (1987). Encyclopedia of Ferns. Timber Press, Portland, OR	Fern, Davalliaceae

606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Morton, C. V. (1957). Observations on cultivated ferns, IV. the species of Davallia. American Fern Journal, 47(4), 143-148	"The elongate, creeping rhizomes, densely covered with brown or whitish ornamental scales, can be broken apart, and the sections will form new plants readily."

607	Minimum generative time (years)	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. (2023). Personal Communication	Unknown. Probably less than 4 years, but exact year to spore production unknown [can spread vegetatively by rhizome fragments, however…see 6.07]

701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. (2023). Personal Communication	Unknown if spores can be transported inadvertently in soil on boots, tires, etc.

702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Staples, G.W. & Herbst, D.R. (2005). A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	"Native to Fiji, D. fejeensis is a popular cultivated fern in Hawai'i characterized by its finely dissected blades with linear ultimate segments, each occupied by a single sorus (when fertile)."
	Morton, C. V. (1957). Observations on cultivated ferns, IV. the species of Davallia. American Fern Journal, 47(4), 143-148	"The most ornamental species are probably D. canariensis and D. fejeensis, both of which have finely divided fronds and pilose scales."

703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. (2023). Personal Communication	Unknown. Wind blown spores could presumably contaminate soil if this popular ornamental fern is grown with other ornamental plants.

Qsn #	Question	Answer
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Jones, D. L. (1987). Encyclopedia of Ferns. Timber Press, Portland, OR	Fern, Davalliaceae, Presumably wind-dispersed spores

705	Propagules water dispersed	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Fall, P. L., Drezner, T. D., & Franklin, J. 2007. Dispersal ecology of the lowland rain forest in the Vava'u island group, Kingdom of Tonga. New Zealand Journal of Botany, 45(2): 393-417	"Appendix 1" [Davallia solida reported to be water-dispersed. Davallia fejeensis is a synonym of Davallia solida var. fejeensis]

706	Propagules bird dispersed	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Dehgan, B. (2023). Garden Plants Taxonomy: Volume 1: Fern.s, Gymnosperms, and Angiosperms (Monocots). Springer Nature, Cham, Switzerland	"Fine textured evergreen fern; terrestrial or sometimes epiphytic" [Presumably wind-dispersed. Possible, but unlikely to adhere to birds and be transported externally]

707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Dehgan, B. (2023). Garden Plants Taxonomy: Volume 1: Fern.s, Gymnosperms, and Angiosperms (Monocots). Springer Nature, Cham, Switzerland	"Fine textured evergreen fern; terrestrial or sometimes epiphytic" [Presumably wind-dispersed. Possible, but unlikely to adhere to birds and be transported externally]

708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Jones, D. L. (1987). Encyclopedia of Ferns. Timber Press, Portland, OR	Fern, Davalliaceae, wind-dispersed spores. No evidence of consumption

801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Dehgan, B. (2023). Garden Plants Taxonomy: Volume 1: Fern.s, Gymnosperms, and Angiosperms (Monocots). Springer Nature, Cham, Switzerland	"FRONDS: triangular; 4 times pinnate; pinnules linear, terminal, and single-veined; SORI: minute spores produced in sporangia along the pinnule margins; indusia cylindrical or cup-shaped." [Presumably yes]

802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2023). Personal Communication	Unknown

803	Well controlled by herbicides	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. (2023). Personal Communication	Unknown. No information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this or related species.

Qsn #	Question	Answer
804	**Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Morton, C. V. (1957). Observations on cultivated ferns, IV. the species of Davallia. American Fern Journal, 47(4), 143-148	"The elongate, creeping rhizomes, densely covered with brown or whitish ornamental scales, can be broken apart, and the sections will form new plants readily." [Unknown. May be able to establish from fragments if physical damage occurs]

805	**Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. (2023). Personal Communication	Unknown. Naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands. No evidence of limiting biotic factors.

Summary of Risk Traits:

Davallia solida var. fejeensis (syn. Davallia fejeensis; rabbit's foot fern), is an epiphytic and terrestrial fern native to Fiji. This fern is popular in horticulture and is cultivated in many parts of the world, including in the Hawaiian Islands. The name "rabbit's foot fern" is derived from the fuzzy, creeping rhizomes that resemble a rabbit's foot. It is naturalized on Oahu, Hawaii, and perhaps other islands, and can spread by means of its wind-dispersed spores and creeping rhizomes. Although it currently occurs in landscaping and non-native habitats, it could potentially compete with epiphytes in native forest ecosystems.

High Risk / Undesirable Traits
• Thrives and can spread in regions with tropical climates.
• Naturalized on Oahu and Hawaii islands, and possibly elsewhere in the tropics.
• A potential landscaping or greenhouse weed.
• Shade tolerant.
• Tolerates many soil types.
• Reproduces by spores and vegetatively by rhizomes.
• Spores dispersed by wind and water, and possibly through other means.
• Also spread through intentional cultivation.
• Prolific spore production.

Low Risk Traits
• Generally valued as an ornamental plant, and currently of limited or ambiguous negative impacts where naturalized.
• Unarmed (no spines, thorns, or burrs)
• Non-toxic