

Family: *Gentianaceae*

Taxon: *Anthocleista grandiflora* Gilg

Synonym: *Anthocleista keniensis* Summerh.
Anthocleista pulcherrima Gilg
Anthocleista scheffleri Gilg ex Scheffler
Anthocleista zambesiaca Baker
Anthocleista insignis Galpin

Common Name: forest fevertree
forest bigleaf

Questionnaire :	current 20090513	Assessor:	Patti Clifford	Designation: EVALUATE
Status:	Assessor Approved	Data Entry Person:	Patti Clifford	WRA Score 3
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	n
301	Naturalized beyond native range		y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205	n
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	n
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	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	
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	
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	
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	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: EVALUATE

WRA Score 3

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. Schmelzer, G.H.. <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> Gilg. [Internet] Record from PROTA4U. Lemmens, R.H..M.J./Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoak, A.A. (Editors). [Accessed 1 October 2012]. PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa), Wageningen http://www.prota4u.org/prot	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical? 2 - high] " <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> occurs from eastern DR Congo, Kenya and Uganda south to north-eastern South Africa and Swaziland. It also occurs in Comoros, Mayotte and Madagascar. As an ornamental, it is sometimes planted in gardens in southern United States.
202	2012. Schmelzer, G.H.. <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> Gilg. [Internet] Record from PROTA4U. Lemmens, R.H..M.J./Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoak, A.A. (Editors). [Accessed 1 October 2012]. PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa), Wageningen http://www.prota4u.org/prot	[Quality of climate match data? 2 - high] <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> occurs from eastern DR Congo, Kenya and Uganda south to north-eastern South Africa and Swaziland. It also occurs in Comoros, Mayotte and Madagascar. As an ornamental, it is sometimes planted in gardens in southern United States.
203	2012. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> [Accessed October 1 2012]. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/72576/	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)?] USDA hardiness zones: USDA Zone 9a: to -6.6 °C (20 °F) USDA Zone 9b: to -3.8 °C (25 °F) 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)
203	2012. Schmelzer, G.H.. <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> Gilg. [Internet] Record from PROTA4U. Lemmens, R.H..M.J./Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoak, A.A. (Editors). [Accessed 1 October 2012]. PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa), Wageningen http://www.prota4u.org/prot	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? Yes] <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> occurs along rivers in forest areas and open swampy localities, also in gallery forest, and is common in high rainfall, mountainous regions, from sea-level up to 2300 m altitude. It does not tolerate frost.
203	2012. University of Pretoria. <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> [Accessed October 1 2012]. University of Pretoria Botanical Garden, https://web.up.ac.za/default.asp?ipkCategoryID=19363&subid=19363	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)?] Very sensitive to frost.
204	2012. Schmelzer, G.H.. <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> Gilg. [Internet] Record from PROTA4U. Lemmens, R.H..M.J./Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoak, A.A. (Editors). [Accessed 1 October 2012]. PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa), Wageningen http://www.prota4u.org/prot	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] Native to tropical Africa.
205	2012. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> [Accessed October 1 2012]. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/72576/	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?] One member of Dave's Garden has seeds available.
205	2012. Schmelzer, G.H.. <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> Gilg. [Internet] Record from PROTA4U. Lemmens, R.H..M.J./Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoak, A.A. (Editors). [Accessed 1 October 2012]. PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa), Wageningen http://www.prota4u.org/prot	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? No] The wood of <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> is mainly locally used and rarely traded. The bark and leaves are popular for their medicinal use and are found in local markets.
301	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Naturalized beyond native range? No] No evidence.
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.
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.
304	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Environmental weed? No] No evidence.

305	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Congeneric weed? No] No evidence.
401	2012. Lovett, J.C./Ruffo, C.K./Gereau, R.E.. Field guide to the moist forest trees of Tanzania [Accessed October 1 2012]. http://www.cepf.net/Documents/Final_LovettRuffoGereau_FieldGuide.pdf	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Straight/crooked. Buttressed. Large. To 30 m. Bark: Grey/pale brown. Smooth with vertical lines of projecting lenticels. Slash: Pale yellow/brown with green/yellow broad streaks. Yellow toward wood. Soft. Fibrous. Smell of crushed peas. Leaf: Simple. Opposite. Petiole: 2 cm/ sessile. Lamina: Large. 20 - 60 (- 120) × 8 - 30 (- 50). Ovate/oblong. Cuneate. Acute/obtuse. Entire. Glabrous. Domatia: NR. Glands: NR. Stipules: Interpetiolar. Thorns & Spines: Absent"
402	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Allelopathic? Unknown]
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] Gentianaceae.
404	2012. University of Pretoria. Anthocleista grandiflora [Accessed October 1 2012]. University of Pretoria Botanical Garden, https://web.up.ac.za/default.asp?ipkCategoryID=19363&subid=19363	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? No] Elephants browse the leaves and bush pigs, monkeys and birds relish the fruit. Attracts many species of insects and birds when in flower and fruit. Cattle will eat fallen leaves.
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	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? Unknown]
407	2012. National Center for Biotechnology Information. PubMed. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] No evidence.
407	2012. Schmelzer, G.H.. Anthocleista grandiflora Gilg. [Internet] Record from PROTA4U. Lemmens, R.H..M.J./Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoak, A.A. (Editors). [Accessed 1 October 2012]. PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa), Wageningen http://www.prota4u.org/prot	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] The wood (trade name: mutunguru) is sometimes used for light construction, light flooring, joinery, interior trim, furniture, crates, boxes, carvings and vats. It is suitable for veneer, plywood, hardboard, particle board and pulpwood. It is often used as firewood. The tree is attractive and is planted for amenity and shade. In DR Congo a leaf decoction is drunk to treat wounds of teats. Leaf ash mixed with oil is locally applied for the same problem. In Tanzania leaf decoctions are taken to treat malaria, and root decoctions to treat diarrhoea, asthma, kidney diseases and tapeworm. The bark is chewed to treat diarrhoea, and in Zimbabwe bark decoctions are used as an enema to treat epilepsy. In South Africa bark decoctions are taken to treat diabetes, high blood pressure and venereal diseases. In Madagascar bark decoctions or infusions are taken or a piece of bark is chewed to treat diarrhoea and fever. A bark decoction mixed with baking soda is taken to treat hepatitis. The leaves are reported to be a good tonic, although laxative at large doses. The smoke of burning bark is inhaled to drive away bad spirits. A piece of root is braided in the hair as a lucky charm.
407	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/	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] No evidence.
407	2012. University of Pretoria. Anthocleista grandiflora [Accessed October 1 2012]. University of Pretoria Botanical Garden, https://web.up.ac.za/default.asp?ipkCategoryID=19363&subid=19363	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] Extracts of the plant have been used medicinally in the past, notably for malarial treatments but for other ailments, including roundworm and diabetes as well.
408	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] No evidence.

409	2012. Bingham, M.G./Willems, A./ Wursten, B.T./Ballings, P./Hyde, M.A.. Flora of Zambia: individual record: 33780: <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> [Accessed October 2 2012]. http://zambiaflora.com/speciesdata/species-record.php?record_id=33780	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle?] <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> was noted as being in shade in evergreen forest along the Nyahode river, Zimbabwe.
409	2012. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> [Accessed October 1 2012]. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/72576/	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle?] Full sun.
410	2001. Bento, C./Dutton, P.. Patterns of vegetation change - Working paper # 3 program for the sustainable management of Cahora Bassa Dam and the lower Zambezi Valley. International Crane Foundation. Dutton Environmental Consultants, USA, South Africa http	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)?] <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> occurs on escarpment alluvial fans in the Miombo woodland/humid grassland/riverine forest mosaic and the <i>Barringtonia</i> evergreen swam forest on coastal waterways in Mozambique.
410	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)? Unknown]
411	2012. University of Pretoria. <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> [Accessed October 1 2012]. University of Pretoria Botanical Garden, https://web.up.ac.za/default.asp?ipkCategoryID=19363&subid=19363	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] An evergreen tree up to 30 m.
412	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Forms dense thickets? Unknown]
501	2012. University of Pretoria. <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> [Accessed October 1 2012]. University of Pretoria Botanical Garden, https://web.up.ac.za/default.asp?ipkCategoryID=19363&subid=19363	[Aquatic? No] Terrestrial; tree.
502	2012. University of Pretoria. <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> [Accessed October 1 2012]. University of Pretoria Botanical Garden, https://web.up.ac.za/default.asp?ipkCategoryID=19363&subid=19363	[Grass? No] Tree.
503	2010. www.nationmaster.com . Encyclopedia Nitrogen fixation. Nationmaster.com, http://www.nationmaster.com/encyclopedia/Nitrogen-fixation	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] <i>Gentianaceae</i> .
504	2012. University of Pretoria. <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> [Accessed October 1 2012]. University of Pretoria Botanical Garden, https://web.up.ac.za/default.asp?ipkCategoryID=19363&subid=19363	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] Tree; woody.
601	2012. Schmelzer, G.H.. <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> Gilg. [Internet] Record from PROTA4U. Lemmens, R.H..M.J./Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoak, A.A. (Editors). [Accessed 1 October 2012]. PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa), Wageningen http://www.prota4u.org/prot	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> is common throughout its large area of distribution and is therefore not threatened by genetic erosion.
601	2012. University of Pretoria. <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> [Accessed October 1 2012]. University of Pretoria Botanical Garden, https://web.up.ac.za/default.asp?ipkCategoryID=19363&subid=19363	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] Sporadic in South Africa but occurring further north to Kenya, occurring along perennial rivers and wet areas in forest in humus rich soils.
602	2012. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> [Accessed October 1 2012]. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/72576/	[Produces viable seed? Yes] Easily grown from seed.
602	2012. University of Pretoria. <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> [Accessed October 1 2012]. University of Pretoria Botanical Garden, https://web.up.ac.za/default.asp?ipkCategoryID=19363&subid=19363	[Produces viable seed? Yes] Easily grown from seed.
603	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Hybridizes naturally? Unknown]

604	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Unknown]
605	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Requires specialist pollinators? Unknown]
606	2012. University of Pretoria. Anthocleista grandiflora [Accessed October 1 2012]. University of Pretoria Botanical Garden, https://web.up.ac.za/default.asp?ipkCategoryID=19363&subid=19363	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation?] Aggressive root system.
606	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Unknown]
607	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Minimum generative time (years)? Unknown]
701	2012. Lovett, J.C./Ruffo, C.K./Gereau, R.E.. Field guide to the moist forest trees of Tanzania [Accessed October 1 2012]. http://www.cepf.net/Documents/Final_LovettRuffoGereau_FieldGuide.pdf	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)?] Fruit: Ovoid. 3 - 3.5 x 2 - 2.5 cm.
701	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No] No evidence.
702	2012. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Anthocleista grandiflora [Accessed October 1 2012]. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/72576/	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] One member of the online horticultural site, has seeds available.
702	2012. Seedman.com. Past and current seed trials - Anthocleista grandiflora [Accessed October 2 2012]. http://www.seedman.com/specialorder.htm	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] The seedman.com has Anthocleista grandiflora seeds for sale.
702	2012. University of Pretoria. Anthocleista grandiflora [Accessed October 1 2012]. University of Pretoria Botanical Garden, https://web.up.ac.za/default.asp?ipkCategoryID=19363&subid=19363	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] Extracts of the plant have been used medicinally in the past, notably for malarial treatments but for other ailments, including roundworm and diabetes as well.
703	2012. Lovett, J.C./Ruffo, C.K./Gereau, R.E.. Field guide to the moist forest trees of Tanzania [Accessed October 1 2012]. http://www.cepf.net/Documents/Final_LovettRuffoGereau_FieldGuide.pdf	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant?] Fruit: Ovoid. 3 - 3.5 x 2 - 2.5 cm.
703	2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] No evidence.
704	2012. Lovett, J.C./Ruffo, C.K./Gereau, R.E.. Field guide to the moist forest trees of Tanzania [Accessed October 1 2012]. http://www.cepf.net/Documents/Final_LovettRuffoGereau_FieldGuide.pdf	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] Fruit: Ovoid. 3 - 3.5 x 2 - 2.5 cm.
705	2001. Bento, C./Dutton, P.. Patterns of vegetation change - Working paper # 3 program for the sustainable management of Cahora Bassa Dam and the lower Zambezi Valley. International Crane Foundation. Dutton Environmental Consultants, USA, South Africa http	[Propagules water dispersed? Yes]
705	2011. Aerts, R./Thijs, K.W./Lehouck, V./Beentje, H./Bytebier, B./Matthysen, E./Gulinck, H./Lens, L./Muys, B.. Woody plant communities of isolated Afromontane cloud forests in Taita Hills, Kenya. Plant Ecology. 212: 639-649. https://lirias.kuleuven.be/bitstr	[Propagules water dispersed? Yes] Anthocleista grandiflora is found along riverine forests fragments (Mwabirw, Rong plantation, southern Kenya).
705	2012. Lovett, J.C./Ruffo, C.K./Gereau, R.E.. Field guide to the moist forest trees of Tanzania [Accessed October 1 2012]. http://www.cepf.net/Documents/Final_LovettRuffoGereau_FieldGuide.pdf	[Propagules water dispersed?] Fruit: Ovoid. 3 - 3.5 x 2 - 2.5 cm.

706	2012. Lovett, J.C./Ruffo, C.K./Gereau, R.E.. Field guide to the moist forest trees of Tanzania [Accessed October 1 2012]. http://www.cepf.net/Documents/Final_LovettRuffoGereau_FieldGuide.pdf	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] Fruit: Ovoid. 3 - 3.5 x 2 - 2.5 cm.
706	2012. University of Pretoria. <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> [Accessed October1 2012]. University of Pretoria Botanical Garden, https://web.up.ac.za/default.asp?ipkCategoryID=19363&subid=19363	[Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] Elephants browse the leaves and bush pigs, monkeys and birds relish the fruit.
707	2012. Lovett, J.C./Ruffo, C.K./Gereau, R.E.. Field guide to the moist forest trees of Tanzania [Accessed October 1 2012]. http://www.cepf.net/Documents/Final_LovettRuffoGereau_FieldGuide.pdf	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] Fruit: Ovoid. 3 - 3.5 x 2 - 2.5 cm. [no means of attachment]
708	2012. Lovett, J.C./Ruffo, C.K./Gereau, R.E.. Field guide to the moist forest trees of Tanzania [Accessed October 1 2012]. http://www.cepf.net/Documents/Final_LovettRuffoGereau_FieldGuide.pdf	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Yes] Fruit: Ovoid. 3 - 3.5 x 2 - 2.5 cm.
708	2012. University of Pretoria. <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> [Accessed October1 2012]. University of Pretoria Botanical Garden, https://web.up.ac.za/default.asp?ipkCategoryID=19363&subid=19363	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Yes] Elephants browse the leaves and bush pigs, monkeys and birds relish the fruit.
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	2002. Palgrave, M.C.. Eastern highlands tea estate trip. Journal of the Tree Society of Zimbabwe. December 274: .http://www.lind.org.zw/treesociety/2002/dec.htm	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> coppices freely.
804	2012. Schmelzer, G.H.. <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> Gilg. [Internet] Record from PROTA4U. Lemmens, R.H..M.J./Louppe, D./Oteng-Amoak, A.A. (Editors). [Accessed 1 October 2012]. PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa), Wageningen http://www.prota4u.org/prot	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] Coppices easily.
804	2012. University of Pretoria. <i>Anthocleista grandiflora</i> [Accessed October1 2012]. University of Pretoria Botanical Garden, https://web.up.ac.za/default.asp?ipkCategoryID=19363&subid=19363	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] Aggressive root system.
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 region
- Adapted to wide variety of climates
- Produces viable seed
- Dispersed by water
- Dispersed by birds and other animals including pigs
- Coppices easily

Low Risk:

- Not naturalized
- Is not considered an invasive weed
- Does not have spines (assists with control efforts)
- Non-toxic to humans or animals
- Palatable to animals