

Family: *Arecaceae*

Taxon: *Chambeyronia macrocarpa*

Synonym: *Chambeyronia hookeri*
Kentiopsis macrocarpa

Common Name: Flame Thrower Palm
Red Feather Palm
Blushing Palm
Red leaf palm

Questionnaire : current 20090513
Status: Assessor Approved

Assessor: Patti Clifford
Data Entry Person: Patti Clifford

Designation: L(Hawai'i)

WRA Score -1

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	n
301	Naturalized beyond native range	y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205	
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	n
402	Allelopathic	y=1, n=0	
403	Parasitic	y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	y=1, n=-1	
405	Toxic to animals	y=1, n=0	
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	y=1, n=0	
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	y=1, n=0	
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	y=1, n=0	n
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	y=1, n=0	
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y=1, n=0	y

411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	n
412	Forms dense thickets	y=1, n=0	
501	Aquatic	y=5, n=0	n
502	Grass	y=1, n=0	n
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y=1, n=0	n
504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	y=1, n=0	n
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	y=1, n=0	n
602	Produces viable seed	y=1, n=-1	y
603	Hybridizes naturally	y=1, n=-1	
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y=1, n=-1	
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	n
607	Minimum generative time (years)	1 year = 1, 2 or 3 years = 0, 4+ years = -1	>3
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y=1, n=-1	n
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y=1, n=-1	y
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	y=1, n=-1	n
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y=1, n=-1	n
705	Propagules water dispersed	y=1, n=-1	
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	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	n
803	Well controlled by herbicides	y=-1, n=1	
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y=1, n=-1	
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1	

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Supporting Data:

101	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence.
201	2008. Pintaud, J-C./Baker, W.J.. A revision of the palm genera (Arecaceae) of New Caledonia. Kew Bulletin. 63: 61-73.	Endemic to New Caledonia.
202	2008. Pintaud, J-C./Baker, W.J.. A revision of the palm genera (Arecaceae) of New Caledonia. Kew Bulletin. 63: 61-73.	Endemic to New Caledonia.
203	2003. Riffle, R. L./Craft, P.. An encyclopedia of cultivated palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	Endemic to rain forest on the island of New Caledonia at elevations from 2000 to 3000 feet. Not hardy outside zones of 10 - 11 without protection.
203	2010. National Tropical Botanical Gardens. Meet the plants: Chambeyronia macrocarpa. National Botanical Gardens, http://ntbg.org/plants/plant_details.php?plantid=11915	Chambeyronia macrocarpa is endemic to New Caledonia where it is found in wet forests below 800 m in elevation.
204	2008. Pintaud, J-C./Baker, W.J.. A revision of the palm genera (Arecaceae) of New Caledonia. Kew Bulletin. 63: 61-73.	Endemic to New Caledonia.
205	1987. Uhl, N.W./Dransfield, J.. Genera Palmarum. Allen Press, Lawrence	Chambeyronia macrocarpa is the most widely cultivated New Caledonian palm. [however, there is not evidence of it being repeatedly introduced.
302	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	No evidence.
303	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	No evidence.
304	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	No evidence.
305	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds. http://www.hear.org/gcw/	No evidence.
401	1987. Uhl, N.W./Dransfield, J.. Genera Palmarum. Allen Press, Lawrence	No spines, thorns or burrs.
402	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
403	1987. Uhl, N.W./Dransfield, J.. Genera Palmarum. Allen Press, Lawrence	Not parasitic.
404	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
405	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
406	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
407	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
408	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence of flammability
409	2003. Riffle, R. L./Craft, P.. An encyclopedia of cultivated palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	Relishes partial shade, especially when young or in hot climates.
410	2000. Pintaud, J.-C.. An introduction to the palms of New Caledonia. Palms. 44: 132-140. http://www.palms.org/palmsjournal/2000/vol44n3p132-140.pdf	Occurs on both Ultramafic and Schistose soils in New Caledonia.
410	2003. Riffle, R. L./Craft, P.. An encyclopedia of cultivated palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	A water-lover that needs rich, humus laden, well-drained soil.
410	2010. Kalaoa Gardens. Palms catalog - Chambeyronia. Kalaoa Gardens, http://www.palmsinkona.com/Catalog/chambeyronia.asp	C. macrocarpa shows no preference for any particular soil type.
411	1987. Uhl, N.W./Dransfield, J.. Genera Palmarum. Allen Press, Lawrence	Palm. [not climbing]

501	1987. Uhl, N.W./Dransfield, J.. Genera Palmarum. Allen Press, Lawrence	Terrestrial.
502	1987. Uhl, N.W./Dransfield, J.. Genera Palmarum. Allen Press, Lawrence	Arecaceae.
503	2003. Riffle, R. L./Craft, P.. An encyclopedia of cultivated palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	Arecaceae.
504	1987. Uhl, N.W./Dransfield, J.. Genera Palmarum. Allen Press, Lawrence	Arecaceae. [not herbaceous]
601	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence of substantial reproductive failure.
602	1999. Marcus, J./Banks, K.. A practical guide to germinating palm seeds. Palms. April: http://www.palms.org/principes/1999/palmseeds.htm	Chambeyronia macrocarpa seeds germinate easily.
602	2003. Riffle, R. L./Craft, P.. An encyclopedia of cultivated palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	Seed germinates in 90 days if not let to dry out.
603	2008. Pintaud, J-C./Baker, W.J.. A revision of the palm genera (Arecaceae) of New Caledonia. Kew Bulletin. 63: 61-73.	[Unknown] "Chambeyronia macrocarpa is more accurately interpreted as a species complex and is in much need of further study. Available collections and molecular phylogenetic data are as yet insufficient to provide an adequate treatment of these species."
604	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
605	1987. Uhl, N.W./Dransfield, J.. Genera Palmarum. Allen Press, Lawrence	Most palms are insect pollinated or both wind and insect pollination are involved.
605	2000. Pintaud, J.-C.. An introduction to the palms of New Caledonia. Palms. 44: 132-140. http://www.palms.org/palmsjournal/2000/vol44n3p132-140.pdf	No precise studies of pollination of New Caledonian palms have been done.
606	2005. Staples, G. W./Herbst, D. R.. A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	Most Arecaceae are reproduced by seed. [family description]
607	2008. Riffle, R. L.. Timber Press Pocket Guide to Palms. Timber Press, Portland, OR.	Growth rate: slow to medium
701	2010. National Tropical Botanical Gardens. Meet the plants: Chambeyronia macrocarpa. National Botanical Gardens, http://ntbg.org/plants/plant_details.php?plantid=11915	The crimson fruit is more or less round in shape and is 4.6 cm long. [not grown in heavily trafficked areas]
702	1987. Uhl, N.W./Dransfield, J.. Genera Palmarum. Allen Press, Lawrence	Most widely cultivated New Caledonian palm.
703	2010. National Tropical Botanical Gardens. Meet the plants: Chambeyronia macrocarpa. National Botanical Gardens, http://ntbg.org/plants/plant_details.php?plantid=11915	No evidence.
704	2010. National Tropical Botanical Gardens. Meet the plants: Chambeyronia macrocarpa. National Botanical Gardens, http://ntbg.org/plants/plant_details.php?plantid=11915	The crimson fruit is more or less round in shape and is 4.6 cm long.
705	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
706	2000. Pintaud, J.-C.. An introduction to the palms of New Caledonia. Palms. 44: 132-140. http://www.palms.org/palmsjournal/2000/vol44n3p132-140.pdf	Natural history is certainly the aspect of New Caledonia palms which is the least known. No precise studies of fruit dispersal nor of pollination have been made. The largest pigeon able to fly, called notou (Ducula goliath), endemic to the rainforests of New Caledonia is well known to eat and disperse the large fruits of Chambeyronia macrocarpa.

706	2010. National Tropical Botanical Gardens. Meet the plants: <i>Chambeyronia macrocarpa</i> . National Botanical Gardens, http://ntbg.org/plants/plant_details.php?plantid=11915	The crimson fruit is more or less round in shape and is 4.6 cm long.
707	2010. National Tropical Botanical Gardens. Meet the plants: <i>Chambeyronia macrocarpa</i> . National Botanical Gardens, http://ntbg.org/plants/plant_details.php?plantid=11915	The crimson fruit is more or less round in shape and is 4.6 cm long. [no attachment mechanism]
708	2000. Pintaud, J.-C.. An introduction to the palms of New Caledonia. <i>Palms</i> . 44: 132-140. http://www.palms.org/palmsjournal/2000/vol44n3p132-140.pdf	Natural history is certainly the aspect of New Caledonia palms which is the least known. No precise studies of fruit dispersal nor of pollination have been made. The largest pigeon able to fly, called notou (<i>Ducula goliath</i>), endemic to the rainforests of New Caledonia is well known to eat and disperse the large fruits of <i>Chambeyronia macrocarpa</i> .
708	2010. National Tropical Botanical Gardens. Meet the plants: <i>Chambeyronia macrocarpa</i> . National Botanical Gardens, http://ntbg.org/plants/plant_details.php?plantid=11915	The crimson fruit is more or less round in shape and is 4.6 cm long.
801	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
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804	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.
805	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown.