

Family: *Arecaceae*

Taxon: *Phoenix canariensis*

Synonym: NA

Common Name: Canary date palm  
Canary Island date palm  
Canary Island palm

Questionnaire :	current 20090513	Assessor:	Patti Clifford	Designation:	H(HPWRA)
Status:	Assessor Approved	Data Entry Person:	Patti Clifford	WRA Score	17
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		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		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)		n
304	Environmental weed		n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)		y
305	Congeneric weed		n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)		y
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs		y=1, n=0		y
402	Allelopathic		y=1, n=0		
403	Parasitic		y=1, n=0		n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals		y=1, n=-1		
405	Toxic to animals		y=1, n=0		n
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens		y=1, n=0		y
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		
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	y
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	y
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y=1, n=-1	n
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	
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	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/m2)	y=1, n=-1	
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y=1, n=-1	
803	Well controlled by herbicides	y=-1, n=1	
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y=1, n=-1	y
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1	

Designation: H(HPWRA)

WRA Score 17

## Supporting Data:

101	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] No evidence of domestication that reduces invasive traits.
102	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Has the species become naturalized where grown? NA]
103	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Does the species have weedy races? NA]
201	2012. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl</a>	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"? 2 - High] Native region: Spain - Canary Islands. [subtropical]
202	2012. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl</a>	[Quality of climate match data? 2 - High] Native region: Spain - Canary Islands. [subtropical]
203	1998. Morici, C.. Phoenix canariensis in the wild. Principles. 42: 85-89, 92-93. <a href="http://www.palms.org/principes/1998/vol42n2p85-8992-93.pdf">http://www.palms.org/principes/1998/vol42n2p85-8992-93.pdf</a>	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? Yes] Phoenix canariensis is one of the most grown palm trees throughout the world. It tolerates cold and warmth, drought and floods, shade and sun, and salt spray as well as mountain climate.
203	2006. Gilman, E.F./Watson, D.G.. Phoenix canariensis: Canary Island date palm ENH-598. University of Florida IFAS Extension, <a href="http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdf/files/ST/ST43900.pdf">http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdf/files/ST/ST43900.pdf</a>	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)?] Hardiness zones: 9a-11.
203	2012. eFloras.org. Flora of North America - Arecaceae - Vol.22. <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=10061">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=10061</a>	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? Yes] Elevation: 0-1000 meters.
204	2012. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl</a>	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] Native region: Spain - Canary Islands. [subtropical]
205	1998. Morici, C.. Phoenix canariensis in the wild. Principles. 42: 85-89, 92-93. <a href="http://www.palms.org/principes/1998/vol42n2p85-8992-93.pdf">http://www.palms.org/principes/1998/vol42n2p85-8992-93.pdf</a>	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] Phoenix canariensis is one of the most grown and appreciated ornamental trees of the world.
205	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	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] Cultivated in Hawaii on a limited basis.
205	2006. Gilman, E.F./Watson, D.G.. Phoenix canariensis: Canary Island date palm ENH-598. University of Florida IFAS Extension, <a href="http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdf/files/ST/ST43900.pdf">http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdf/files/ST/ST43900.pdf</a>	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] Cultivated in Arizona.
301	2000. Flora of North America Editorial Committee. Flora of North America: North of Mexico, Volume 22. Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] Naturalized in the San Francisco Bay area and Southern California. Naturalized in southern Florida.
301	2005. Burkhart, B./Kelly, M.. Which weeds dominate Southern California urban riparian systems?. Cal-IPC News. 13: 4-12. <a href="http://www.cal-ipc.org/resources/news/pdf/cal-ipc_news6903.pdf">http://www.cal-ipc.org/resources/news/pdf/cal-ipc_news6903.pdf</a>	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] Phoenix canariensis is invasive in riparian areas in Southern California, USA.
302	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? No] Scored as an environmental weed.
303	2012. California Invasive Plant Council. Phoenix canariensis (Canary Island date palm). <a href="http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/plant_profiles/Phoenix_canariensis.php">http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/plant_profiles/Phoenix_canariensis.php</a>	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No ] Phoenix canariensis has invaded orchards in California. [no mention of impact or control efforts]
304	2005. Burkhart, B./Kelly, M.. Which weeds dominate Southern California urban riparian systems?. Cal-IPC News. 13: 4-12. <a href="http://www.cal-ipc.org/resources/news/pdf/cal-ipc_news6903.pdf">http://www.cal-ipc.org/resources/news/pdf/cal-ipc_news6903.pdf</a>	[Environmental weed? Yes] Phoenix canariensis is invasive in riparian areas in Southern California, USA.

304	2012. <a href="http://weedbusters.co.nz/downloads/WeedPDF/Phoenix%20palm,%20Canary%20Island%20date%20palm_121029172633.pdf">www.weedbusters.or.nz. Phoenix palm, Canary Island date palm - Phoenix canariensis. Weed Busters, http://weedbusters.co.nz/downloads/WeedPDF/Phoenix%20palm,%20Canary%20Island%20date%20palm_121029172633.pdf</a>	[Environmental weed? Yes] Thrives in a variety of habitats and soil types, tolerating cold and warmth, drought and floods, shade and sun, and salt spray as well as mountain climates. Sharp spines can cause injury to humans and animals. Displaces native trees through sheer size, and the growth of seedlings can produce an impenetrable, long-lived subcanopy. Reduces water tables and can alter dune form through sand build up around its roots and resulting erosion elsewhere.
305	2006. National Park Service. Invasive plant species observation. <a href="http://www.usbr.gov/uc/rm/amp/amwg/mtgs/08may22/Attach_04c.pdf">www.usbr.gov/uc/rm/amp/amwg/mtgs/08may22/Attach_04c.pdf</a>	[Congeneric weed? Yes] Phoenix dactylifera is invasive in the Grand Canyon, Arizona. It forms dense stands and uses vast quantities of water, drying up desert springs that wildlife, native plants, and humans depend on.
401	2006. Gilman, E.F./Watson, D.G.. Phoenix canariensis: Canary Island date palm ENH-598. University of Florida IFAS Extension, <a href="http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/ST/ST43900.pdf">http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/ST/ST43900.pdf</a>	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? Yes ] Trunk/bark/branches: branches don't droop; showy; typically one trunk; thorns.
401	2012. eFloras.org. Flora of North America - Arecaceae - Vol.22. <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=10061">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=10061</a>	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? ] Stems solitary, erect, to 15 m, diam. 55--70 cm. Fruits ripening from green through orange to reddish purple, ellipsoid, length 24--27 mm, diam. 10--12 mm.
402	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Allelopathic? Unknown]
403	2012. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl</a>	[Parasitic? No] Arecaceae.
404	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? Unknown]
405	2012. National Center for Biotechnology Information. PubMed. <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez</a>	[Toxic to animals? No] No evidence.
405	2012. Specialized Information Services, U.S. National Library of Medicine. TOXNET toxicology data network [online database]. National Institutes of Health, <a href="http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/">http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/</a>	[Toxic to animals? No] No evidence.
406	2006. Gilman, E.F./Watson, D.G.. Phoenix canariensis: Canary Island date palm ENH-598. University of Florida IFAS Extension, <a href="http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/ST/ST43900.pdf">http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/ST/ST43900.pdf</a>	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens?] Giant palm weevil, palm leaf skeletonizer and a variety of scale insects infest this species. Mildly susceptible to lethal yellowing disease and leaf spot and Ganoderma fungus.
406	2011. Hara, A.H./Aoki, K.L./Cabral, S.K./Niino-Duponte, R.Y.. Most unwanted pests in the United States - Have you seen these insects? CTAHR publication IP-29. Cooperative Extension Service - College of Tropical Agriculture & Human Resources, University of	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? Yes] A host for giant palm weevil, ( <i>Rhynchophorus palmarum</i> ), considered to be one of the most unwanted pests in the United States.
407	1998. Morici, C.. Phoenix canariensis in the wild. Principles. 42: 85-89, 92-93. <a href="http://www.palms.org/principes/1998/vol42n2p85-8992-93.pdf">http://www.palms.org/principes/1998/vol42n2p85-8992-93.pdf</a>	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] La palmera is extremely respected by the islanders, los gomeros, because it is still a source of guarapo, palm honey. This tasty product is regularly hand-extracted from incisions made in the apical bud without killing the palm and then sold in the island's markets.
407	2009. California Poison Control System. Know Your Plants. <a href="http://www.calpoison.org/hcp/KNOW%20YOUR%20PLANTS-plant%20list%20for%20CPCS%2009B.pdf">http://www.calpoison.org/hcp/KNOW%20YOUR%20PLANTS-plant%20list%20for%20CPCS%2009B.pdf</a>	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] Non-toxic
408	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] No evidence.
409	1998. Morici, C.. Phoenix canariensis in the wild. Principles. 42: 85-89, 92-93. <a href="http://www.palms.org/principes/1998/vol42n2p85-8992-93.pdf">http://www.palms.org/principes/1998/vol42n2p85-8992-93.pdf</a>	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? ] Shade tolerant.
409	2004. University of Arizona Pima County Cooperative Extension. Phoenix canariensis. <a href="http://ag.arizona.edu/pima/gardening/aridplants/Phoenix_canariensis.html">http://ag.arizona.edu/pima/gardening/aridplants/Phoenix_canariensis.html</a>	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle?] Full sun.

409	2006. Gilman, E.F./Watson, D.G.. Phoenix canariensis: Canary Island date palm ENH-598. University of Florida IFAS Extension, <a href="http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/ST/ST43900.pdf">http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/ST/ST43900.pdf</a>	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? ] Full sun.
410	1998. Morici, C.. Phoenix canariensis in the wild. Principles. 42: 85-89, 92-93. <a href="http://www.palms.org/principes/1998/vol42n2p85-8992-93.pdf">http://www.palms.org/principes/1998/vol42n2p85-8992-93.pdf</a>	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)? Yes] In its natural range, Phoenix canariensis is found growing of a wide variety of soils, all of volcanic origin and usually fertile.
410	2004. University of Arizona Pima County Cooperative Extension. Phoenix canariensis. <a href="http://ag.arizona.edu/pima/gardening/aridplants/Phoenix_canariensis.html">http://ag.arizona.edu/pima/gardening/aridplants/Phoenix_canariensis.html</a>	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)?] Soil: uniform soil, either sand or loam.
410	2006. Gilman, E.F./Watson, D.G.. Phoenix canariensis: Canary Island date palm ENH-598. University of Florida IFAS Extension, <a href="http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/ST/ST43900.pdf">http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/ST/ST43900.pdf</a>	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)? Yes] Soil tolerances: clay; sand; loam; alkaline; acidic; well-drained
411	2012. eFloras.org. Flora of North America - Arecaceae - Vol.22. <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=10061">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=10061</a>	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] Palm.
412	2012. California Invasive Plant Council. Phoenix canariensis (Canary Island date palm). <a href="http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/plant_profiles/Phoenix_canariensis.php">http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/plant_profiles/Phoenix_canariensis.php</a>	[Forms dense thickets? Yes] Phoenix canariensis palms tend to grow in clusters that form a dense canopy the excludes light from reaching beneath them, leading to a loss of native plants under palm trees.
412	2012. Michael, P. (ed.). The Master Weed Wackers Manual. A compilation of the most common weeds found on Port Macquarie Landcare sites.. Port Macquarie Landcare Group, Inc., Port Macquarie, NSW	[Forms dense thickets? Yes] Phoenix canariensis grows readily from seed which often originates from municipal and private amenity plantings. Large numbers of seedlings can germinate and self-thin to lead to an impenetrable thicket of palms.
501	2012. eFloras.org. Flora of North America - Arecaceae - Vol.22. <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=10061">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=10061</a>	[Aquatic? No] Terrestrial; palm.
502	2012. eFloras.org. Flora of North America - Arecaceae - Vol.22. <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=10061">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=10061</a>	[Grass? No] Palm.
503	2012. eFloras.org. Flora of North America - Arecaceae - Vol.22. <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=10061">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=10061</a>	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Arecaceae.
504	2012. eFloras.org. Flora of North America - Arecaceae - Vol.22. <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=10061">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=10061</a>	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] Arecaceae; palm.
601	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] No evidence.
602	2004. University of Arizona Pima County Cooperative Extension. Phoenix canariensis. <a href="http://ag.arizona.edu/pima/gardening/aridplants/Phoenix_canariensis.html">http://ag.arizona.edu/pima/gardening/aridplants/Phoenix_canariensis.html</a>	[Produces viable seed? Yes] Propagate from seed.
602	2006. Gilman, E.F./Watson, D.G.. Phoenix canariensis: Canary Island date palm ENH-598. University of Florida IFAS Extension, <a href="http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/ST/ST43900.pdf">http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/ST/ST43900.pdf</a>	[Produces viable seed? Yes] Propagate from seed.
603	1998. Morici, C.. Phoenix canariensis in the wild. Principles. 42: 85-89, 92-93. <a href="http://www.palms.org/principes/1998/vol42n2p85-8992-93.pdf">http://www.palms.org/principes/1998/vol42n2p85-8992-93.pdf</a>	[Hybridizes naturally? Yes] Phoenix canariensis is sparsely and unevenly distributed on all the seven Canary Islands and the conservation status is different on each of them. The main threat seems to be hybridization with Phoenix dactylifera. Phoenix spp. are well known for their tendency to cross (hybridize).

604	2012. eFloras.org. Flora of North America - Arecaceae - Vol.22. <a href="http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=10061">http://www.efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=1&amp;taxon_id=10061</a>	[Self-compatible or apomictic? No] Dioecious.
605	2003. Meekijaroenroj, A./Anstett, M.. A weevil pollinating the Canary Islands date palm: between parasitism and mutualism. <i>Naturwissenschaften</i> . 90: 452-455. <a href="http://www.springerlink.com/content/72jdc7587xb70rp3/">http://www.springerlink.com/content/72jdc7587xb70rp3/</a>	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] Wind pollinated. Also pollinated by <i>Neoderelomus piriiformis</i> beetles.
606	2012. Michael, P. (ed.). The Master Weed Wackers Manual. A compilation of the most common weeds found on Port Macquarie Landcare sites.. Port Macquarie Landcare Group, Inc., Port Macquarie, NSW	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? ] Reshoots after cutting and poisoning, and also suckers from it
606	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Unknown] [possibly - produces suckers]
607	2006. Gilman, E.F./Watson, D.G.. Phoenix canariensis: Canary Island date palm ENH-598. University of Florida IFAS Extension, <a href="http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/ST/ST43900.pdf">http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/ST/ST43900.pdf</a>	[Minimum generative time (years)? ] Growth rate: slow.
607	2009. Orwa, C./Mutua, A./Kindt, R./Jamnadass, R./Simons, A.. Agroforestry Database:a tree reference and selection guide version 4.0. World Agroforestry Centre, ( <a href="http://www.worldagroforestry.org/af/treedb/">http://www.worldagroforestry.org/af/treedb/</a> )	[Minimum generative time (years)? >3] In 4 or 5 years the crown clears the ground and the first flowering starts.
701	2012. Michael, P. (ed.). The Master Weed Wackers Manual. A compilation of the most common weeds found on Port Macquarie Landcare sites.. Port Macquarie Landcare Group, Inc., Port Macquarie, NSW	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? Yes] Seeds can be spread as a contaminant of garden waste/mulch.
702	1998. Morici, C.. Phoenix canariensis in the wild. <i>Principles</i> . 42: 85-89, 92-93. <a href="http://www.palms.org/principes/1998/vol42n2p85-8992-93.pdf">http://www.palms.org/principes/1998/vol42n2p85-8992-93.pdf</a>	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] Phoenix canariensis is one of the most grown and appreciated ornamental trees of the world.
703	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No evidence] Widely cultivated species.
704	2012. Michael, P. (ed.). The Master Weed Wackers Manual. A compilation of the most common weeds found on Port Macquarie Landcare sites.. Port Macquarie Landcare Group, Inc., Port Macquarie, NSW	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] Water and bird dispersed; date-like fruit 1-5 cm long.
704	2012. www.weedbusters.or.nz. Phoenix palm, Canary Island date palm - Phoenix canariensis. Weed Busters, <a href="http://weedbusters.co.nz/downloads/WeedPDF/Phoenix%20palm,%20Canary%20Island%20date%20palm_121029172633.pdf">http://weedbusters.co.nz/downloads/WeedPDF/Phoenix%20palm,%20Canary%20Island%20date%20palm_121029172633.pdf</a>	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] Water and bird dispersed; date-like fruit 1-5 cm long.
705	2012. www.weedbusters.or.nz. Phoenix palm, Canary Island date palm - Phoenix canariensis. Weed Busters, <a href="http://weedbusters.co.nz/downloads/WeedPDF/Phoenix%20palm,%20Canary%20Island%20date%20palm_121029172633.pdf">http://weedbusters.co.nz/downloads/WeedPDF/Phoenix%20palm,%20Canary%20Island%20date%20palm_121029172633.pdf</a>	[Propagules water dispersed? Yes] Water dispersed seed.
706	2012. Michael, P. (ed.). The Master Weed Wackers Manual. A compilation of the most common weeds found on Port Macquarie Landcare sites.. Port Macquarie Landcare Group, Inc., Port Macquarie, NSW	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] Bird dispersed seed.
706	2012. www.weedbusters.or.nz. Phoenix palm, Canary Island date palm - Phoenix canariensis. Weed Busters, <a href="http://weedbusters.co.nz/downloads/WeedPDF/Phoenix%20palm,%20Canary%20Island%20date%20palm_121029172633.pdf">http://weedbusters.co.nz/downloads/WeedPDF/Phoenix%20palm,%20Canary%20Island%20date%20palm_121029172633.pdf</a>	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] Bird dispersed seed.

707	2012. www.weedbusters.or.nz. Phoenix palm, Canary Island date palm - Phoenix canariensis. Weed Busters, <a href="http://weedbusters.co.nz/downloads/WeedPDF/Phoenix%20palm,%20Canary%20Island%20date%20palm_121029172633.pdf">http://weedbusters.co.nz/downloads/WeedPDF/Phoenix%20palm,%20Canary%20Island%20date%20palm_121029172633.pdf</a>	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] Dispersed by birds and water.
708	2012. Michael, P. (ed.). The Master Weed Wackers Manual. A compilation of the most common weeds found on Port Macquarie Landcare sites.. Port Macquarie Landcare Group, Inc., Port Macquarie, NSW	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Yes] Dispersed by birds and water.
708	2012. www.weedbusters.or.nz. Phoenix palm, Canary Island date palm - Phoenix canariensis. Weed Busters, <a href="http://weedbusters.co.nz/downloads/WeedPDF/Phoenix%20palm,%20Canary%20Island%20date%20palm_121029172633.pdf">http://weedbusters.co.nz/downloads/WeedPDF/Phoenix%20palm,%20Canary%20Island%20date%20palm_121029172633.pdf</a>	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Yes] Dispersed by birds and water.
801	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m <sup>2</sup> )? Unknown]
802	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Unknown]
803	2012. Michael, P. (ed.). The Master Weed Wackers Manual. A compilation of the most common weeds found on Port Macquarie Landcare sites.. Port Macquarie Landcare Group, Inc., Port Macquarie, NSW	[Well controlled by herbicides?] Juveniles can be cut close to ground level and immediately painted with undiluted glyphosate (eg RoundUp Biactive).
803	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown]
804	2006. Gilman, E.F./Watson, D.G.. Phoenix canariensis: Canary Island date palm ENH-598. University of Florida IFAS Extension, <a href="http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdf/ST/ST43900.pdf">http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdf/ST/ST43900.pdf</a>	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire?] Only prune fronds which hang below the horizontal. Do not remove those growing upright since this may slow the growth and reduce vigor.
804	2012. Michael, P. (ed.). The Master Weed Wackers Manual. A compilation of the most common weeds found on Port Macquarie Landcare sites.. Port Macquarie Landcare Group, Inc., Port Macquarie, NSW	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] Reshoots after cutting and poisoning, and also suckers from it
805	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown]

## Summary of Risk Traits

### High Risk:

- Native to tropical regions
- Tolerates wide variety of climates
- Naturalized in California and Florida
- Environmental invasive weed in California
- Another species in the genus is invasive
- Armed (has spines)
- Host for giant palm weevil, (*Rhynchophorus palmarum*)
- Tolerant of a wide variety of soils
- Forms dense thickets crowding out other plant species
- Hybridizes with *Phoenix dactylifera*
- Dispersed by water, birds and mammals
- Resprouts after cutting, also suckers.

### Low Risk:

- Nontoxic
- Not self-compatible
- Slow-growing