

Family: *Solanaceae*

Taxon: *Solanum melongena L.*

Synonym: *Solanum esculentum Dunal*

Common Name: aubergine
brinjal eggplant
eggplant

Questionnaire :	current 20090513	Assessor:	Patti Clifford	Designation: L
Status:	Assessor Approved	Data Entry Person:	Patti Clifford	WRA Score 1
101	Is the species highly domesticated?		y=-3, n=0	y
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?		y=1, n=-1	y
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)	Intermediate
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)	n
304	Environmental weed		n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
305	Congeneric weed		n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	y
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs		y=1, n=0	
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	
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	n
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)		y=1, n=0	n

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	y
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	
607	Minimum generative time (years)	1 year = 1, 2 or 3 years = 0, 4+ years = -1	1
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	n
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y=1, n=-1	n
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y=1, n=-1	
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	n
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1	

Designation: L

WRA Score **1**

Supporting Data:

101	2004. Daunay, M.C./Chadha, M.L.. Solanum melonena L. [Internet] Record from Protabase In: Grubben, G.J.H. & Denton, O.A. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa / Ressources végétales de l'Afrique tropicale). http://www.prota4u.org/protav8.as	[Is the species highly domesticated? Yes] "Wild Solanum melongena is found in the area of Myanmar–Yunnan where it developed from the Solanum incanum complex, which had previously migrated into Asia from the Middle East and East Africa. Domestication took place in the area between India, Myanmar and China, where many primitive or weedy eggplant types are still found. The first reports of the use of Solanum melongena as a cultivated species in Sanskrit and Chinese agro-botanical literature date back about 2000 years. Eggplant was known in Iran as early as the 6–7th century AD. Following the great Muslim expansion westwards (8–9th century AD), eggplant moved towards the Maghreb and probably further south to the oases of the Sahara and tropical Africa, as well as to southern Europe. It was described in Ethiopia in the 14th century. Nowadays eggplant is cultivated worldwide, but its two main production regions are Asia and the Mediterranean." "Our analysis reveals that the process of domestication of the eggplant in China involved three principal aspects of fruit quality: size, shape and taste. These traits were selected for actively and gradually; fruit size changed from small to large, taste changed from not palatable to what was termed at the time sweetish, and that over time, a wider varieties of fruit shapes were cultivated." [bred for millennia to increase fruit size; limits dispersal]
101	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	[Is the species highly domesticated?] First domesticated in India.
102	2012. JSTOR Plant Science. Solanum melongena Linn. - Solanaceae [Accessed 19 September 2012]. http://plants.jstor.org/flora/fwta6391	[Has the species become naturalized where grown? Yes] "Native of tropical Asia, widely cultivated in many horticultural varieties and often naturalized in the warmer parts of the world."
102	2012. The Institute for Regional Conservation - Floristic Inventory of South Florida Database [online]. Solanum melongena L. - eggplant. http://www.regionalconservation.org/ircs/database/plants/PlantPage.asp?TXCODE=Solamelo	[Has the species become naturalized where grown? Yes] Naturalized in South Florida.
103	2010. Weese, T.L./Bohs, L.. Eggplant origins: out of Africa, into the Orient. Taxon. 59: 49-56. http://content.lib.utah.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/uspape/id/4591	[Does the species have weedy races?] Asian eggplants comprise wild and weedy plants, landraces, and derived cultivars that have been recognized as separate species or lumped into a single species, S. melongena.
103	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Does the species have weedy races? Unknown] Unclear if the species is a sub-species, cultivar or registered variety of a domesticated species.
201	2012. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"? 1- intermediate] "Probable origin in Africa then dispersed to Asia.
202	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Quality of climate match data - 2 -high] Tropical countries where Solanum melongena is grown are well-known.
203	2004. Daunay, M.C./Chadha, M.L.. Solanum melonena L. [Internet] Record from Protabase In: Grubben, G.J.H. & Denton, O.A. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa / Ressources végétales de l'Afrique tropicale). http://www.prota4u.org/protav8.as	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] Eggplant develops best under conditions of high temperatures, abundant light and ample water. Below 20°C and above 40°C growth and fruit set are reduced. Growth stops when temperatures drop below 10–12°C and frost kills the plants
203	2012. Missouri Botanical Gardens. Gardening help - Solanaum melongena [Accessed 19 September 2010]. http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/gardens-gardening/your-garden/plant-finder/plant-details/kc/a687/solanum-melongena.aspx	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] USDA Hardiness zones: 9-12.
204	2012. JSTOR Plant Science. Solanum melongena Linn. - Solanaceae [Accessed 19 September 2012]. http://plants.jstor.org/flora/fwta6391	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "Native of tropical Asia, widely cultivated in many horticultural varieties and often naturalized in the warmer parts of the world."
204	2012. The Institute for Regional Conservation - Floristic Inventory of South Florida Database [online]. Solanum melongena L. - eggplant. http://www.regionalconservation.org/ircs/database/plants/PlantPage.asp?TXCODE=Solamelo	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] " Naturalized in South Florida."

205	2004. Daunay, M.C./Chadha, M.L.. Solanum melonena L. [Internet] Record from Protabase In: Grubben, G.J.H. & Denton, O.A. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa / Ressources végétales de l'Afrique tropicale). http://www.prota4u.org/protav8.as	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] "Wild Solanum melongena is found in the area of Myanmar–Yunnan where it developed from the Solanum incanum complex, which had previously migrated into Asia from the Middle East and East Africa. Domestication took place in the area between India, Myanmar and China, where many primitive or weedy eggplant types are still found. The first reports of the use of Solanum melongena as a cultivated species in Sanskrit and Chinese agro-botanical literature date back about 2000 years. Eggplant was known in Iran as early as the 6–7th century AD. Following the great Muslim expansion westwards (8–9th century AD), eggplant moved towards the Maghreb and probably further south to the oases of the Sahara and tropical Africa, as well as to southern Europe. It was described in Ethiopia in the 14th century. Nowadays eggplant is cultivated worldwide, but its two main production regions are Asia and the Mediterranean."
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] "Eggplant was probably first domesticated in India and is now cultivated in most warmer parts of the world. It was introduced to Hawaii before 1824."
301	2012. JSTOR Plant Science. Solanum melongena Linn. - Solanaceae [Accessed 19 September 2012]. http://plants.jstor.org/flora/fwta6391	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "Native of tropical Asia, widely cultivated in many horticultural varieties and often naturalized in the warmer parts of the world."
301	2012. The Institute for Regional Conservation - Floristic Inventory of South Florida Database [online]. Solanum melongena L. - eggplant. http://www.regionalconservation.org/ircs/database/plants/PlantPage.asp?TXCODE=Solamelo	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] " Naturalized in South Florida.
302	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? No] No evidence. [the GCW lists Solanum melongena as invasive in Lithuania, but no control efforts or impacts are available]
303	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No] No evidence. [the GCW lists Solanum melongena as invasive in Lithuania, but no control efforts or impacts are available]
304	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Environmental weed? No] No evidence. [the GCW lists Solanum melongena as invasive in Lithuania, but no control efforts or impacts are available]
305	2011 (revised). Markle, L.T./Overholt, W.A./Langeland, K.A.. Natural area weeds: invasive Solanum spp. in Florida. University of Florida IFAS Extension,	[Congeneric weed? Yes] "The Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council's (FLEPPC) 2007 List of Invasive Plant Species includes two Category I and three Category II Solanum species (Solanaceae) (FLEPPC 2007). Category I Solanum species identified by the Council are <i>S. tampicense</i> Dunal (wetland nightshade, aquatic soda apple) and <i>S. viarum</i> Dunal (tropical soda apple). Category II Solanum species identified by the Council are the following: <i>S. diphyllum</i> L. (twoleaf nightshade), <i>S. jamaicense</i> Mill. (Jamaican nightshade), and <i>S. torvum</i> Sw. (turkeyberry)." Category I species are those plants that alter native plant communities by displacing native species, changing community structure or ecological functions, or hybridizing with natives. Category II species have increased in abundance or frequency, but haven't altered Florida plant communities to the extent that Category I species have.
401	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	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs?] Herb or shrub to 6 feet; prickly or not. Domesticaed forms usually lack spines.
402	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Allelopathic? Unknown]
403	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	[Parasitic? No] Solanaceae.
403	2010. Nickrent, D.. The parasitic plant connection. Department of Plant Biology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale http://www.parasiticplants.siu.edu/index.html	[Parasitic? No] Solanaceae.
404	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? Unknown]

405	2012. National Center for Biotechnology Information. PubMed. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez	[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, http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/	[Toxic to animals? No] No evidence.
406	2004. Daunay, M.C./Chadha, M.L.. Solanum melonena L. [Internet] Record from Protabase In: Grubben, G.J.H. & Denton, O.A. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa / Ressources végétales de l'Afrique tropicale). http://www.prota4u.org/protav8.as	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens?] "In Europe as well as in Asia, research is in progress to identify and characterize new sources of resistance to bacterial wilt (<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>), <i>Verticillium</i> and <i>Fusarium</i> wilt, root-knot nematodes and various viruses within <i>Solanum melongena</i> germplasm as well as in related species."
406	2012. Missouri Botanical Gardens. Gardening help - Solanaum melongena [Accessed 19 September 2010]. http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/gardens-gardening/your-garden/plant-finder/plant-details/kc/a687/solanum-melongena.aspx	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens?] Solanaceae crops (tomatoes, potatoes, peppers), including <i>Verticillium</i> wilt. Avoid these problems by planting resistant cultivars and rotating with non-Solanaceae crops. Flea beetles, tomato hornworms, Colorado potato beetles and cutworms can be problems.
407	2004. Daunay, M.C./Chadha, M.L.. Solanum melonena L. [Internet] Record from Protabase In: Grubben, G.J.H. & Denton, O.A. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa / Ressources végétales de l'Afrique tropicale). http://www.prota4u.org/protav8.as	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? Yes] "Anticholesterolemic, Antidote, Astringent, Narcotic, Poultice. The aubergine is used mainly as a food crop, but it does also have various medicinal uses that make it a valuable addition to the diet. In particular the fruit helps to lower blood cholesterol levels and is suitable as part of a diet to help regulate high blood pressure. The fruit is antihæmorrhoidal and hypotensive. It is also used as an antidote to poisonous mushrooms. It is bruised with vinegar and used as a poultice for cracked nipples, abscesses and hæmorrhoids. The leaves are narcotic. A decoction is applied to discharging sores and internal hæmorrhages. A soothing and emollient poultice for the treatment of burns, abscesses, cold sores and similar conditions can be made from the leaves. Aubergine leaves are toxic and should only be used externally. The ashes of the peduncle are used in the treatment of intestinal hæmorrhages, piles and toothache. A decoction of the root is astringent."
407	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	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? Yes] All parts of the plant except the fruit are toxic.
407	2012. United States Department of Agriculture - Natural Resources Conservation Service. Conservation plant characteristics - Solanum melongena L. [Accessed 20 September 2012]. http://plants.usda.gov/java/charProfile?symbol=SOME	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? Yes] Slight toxicity.
408	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] No evidence.
409	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	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? No] Full sun.
409	2012. Missouri Botanical Gardens. Gardening help - Solanaum melongena [Accessed 19 September 2010]. http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/gardens-gardening/your-garden/plant-finder/plant-details/kc/a687/solanum-melongena.aspx	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? No] Full sun.
410	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	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)? No] Fertile, well drained soil with a pH of 5.5-6.8 are required to grow Solanum.
410	2012. Missouri Botanical Gardens. Gardening help - Solanaum melongena [Accessed 19 September 2010]. http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/gardens-gardening/your-garden/plant-finder/plant-details/kc/a687/solanum-melongena.aspx	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)? No] Fertile, well-drained soil.

411	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	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] Herb or shrub to 6 feet tall.
412	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Forms dense thickets? Unknown]
501	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	[Aquatic? No] Terrestrial.
502	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	[Grass? No] Solanaceae.
503	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	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Solanaceae.
504	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	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] Herbaceous to shrub; no storage organs.
601	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] No evidence.
602	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	[Produces viable seed? Yes] Solanum is usually grown from seed.
603	2004. Daunay, M.C./Chadha, M.L.. Solanum melonena L. [Internet] Record from Protabase In: Grubben, G.J.H. & Denton, O.A. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa / Ressources végétales de l'Afrique tropicale). http://www.prota4u.org/protav8.as	[Hybridizes naturally? Yes] "Solanum melongena is partially interfertile with the African cultigens Solanum aethiopicum and Solanum macrocarpon, as well as wild species in various sections of subgenus Leptostemonum."
604	2004. Daunay, M.C./Chadha, M.L.. Solanum melonena L. [Internet] Record from Protabase In: Grubben, G.J.H. & Denton, O.A. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa / Ressources végétales de l'Afrique tropicale). http://www.prota4u.org/protav8.as	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Yes] Solanum is an autogamous species.
605	2004. Daunay, M.C./Chadha, M.L.. Solanum melonena L. [Internet] Record from Protabase In: Grubben, G.J.H. & Denton, O.A. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa / Ressources végétales de l'Afrique tropicale). http://www.prota4u.org/protav8.as	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] Solanum melongena is an autogamous species, with a strong tendency to cross pollination whenever there are pollinating insects (mostly Hymenoptera)
606	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Unknown]
607	2004. Daunay, M.C./Chadha, M.L.. Solanum melonena L. [Internet] Record from Protabase In: Grubben, G.J.H. & Denton, O.A. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa / Ressources végétales de l'Afrique tropicale). http://www.prota4u.org/protav8.as	[Minimum generative time (years)? 1] Germination takes 8–12 days at the optimum range of temperatures (22–28°C). The expansion of the cotyledons takes a few days and the first true leaf appears after one week. Depending on the cultivar, the first flowers appear when the plant has developed 5–12 leaves (20–30 cm tall). Vegetative growth and flowering are then continuous: after 2 leaves have developed a new flower appears on each branch and a new shoot from the axil of the leaf just below that flower. In temperate climates eggplant is grown as an annual, in tropical climates it is a short-lived perennial (up to 2 years in commercial fields, longer in home gardens). "
607	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	[Minimum generative time (years)? 1] Seedlings are planted into the garden after 8 weeks from germination. The fruit takes 70-90 days to mature after transplanting.
701	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No] No evidence of unintentional dispersal.

702	2004. Daunay, M.C./Chadha, M.L.. Solanum melongena L. [Internet] Record from Protabase In: Grubben, G.J.H. & Denton, O.A. (Editors). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa / Ressources végétales de l'Afrique tropicale). http://www.prota4u.org/protav8.as	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "World production of eggplant in 2001 was almost 23 million t from 1.4 million ha. Asia is the main producer, in particular China (53% of the world production), India (28%) and Turkey (4%). Africa represents less than 4% of the world production and area, well over 90% of it from northern Africa. Data on eggplant in tropical Africa are incomplete, and may include African eggplants (Solanum aethiopicum L. and Solanum macrocarpon L.). Except for the market of northern Europe that is mainly supplied by production from southern Europe, most trade in eggplant is national."
702	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	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "Eggplant was probably first domesticated in India and is now cultivated in most warmer parts of the world. It was introduced to Hawaii before 1824."
703	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] No evidence.
704	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	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] Fruit is globose, obovoid, or oblong.
705	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules water dispersed? Unknown]
706	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	[Propagules bird dispersed? No] Larger fruit size than 3-4 cm in diameter.
707	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	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] Fruit globose, obovoid, or oblong. [no means of external attachment]
708	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Unknown]
801	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)? Unknown]
802	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Unknown]
803	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown]
804	2012. United States Department of Agriculture - Natural Resources Conservation Service. Conservation plant characteristics - Solanum melongena L. [Accessed 20 September 2012]. http://plants.usda.gov/java/charProfile?symbol=SOME	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? No] No coppice potential and no fire resistance.
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
- Naturalized in South Florida and other tropical regions
- Congeneric weeds (Solanum genus has many weed species)
- Toxic (all parts of the plant except for fruit)
- Hybridizes with other Solanum species
- Self-compatible (does not need a pollinator)
- Annual (can reproduce in short period of time)

Low Risk:

- Domesticated for thousands of years (larger fruits limit dispersal)
- Not an invasive weed elsewhere
- Limited environmental versatility (doesn't tolerate cold or high temperatures)
- Does not tolerate shade
- Limited soil tolerances
- Few dispersal mechanisms
- No coppice potential
- No fire resistance