

Family: *Euphorbiaceae*

Taxon: *Homalanthus populifolius*

Synonym: *Omalthus populifolius* orth. var. *Graham* **Common Name** Bleeding Heart Tree
Queensland poplar

Questionnaire : current 20090513 **Assessor:** Chuck Chimera **Designation:** H(HPWRA)
Status: Assessor Approved **Data Entry Person:** Chuck Chimera **WRA Score** 15

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	y
301	Naturalized beyond native range	y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205	y
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed	n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	y
304	Environmental weed	n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	y
305	Congeneric weed	n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	y=1, n=0	n
402	Allelopathic	y=1, n=0	
403	Parasitic	y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	y=1, n=-1	n
405	Toxic to animals	y=1, n=0	y
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	y=1, n=0	
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	y=1, n=0	y
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

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	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	
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y=1, n=-1	y
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	y
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/m ²)	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	y
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y=1, n=-1	n
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1	

Designation: H(HPWRA)

WRA Score 15

Supporting Data:

101	1996. Wrigley, J. W./Fagg, M.. Australian Native Plants: Propagation, Cultivation and Use in Landscaping. 4th Edition. Reed Books, Australia	No evidence
102	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	2005. Wagner, W.L./Herbst, D.R./Lorence, D.H.. Flora of the Hawaiian Islands website. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. http://botany.si.edu/pacificislandbiodiversity/hawaiianflora/index.htm	"Native to Australia, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands, naturalized in Sri Lanka."
202	2005. Wagner, W.L./Herbst, D.R./Lorence, D.H.. Flora of the Hawaiian Islands website. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. http://botany.si.edu/pacificislandbiodiversity/hawaiianflora/index.htm	"Native to Australia, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands, naturalized in Sri Lanka."
203	1997. Esser, H. J.. A revision of <i>Omalanthus</i> (Euphorbiaceae) in Malesia. <i>Blumea</i> . 42: 450-452.	"Found in lowland and lower montane forest regrowth, secondary forest, well drained or swamp forest, on ridges, riversides. Altitude: from sea level up to 1000 m" [possibly, if elevational range exceeds 1000 m, but no evidence at this point]
204	2005. Wagner, W.L./Herbst, D.R./Lorence, D.H.. Flora of the Hawaiian Islands website. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. http://botany.si.edu/pacificislandbiodiversity/hawaiianflora/index.htm	"Native to Australia, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands, naturalized in Sri Lanka."
205	2003. Starr, F./Starr, K./Loope, L.L.. <i>Omalanthus populifolius</i> - Queensland poplar - Euphorbiaceae. USGS - Biological Resources Haleakala Field Station Maui, http://www.hear.org/starr/hiplants/reports/pdf/omalanthus_populifolius.pdf	"This plant has been introduced to various places of the world by people who grow it for ornamental purposes. The public in Hawai'i could be discouraged from planting <i>O. populifolius</i> ."
301	1988. Webb, C. J./Sykes, W.R./Garnock-Jones, P.J.. Flora of New Zealand, Volume IV: Naturalised pteridophytes, gymnosperms, dicotyledons. Botany Division, DSIR, Christchurch, New Zealand	"Queensland poplar is frequently cultivated in N.Z. and occasionally escapes."
301	2003. Starr, F./Starr, K./Loope, L.L.. <i>Omalanthus populifolius</i> - Queensland poplar - Euphorbiaceae. USGS - Biological Resources Haleakala Field Station Maui, http://www.hear.org/starr/hiplants/reports/pdf/omalanthus_populifolius.pdf	"In Hawai'i, <i>O. populifolius</i> was recently collected from naturalized populations on both Maui and Hawai'i. The infestations are locally established and appear to be in the early stages of invasion... <i>O. populifolius</i> was first collected on Maui from naturalized plants in April, 2002 in Ha'iku, elevation 1,400 ft (425 m). Plants had come up in an un maintained portion of a yard. Apparently, <i>O. populifolius</i> is spreading in the area, under <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. and into Maliko Gulch (Fern Duvall pers. comm.). Further detailed mapping of this species on Maui is needed."
301	2004. Oppenheimer, H.L.. New Hawaiian plant records for 2003. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers. 79: 8-20.	"This species was first discovered outside of cultivation on the Big Island, and some effort is made to control it in the Manukā area (N. Agorostis, pers. comm.), although it is apparently well established in the adjacent Hawaiian Ocean View Estates subdivision (F. Duvall, pers. comm.). At the Mäliko site on Maui it is common, with plants to 4 m tall, and occurs in a stretch of gulch bottom at least a couple of hundred meters long. Survey efforts were impeded by a high waterfall, but the infestation undoubtedly continues downstream."
301	2005. Wagner, W.L./Herbst, D.R./Lorence, D.H.. Flora of the Hawaiian Islands website. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. http://botany.si.edu/pacificislandbiodiversity/hawaiianflora/index.htm	"Native to Australia, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands, naturalized in Sri Lanka."
301	2007. Henderson, L.. Invasive, naturalized and casual alien plants in southern Africa: a summary based on the Southern African Plant Invaders Atlas (SAPIA). <i>Bothalia</i> . 37(2): 215-248.	"Appendix 4.—Summary of results for all naturalized and casual alien plants in the study area, Savanna Biome, Fynbos Biome, Forest habitats, Grassland Biome, Nama Karoo Biome, Succulent Karoo Biome and watercourse/wetland habitats."

301	2008. Dawson, W./Mndolwa, A.S./Burslem, D.F.R.P./Hulme, P.E.. Assessing the risks of plant invasions arising from collections in tropical botanical gardens. <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> . 17: 1979–1995.	"Table 6 Naturalised alien plant species at Amani that have unclear planting history (planting locations and effort are unknown)" [Tanzania, includes <i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>]
302	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence
303	2004. Kueffer, C./Vos, P./Lavergne, C./Mauremootoo, J.. <i>Woody Invasive Species in the Western Indian Ocean: A Regional Assessment</i> . <i>Forest Genetic Resources</i> . 31: 25-30.	"Concerns over agricultural woody weeds were mainly mentioned in the Union of the Comoros (e.g. <i>Clidemia hirta</i> , <i>Lantana camara</i> , <i>Litsea glutinosa</i> , <i>Psidium cattleianum</i>). <i>Acacia nilotica</i> is a weed on rangeland in Rodrigues. Other agricultural weeds in the Mascarenes are for instance <i>Acacia mearnsii</i> , <i>Hiptage benghalensis</i> , <i>Homalanthus populifolius</i> , <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> or <i>Rubus alceifolius</i> . In Seychelles creepers such as <i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i> or <i>Merremia peltata</i> are particularly perceived as very problematic weeds. Invasive species that are also agricultural weeds are an opportunity for awareness building, mainstreaming, and application of the existing legislation. Besides agricultural weeds no major impacts on humans were mentioned for the region. "
304	2001. Wittenberg, R./Cock, M.J.W.. <i>Invasive alien species: a toolkit of best prevention and management practices</i> . CABI, Wallingford, UK	"The exotics being removed from within the CMAs include... <i>Homalanthus populifolius</i> " [CMAs are Conservation Management Areas, or intensively managed vegetation plots...established in representative vegetation communities of Mauritius to conserve plant genetic resources]
304	2003. Macdonald, I.A.W./Reaser, J.K./Bright, C./Neville, L.E./Howard, G.W./Murphy, S.J./Preston, G. (eds.). <i>Invasive alien species in southern Africa: national reports & directory of resources</i> .. Global Invasive Species Programme, Cape Town, South Africa	"Table 2. List of 18 of Mauritius worst invasive alien plants of biodiversity importance (adapted from Strahm 1999). In Mauritius some of the species are aggressive invaders mainly of the upland (UF) or lowland (LF) forest types...very invasive in Mauritius, not found in Rodrigues"
304	2003. Nyoka, B.I.. <i>Biosecurity in forestry: a case study on the status of invasive forest trees species in Southern Africa</i> . <i>Forest Biosecurity Working Paper FBS/1E</i> . Forestry Department. FAO, Rome http://www.fao.org/DOCREP/005/AC846E/ac846e00.htm#Contents	"Vegetation type or habitats invaded...grasslands, roadside...In the central part of the country, the most notable invasive tree species are <i>Pinus roxburghii</i> , <i>Bauhinia</i> spp., <i>Toona ciliata</i> , <i>Populus x canescens</i> , <i>Cotoneaster pannosa</i> , <i>Homalanthus populifolius</i> and <i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i> . Specifically, <i>Homalanthus populifolius</i> , <i>Toona ciliata</i> and <i>Bauhinia</i> spp. are widespread in Harare, while <i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i> is said to be invading large areas in Arcturus. <i>Senna didymobotrya</i> is widespread throughout the highveld (L.J. Mullin, pers. comm.)."
304	2003. Starr, F./Starr, K./Loope, L.L.. <i>Omalanthus populifolius - Queensland poplar - Euphorbiaceae</i> . USGS - Biological Resources Haleakala Field Station Maui, http://www.hear.org/starr/hiplants/reports/pdf/omalanthus_populifolius.pdf	"MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS Previously not known from the state of Hawai'i, <i>O. populifolius</i> was recently collected on the islands of Maui and Hawai'i. It is locally established and spreading in Ha'iku, Maui and Ocean View Estates, Hawai'i. <i>O. populifolius</i> has also escaped from plantings in Sri Lanka and is considered a potential pest plant in South Africa. Based on habitat and hardiness in its home range, it seems likely that <i>O. populifolius</i> could threaten mesic forests and other areas up to at least 1,000 m (3,281 ft). <i>O. populifolius</i> has not yet spread very far and is not yet widely cultivated. More refined mapping to pinpoint the exact extent of the infestation on Maui and Hawai'i is needed. This would help guide control / containment strategies. The public could be discouraged from planting <i>O. populifolius</i> . Other islands could search for the presence of <i>O. populifolius</i> . [potential environmental weed, but conclusive evidence currently not available] (1) <i>Omalanthus populifolius</i> Grah. (Euphorbiaceae) is an early-successional, or short-lived secondary tree which grows to 5 m tall in disturbed sites (where canopy cover is substantially reduced) and near rain- forest margins... <i>O. populifolius</i> has escaped in Sri Lanka and is considered a potential pest plant in South Africa...In South Africa, <i>O. populifolius</i> is considered a potential pest plant and is discouraged from plantings"
304	2004. Oppenheimer, H.L.. <i>New Hawaiian plant records for 2003</i> . <i>Bishop Museum Occasional Papers</i> . 79: 8-20.	"This species was first discovered outside of cultivation on the Big Island, and some effort is made to control it in the Manukā area (N. Agrostis, pers. comm.), although it is apparently well established in the adjacent Hawaiian Ocean View Estates subdivision (F. Duvall, pers. comm.). At the Māliko site on Maui it is common, with plants to 4 m tall, and occurs in a stretch of gulch bottom at least a couple of hundred meters long. Survey efforts were impeded by a high waterfall, but the infestation undoubtedly continues downstream."
304	2010. Waitakere City Council. <i>Invasive or Environmental Weeds of Waitakere</i> . http://www.waitakere.govt.nz/CnlSer/pw/plantweed/pdf/weedlist-env-inv.pdf	Included in a list of environmental weeds of Waitakere, New Zealand [no description of impacts]

305	2007. Hussey, B.M.J./Keighery, G. J./Dodd, J./Lloyd, S.G./Cousens, R.D.. Western Weeds. A Guide to the Weeds of Western Australia. The Weed Society of Western Australia, Victoria Park, WA	"Homalanthus novo-guineensis is considered a weed of Western Australia" [but no description of impacts or control efforts]
401	1976. Bailey, L.H/Bailey, E.Z.. Hortus. 3rd ed.. Macmillan General Reference, New York, NY	"Glabrous, monoecious shrub or small tree; leaves triangular-ovate, to 6 in. long; racemes 2-4.5 in. long; female flowers on long pedicels, male flowers on very short pedicels; fruit about 3/8 in. in diameter." [no spines, thorns, or burrs]
402	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown
403	1996. Wrigley, J. W./Fagg, M.. Australian Native Plants: Propagation, Cultivation and Use in Landscaping. 4th Edition. Reed Books, Australia	"Rounded or erect shrub to small tree, 2-5 m high." [not parasitic]
404	1901. Maiden, J. H.. Plants reputed to be poisonous to stock in Australia. W.A. Gullick, government printer, Sydney, Australia	"cattle when extensively browsing on the foliage of this species are apt, when grass is failing in the dry season, to succumb to the effects of this plant, the final cause of death being haematuria" [despite toxicity, apparently not unpalatable]
404	2011. World Agroforestry Center. Agroforestry Tree Database - Omalanthus populneus. PROSEA, http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/AFDbases/AF/asp/SpeciesInfo.asp?SpID=18064	"the leaves are given to cattle as a vermifuge, but are reported to be poisonous,"
405	1901. Maiden, J. H.. Plants reputed to be poisonous to stock in Australia. W.A. Gullick, government printer, Sydney, Australia	"cattle when extensively browsing on the foliage of this species are apt, when grass is failing in the dry season, to succumb to the effects of this plant, the final cause of death being haematuria."
405	2011. World Agroforestry Center. Agroforestry Tree Database - Omalanthus populneus. PROSEA, http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/AFDbases/AF/asp/SpeciesInfo.asp?SpID=18064	"the leaves are given to cattle as a vermifuge, but are reported to be poisonous"
406	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown
407	2011. World Agroforestry Center. Agroforestry Tree Database - Omalanthus populneus. PROSEA, http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/sea/products/AFDbases/AF/asp/SpeciesInfo.asp?SpID=18064	"Poison: The watery latex is poisonous." [Omalanthus populneus, considered a synonym for Homalanthus populifolius]
408	1996. Wrigley, J. W./Fagg, M.. Australian Native Plants: Propagation, Cultivation and Use in Landscaping. 4th Edition. Reed Books, Australia	No evidence that trees increase fire risk
409	1996. Wrigley, J. W./Fagg, M.. Australian Native Plants: Propagation, Cultivation and Use in Landscaping. 4th Edition. Reed Books, Australia	"Enjoys shady position"
409	2006. Daleys Fruit Tree Nursery. Native Bleeding Heart - Omalanthus Populifolius. http://www.daleysfruit.com.au/plant/Native-Bleeding-Heart-Omalanthus-Populifolius.htm	"Sun to Semi-shade...Young plants make good indoor specimens as they are tolerant of low light conditions."
410	2006. Daleys Fruit Tree Nursery. Native Bleeding Heart - Omalanthus Populifolius. http://www.daleysfruit.com.au/plant/Native-Bleeding-Heart-Omalanthus-Populifolius.htm	"Suited to most free draining soils in sun to semi-shade. Tolerant of poor, rich or sandy soils and shade."
411	1996. Wrigley, J. W./Fagg, M.. Australian Native Plants: Propagation, Cultivation and Use in Landscaping. 4th Edition. Reed Books, Australia	"Rounded or erect shrub to small tree, 2-5 m high." [not Climbing or smothering]
412	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence [but see 3.04 for environmental impacts]
501	1996. Wrigley, J. W./Fagg, M.. Australian Native Plants: Propagation, Cultivation and Use in Landscaping. 4th Edition. Reed Books, Australia	Terrestrial
502	1996. Wrigley, J. W./Fagg, M.. Australian Native Plants: Propagation, Cultivation and Use in Landscaping. 4th Edition. Reed Books, Australia	Euphorbiaceae

503	1996. Wrigley, J. W./Fagg, M.. Australian Native Plants: Propagation, Cultivation and Use in Landscaping. 4th Edition. Reed Books, Australia	Euphorbiaceae [not a nitrogen fixing woody plant]
504	1996. Wrigley, J. W./Fagg, M.. Australian Native Plants: Propagation, Cultivation and Use in Landscaping. 4th Edition. Reed Books, Australia	"Rounded or erect shrub to small tree, 2-5 m high." [not a geophyte]
601	1996. Wrigley, J. W./Fagg, M.. Australian Native Plants: Propagation, Cultivation and Use in Landscaping. 4th Edition. Reed Books, Australia	No evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat
602	1986. Jones, D.L.. Ornamental Rainforest Plants in Australia. Reed Books, Frenchs Forest, Australia	"Propagation: From fresh seeds and cuttings."
603	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown
604	1973. Webster, G.L./Rupert, E.A.. Phylogenetic Significance of Pollen Nuclear Number in the Euphorbiaceae. Evolution. 27(3): 524-531.	"The monoecious taxa are predominantly self-compatible." [includes Homalanthus]
605	2005. Roubik, D.W./Sakai, S./Hamid Karim, A.A.. Pollination ecology and the rain forest: Sarawak studies. Springer, New York, NY	"Generalist flowers of some subcanopy trees, such as...Homalanthus...attracted a number of insects including small solitary bees, such as Hylaeus (Colletidae, Hylaeinae), Lastiglossum (Halictidae), Braunsapis and Ceratina (Apidae, Xylocopinae). "
605	2011. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase - The Western Australian Flora - Homalanthus. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/17645	"Reproductive type, pollination. Fertile flowers functionally male, or functionally female. Unisexual flowers present. Plants monoecious. Male flowers without pistillodes. Entomophilous" [genus description]
606	1986. Jones, D.L.. Ornamental Rainforest Plants in Australia. Reed Books, Frenchs Forest, Australia	"Propagation: From fresh seeds and cuttings" [no evidence that plant spreads vegetatively]
607	2006. Daleys Fruit Tree Nursery. Native Bleeding Heart - Omalanthus Populifolius. http://www.daleysfruit.com.au/plant/Native-Bleeding-Heart-Omalanthus-Populifolius.htm	"Fast growing evergreen Australian native spreading shrub to small tree with attractive, colourful foliage." [unknown, but probably <4 years]
701	2007. Auckland Regional Council. Pest Plant - Queensland poplar - Homalanthus populifolius. http://www.arc.govt.nz/albany/app_templates/pag_elets/mainarc/plants/plants_printview.cfm?plantcode=Hompop&printType=PDF	"Seed dispersed by birds. Also spread by water & machinery especially roadside mowers"
702	1999. Wiersema, J.H./León, B.. World Economic Plants: A Standard Reference. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	"Economic uses: Ornamental, revegetator"
703	2007. Auckland Regional Council. Pest Plant - Queensland poplar - Homalanthus populifolius. http://www.arc.govt.nz/albany/app_templates/pag_elets/mainarc/plants/plants_printview.cfm?plantcode=Hompop&printType=PDF	"Seed dispersed by birds. Also spread by water & machinery especially roadside mowers" [no evidence]
704	1996. Wrigley, J. W./Fagg, M.. Australian Native Plants: Propagation, Cultivation and Use in Landscaping. 4th Edition. Reed Books, Australia	"Birds are attracted to the fruit.."
704	2006. Daleys Fruit Tree Nursery. Native Bleeding Heart - Omalanthus Populifolius. http://www.daleysfruit.com.au/plant/Native-Bleeding-Heart-Omalanthus-Populifolius.htm	"Greenish berries attract birds."
705	2004. Oppenheimer, H.L.. New Hawaiian plant records for 2003. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers. 79: 8-20.	"This species was first discovered outside of cultivation on the Big Island, and some effort is made to control it in the Manukā area (N. Agrostis, pers. comm.), although it is apparently well established in the adjacent Hawaiian Ocean View Estates subdivision (F. Duvall, pers. comm.). At the Māliko site on Maui it is common, with plants to 4 m tall, and occurs in a stretch of gulch bottom at least a couple of hundred meters long. Survey efforts were impeded by a high waterfall, but the infestation undoubtedly continues downstream." [distribution along stream suggests seeds could be dispersed by water]

705	2007. Auckland Regional Council. Pest Plant - Queensland poplar - Homalanthus populifolius. http://www.arc.govt.nz/albany/app_templates/pag_elets/mainarc/plants/plants_printview.cfm?plantcode=Hompop&printType=PDF	"Seed dispersed by birds. Also spread by water & machinery especially roadside mowers"
706	1996. Wrigley, J. W./Fagg, M.. Australian Native Plants: Propagation, Cultivation and Use in Landscaping. 4th Edition. Reed Books, Australia	"Birds are attracted to the fruit."
707	2007. Auckland Regional Council. Pest Plant - Queensland poplar - Homalanthus populifolius. http://www.arc.govt.nz/albany/app_templates/pag_elets/mainarc/plants/plants_printview.cfm?plantcode=Hompop&printType=PDF	"Seed dispersed by birds. Also spread by water & machinery especially roadside mowers" [no means of external attachment]
708	1996. Wrigley, J. W./Fagg, M.. Australian Native Plants: Propagation, Cultivation and Use in Landscaping. 4th Edition. Reed Books, Australia	"Birds are attracted to the fruit."
801	2008. MAF Biosecurity New Zealand. National Pest Plant Accord. http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/files/pests/plants/nppa/nppa-accord-manual.pdf	"Impact - Queensland poplar produces prolific seeds and is spread by birds. It is shade-tolerant and competes with native species" [numbers per tree unknown.]
802	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown
803	2003. Starr, F./Starr, K./Loope, L.L.. Omalanthus populifolius - Queensland poplar - Euphorbiaceae. USGS - Biological Resources Haleakala Field Station Maui, http://www.hear.org/starr/hiplants/reports/pdf/omalanthus_populifolius.pdf	"Chemical control: Herbicide applications using cut stump, frill, or basal bark methods are likely effective means of control"
803	2007. Auckland Regional Council. Pest Plant - Queensland poplar - Homalanthus populifolius. http://www.arc.govt.nz/albany/app_templates/pag_elets/mainarc/plants/plants_printview.cfm?plantcode=Hompop&printType=PDF	"1. Grub out seedlings. 2. Spray smaller plants (5g metsulfuron/10L). 3. Cut & stump paint larger plants with Vigilant gel."
804	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence from invaded areas. See 3.04
805	2004. Oppenheimer, H.L.. New Hawaiian plant records for 2003. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers. 79: 8-20.	"This species was first discovered outside of cultivation on the Big Island, and some effort is made to control it in the Manukā area (N. Agorostis, pers. comm.), although it is apparently well established in the adjacent Hawaiian Ocean View Estates subdivision (F. Duvall, pers. comm.). At the Māliko site on Maui it is common, with plants to 4 m tall, and occurs in a stretch of gulch bottom at least a couple of hundred meters long. Survey efforts were impeded by a high waterfall, but the infestation undoubtedly continues downstream" [probably not, but currently unknown].