

Family: *Sterculiaceae*

Taxon: *Brachychiton populneus*

Synonym: *Poecilodermis populnea* Schott & Endl. (basi) *Sterculia diversifolia* G. Don
Common Name: bottletree
bottelboom
kurrajong
whiteflower kurrajong

Questionnaire : current 20090513 **Assessor:** Chuck Chimera **Designation:** EVALUATE
Status: Assessor Approved **Data Entry Person:** Chuck Chimera **WRA Score 6**

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)	y
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)	
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	y=1, n=0	n
402	Allelopathic	y=1, n=0	n
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	n
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	y=1, n=0	
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	y=1, n=0	y
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	y

411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	n
412	Forms dense thickets	y=1, n=0	
501	Aquatic	y=5, n=0	n
502	Grass	y=1, n=0	n
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y=1, n=0	n
504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	y=1, n=0	n
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	y=1, n=0	n
602	Produces viable seed	y=1, n=-1	y
603	Hybridizes naturally	y=1, n=-1	y
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y=1, n=-1	
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	n
607	Minimum generative time (years)	1 year = 1, 2 or 3 years = 0, 4+ years = -1	>3
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y=1, n=-1	n
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y=1, n=-1	y
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	y=1, n=-1	n
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y=1, n=-1	n
705	Propagules water dispersed	y=1, n=-1	n
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	y
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y=1, n=-1	y
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y=1, n=-1	y
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	y=1, n=-1	
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y=1, n=-1	n
803	Well controlled by herbicides	y=-1, n=1	y
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 6

Supporting Data:

101	2000. Buist, M./Yates, C./Ladd, P.G.. Ecological characteristics of <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> (Sterculiaceae) (kurrajong) in relation to the invasion of urban bushland in south-western Australia. <i>Austral Ecology</i> . 25: 487–496.	No evidence that species is highly domesticated.
102	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	2000. Buist, M./Yates, C./Ladd, P.G.. Ecological characteristics of <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> (Sterculiaceae) (kurrajong) in relation to the invasion of urban bushland in south-western Australia. <i>Austral Ecology</i> . 25: 487–496.	" <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> is a small tree 10–20 m high, which has a widespread distribution, occurring on the western side of the Great Dividing Range from near Albury, New South Wales and north eastern Victoria to areas inland from Townsville, Queensland. The species also occurs on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range in the south-coastal areas of New South Wales south to eastern Victoria and in the upper catchments of coastal rivers on the north coast of New South Wales." [range extends well into tropics]
202	2000. Buist, M./Yates, C./Ladd, P.G.. Ecological characteristics of <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> (Sterculiaceae) (kurrajong) in relation to the invasion of urban bushland in south-western Australia. <i>Austral Ecology</i> . 25: 487–496.	[Broad native range that includes tropical climates]
203	1955. Maino, E./Howard, F.. Ornamental trees: an illustrated guide to their selection and care. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA	"It will not tolerate cold and thrives only in mild areas."
203	2010. Backyard Gardener. <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> . http://www.backyardgardener.com/plantname/pda_ef92.html	"USDA Hardiness Zone: 9 to 11"
204	2000. Buist, M./Yates, C./Ladd, P.G.. Ecological characteristics of <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> (Sterculiaceae) (kurrajong) in relation to the invasion of urban bushland in south-western Australia. <i>Austral Ecology</i> . 25: 487–496.	"...has a widespread distribution, occurring on the western side of the Great Dividing Range from near Albury, New South Wales and north eastern Victoria to areas inland from Townsville, Queensland." [native range extends well into tropics]
205	2008. Hogan, S.. <i>Trees for all seasons: broadleaved evergreens for temperate climates</i> . Timber Press, Portland, OR	"...a popular landscape subject in such areas as the U.S. Southwest and especially coastal southern California to the milder parts of the Oregon coast."
301	2000. Buist, M./Yates, C./Ladd, P.G.. Ecological characteristics of <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> (Sterculiaceae) (kurrajong) in relation to the invasion of urban bushland in south-western Australia. <i>Austral Ecology</i> . 25: 487–496.	"In Kings Park, B. <i>populneus</i> has moved from cultivation to become a weed in the adjoining bushland reserve." [native Australian tree naturalized in Western Australia, outside naturally occurring range]
301	2007. Hussey, B.M.J./Keighery, G. J./Dodd, J./Lloyd, S.G./Cousens, R.D.. <i>Western Weeds. A Guide to the Weeds of Western Australia</i> . The Weed Society of Western Australia, Victoria Park, WA	"It is often planted in gardens or as a street tree, and I naturalized in urban bushland in Perth. A native of eastern Australia."
302	2000. Buist, M./Yates, C./Ladd, P.G.. Ecological characteristics of <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> (Sterculiaceae) (kurrajong) in relation to the invasion of urban bushland in south-western Australia. <i>Austral Ecology</i> . 25: 487–496.	"The highest density of kurrajongs (69.3 trees ha ⁻¹) was observed in the most disturbed area of Kings Park, and there was a strong relationship between density of B. <i>populneus</i> and disturbance (P = 0.058)... <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> appears to have become a weed in Kings Park because, first, it is dispersed widely into new sites through the foraging behaviour of vertebrates and once germinated has no grazing pressure, and, second, its development of a root tuber and ability to resprout means the seedlings are resilient in this frequently disturbed Mediterranean environment."
302	2003. Australian National Botanic Gardens. <i>Growing Native Plants - Brachychiton populneus</i> . http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2002/brachychiton-populneus.html	"It should also be noted that kurrajongs may cause nuisance from their large woody fruit, deep roots that clog drains and potential for escape into native vegetation (e.g. near Perth)."
303	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	A weed of urban bushland [see 3.02]

304	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/brachychiton_populneus/	Listed as an environmental weed [but impacts described from urban bushland areas. New information could change the answer to this question. See 3.02]
304	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	A weed or urban bushland [see 3.02]
305	2010. Australian Association of Bush Regenerators. Bushland Weeds of the Blue Mountains Region. http://www.aabr.org.au/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=53:bushland-weeds-of-the-blue-mountains-region&catid=92:weed-lists&Itemid=75	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i> listed as a weed of the Blue Mountain Region [but with no description of impacts. More information needed]
305	2010. Australian Association of Bush Regenerators. Bushland Weeds of the Sydney Region. http://www.aabr.org.au/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=52:bushland-weeds-of-the-sydney-region&catid=92:weed-lists&Itemid=75	"List 3: Minor Weeds Still Cultivated. It to bushland. They should be removed if proving weedy." [List includes <i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i> . Need further information to answer yes to this question]
401	2010. Florabank. <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> . http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/Species%20Navigator/Media/Html/Brachychiton_populneus.htm	" <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> is a tree up to 20 m in height, which usually has a relatively short bole and a densely-foliaged crown." [no spines, thorns, or burrs]
402	2000. Buist, M./Yates, C./Ladd, P.G.. Ecological characteristics of <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> (Sterculiaceae) (kurrajong) in relation to the invasion of urban bushland in south-western Australia. <i>Austral Ecology</i> . 25: 487–496.	No evidence
403	2000. Buist, M./Yates, C./Ladd, P.G.. Ecological characteristics of <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> (Sterculiaceae) (kurrajong) in relation to the invasion of urban bushland in south-western Australia. <i>Austral Ecology</i> . 25: 487–496.	Not parasitic
404	1986. Fuller, T.C./McClintock, E.M.. Poisonous plants of California: Issue 53 of California natural history guides. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA	"In Australia, this species is regarded as one of the best fodder trees for cattle and sheep. Animals have been poisoned only when their diet consisted almost totally of this tree." [apparently palatable]
404	2000. Buist, M./Yates, C./Ladd, P.G.. Ecological characteristics of <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> (Sterculiaceae) (kurrajong) in relation to the invasion of urban bushland in south-western Australia. <i>Austral Ecology</i> . 25: 487–496.	" <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> appears to have become a weed in Kings Park because, first, it is dispersed widely into new sites through the foraging behaviour of vertebrates and once germinated has no grazing pressure, and, second, its development of a root tuber and ability to resprout means the seedlings are resilient in this frequently disturbed Mediterranean environment." [no grazing pressure suggests plants are unpalatable]
404	2000. Simmonds, H./Holst, P./Bourke, C.. The palatability, and potential toxicity of Australian weeds to goats. Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation, Barton, Australia	"Palatability: High at all stages"
404	2008. Elliot, R.. Australian Plants: For Gardens in the Sun. Rosenberg Publishing, Kenthurst, Australia	"the foliage is highly in times of drought as emergency food for farm animals." [presumably palatable, although in contradiction to Buist et al. 2000]
404	2010. Florabank. <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> . http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/Species%20Navigator/Media/Html/Brachychiton_populneus.htm	"Foliage: highly susceptible to browsing by animals"
405	1986. Fuller, T.C./McClintock, E.M.. Poisonous plants of California: Issue 53 of California natural history guides. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA	"Toxic part: Seeds. Toxin: Unknown. Symptoms: Lameness, tremors, collapse, and death in cattle and sheep. Poisoning of livestock from Kurrajong is not known in California, but care should be taken to keep animals from these trees of their prunings that have pods and seeds attached. Experimentally the seeds have proved to be toxic...Animals have been poisoned only when their diet consisted almost totally of this tree." [potential exists under certain circumstances]
405	2000. Simmonds, H./Holst, P./Bourke, C.. The palatability, and potential toxicity of Australian weeds to goats. Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation, Barton, Australia	"Toxicity to Goats: Toxic, low risk...Toxicity to Other Species: Potentially toxic to sheep and cattle...Rarely poisonous, but if large amounts of seeds are present on fruiting trees, poisoning can occur."

406	1955. Maino, E./Howard, F.. Ornamental trees: an illustrated guide to their selection and care. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA	"Pests and Diseases: Relatively free from both."
406	2003. Australian National Botanic Gardens. Growing Native Plants - Brachychiton populneus. http://www.anbg.gov.au/gnp/interns-2002/brachychiton-populneus.html	"Plants have numerous pests and diseases but show resilience to defoliation. Internal infections are best avoided by application of anti-fungal treatments to open wounds." [but no reports as a significant host]
406	2007. Hatch, C.R.. Trees of the California Landscape. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA	"Susceptible to Texas root rot."
407	2000. Simmonds, H./Holst, P./Bourke, C.. The palatability, and potential toxicity of Australian weeds to goats. Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation, Barton, Australia	"The fruit is a woody boat-shaped pod, with hairs on the seeds. These can be very irritating to the skin."
407	2008. Elliot, R.. Australian Plants: For Gardens in the Sun. Rosenberg Publishing, Kenthurst, Australia	"If seed is being collected it is recommended that gloves be worn. The leathery to woody fruits contain many small hairs, which can cause skin irritations that may be severe for some people with sensitive skin." [unlikely to cause problems except for susceptible individuals collecting seeds]
408	2003. Carey, A./Evans, M./Hann, P./Lintermans, M./MacDonald, T./Ormay, P./Sharp, S./Shorthouse, D./Webb, N.. Technical Report 17: Wildfires in the ACT 2003: Report on initial impacts on natural ecosystems.. Environment ACT, Canberra	"Table 2.1. Response of targeted plant species to the 2003 bushfires...Brachychiton populneus...Fire severity in habitat...High to very high...Response noted during survey...Where fire severity was very high, epicormic growth was vigorous along both trunk and branches; resprouting from the base on some trees scorched and severely burnt; seedlings appeared soon after fire." [species occurs in a fire prone region in Australia]
408	2006. Scarff, F.R./Westoby, M.. Leaf litter flammability in some semi-arid Australian woodlands. Functional Ecology. 20: 745–752.	"1. Wildfires strongly influence the biotic composition and carbon cycle of many ecosystems. Plant species provide the fuel for wildfires, but vary widely in their flammability. This study aimed to determine what plant characteristics control leaf litter flammability and to clarify how they are related to other functional traits. 2. Litter flammability varied across 14 tree species occurring in a mosaic of five floristic associations. 3. Differences in heat-release rate between species were driven by leaf size, from smallleaved conifers, casuarinas and acacias to large leaved eucalypts and Brachychiton . 4. Large leaves created an open litter bed structure that burned more rapidly because it was better ventilated. The results on heat release rate were partitioned according to fundamental principles for the transport of oxygen through a packed fuel bed, showing that heat-release rate scaled linearly with estimated gas-flow rates, as expected in ventilation-controlled fires. 5. Species that were able to resprout after fire had litter that burned more intensely and was more likely to sustain a spreading fire than litter from obligate seeders, and were correspondingly larger-leaved. 6. Many fire-prone wooded ecosystems in the region consist of large-leaved resprouting tree species co-occurring with small-leaved obligate seeders." [deciduous tree with flammable litter]
409	2010. Backyard Gardener. Brachychiton populneus. http://www.backyardgardener.com/plantname/pda_ef92.html	"Light Range: Sun to Full Sun"
409	2010. Plant This. Brachychiton populneus. http://plantthis.com/plant-information.asp?gardener=10154&tabview=maintenance&plantSpot=0	"Sunlight: hot overhead sun"
409	2010. Plants for a Future Database. Brachychiton populneus. PFAF, http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Brachychiton%20populneus	"It cannot grow in the shade."
410	2000. Simmonds, H./Holst, P./Bourke, C.. The palatability, and potential toxicity of Australian weeds to goats. Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation, Barton, Australia	"Found in rocky areas, plains and on river banks, in a variety of soils."
410	2008. Elliot, R.. Australian Plants: For Gardens in the Sun. Rosenberg Publishing, Kenthurst, Australia	"it adapts to a wide range of conditions including extended dry periods, in soils which can be rocky through to sandy loam."

410	2010. Florabank. <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> . http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/Species%20Navigator/Media/Html/Brachychiton_populneus.htm	"Soil factors Texture: clay loam, heavy clay (greater than 50% clay), light to medium clay (35-50% clay) or loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam Soil pH reaction: acidic (less than 6.5), neutral (6.5-7.5) or alkaline (greater than 7.5) Soil depth: moderate to deep (30-100 cm or greater) Drainage: well-drained Salinity: slightly to moderately saline or non saline Tolerance of adverse soils Extremes in pH: acidity or alkalinity Salinity: nil - sensitive to saline soils or slight tolerance (2-4 dS m ⁻¹) Soil waterlogging tolerance: nil - sensitive to waterlogged soils"
411	2000. Buist, M./Yates, C.J/Ladd, P.G.. Ecological characteristics of <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> (Sterculiaceae) (kurrajong) in relation to the invasion of urban bushland in south-western Australia. <i>Austral Ecology</i> . 25: 487–496.	" <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> is a small tree 10–20 m high" [does not have a climbing or smothering growth habit]
412	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown if able to form dense thickets
501	2010. Florabank. <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> . http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/Species%20Navigator/Media/Html/Brachychiton_populneus.htm	Terrestrial tree
502	2010. Australian Plant Name Index. Sterculiaceae - <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> . Integrated Botanical Information System (IBIS) Australian National Botanic Gardens Australian National Herbarium, http://www.anbg.gov.au/cgi-bin/apni?taxon_id=9680	Sterculiaceae
503	2010. Australian Plant Name Index. Sterculiaceae - <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> . Integrated Botanical Information System (IBIS) Australian National Botanic Gardens Australian National Herbarium, http://www.anbg.gov.au/cgi-bin/apni?taxon_id=9680	Sterculiaceae [not nitrogen fixing]
504	2000. Buist, M./Yates, C.J/Ladd, P.G.. Ecological characteristics of <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> (Sterculiaceae) (kurrajong) in relation to the invasion of urban bushland in south-western Australia. <i>Austral Ecology</i> . 25: 487–496.	"Early in their development, seedlings allocate resources to form a large tap-rooted tuber that has substantial starch and water reserves, allowing seedlings to survive the long dry and hot summers in Perth." [but not an herbaceous geophyte]
601	2000. Buist, M./Yates, C.J/Ladd, P.G.. Ecological characteristics of <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> (Sterculiaceae) (kurrajong) in relation to the invasion of urban bushland in south-western Australia. <i>Austral Ecology</i> . 25: 487–496.	No evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat
602	2000. Buist, M./Yates, C.J/Ladd, P.G.. Ecological characteristics of <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> (Sterculiaceae) (kurrajong) in relation to the invasion of urban bushland in south-western Australia. <i>Austral Ecology</i> . 25: 487–496.	" <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> produces prolific amounts of seed and is in this respect similar to other woody weeds in Australian ecosystems"
602	2008. Elliot, R.. <i>Australian Plants: For Gardens in the Sun</i> . Rosenberg Publishing, Kenthurst, Australia	" <i>Brachychiton</i> are usually propagated from seed, which does not require any pre-sowing treatment."
603	1988. Guymer, G.P.. A taxonomic revision of <i>Brachychiton</i> (Sterculiaceae). <i>Australian Systematic Botany</i> . 1(3): 199 - 323.	"Naturally occurring hybrids within the genus are frequent between partially sympatric species. Eight hybrids are recorded and described: <i>B. x allochrous</i> , <i>B. x carneus</i> , <i>B. x excellens</i> , <i>B. x hirtellus</i> , <i>B. x incarnatus</i> , <i>B. x roseus</i> , <i>B. x turgidulus</i> and <i>B. x vinicolor</i> ."
603	2007. Eddie, C.. <i>Field Guide to Trees and Shrubs of Eastern Queensland Oil and Gas Fields</i> . Santos House, Adelaide	"Occasionally hybridizes with narrowleaved bottle tree"
604	2010. Plants for a Future Database. <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> . PFAF, http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Brachychiton%20populneus	"The flowers are monoecious (individual flowers are either male or female, but both sexes can be found on the same plant)"
604	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown
605	2010. Florabank. <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> . http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/Species%20Navigator/Media/Html/Brachychiton_populneus.htm	"flowers produce nectar for honey production, pollen has value for apiculture" [presumably does not require specialist pollinators]

606	2010. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - Brachychiton populneus. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/10915	"Vegetative regeneration strategy. Resprouts" [Answer yes to Question 8.04. No evidence of reproduction by vegetative fragmentation]
607	2010. Florabank. Brachychiton populneus. http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/Species%20Navigator/Media/Html/Brachychiton_populneus.htm	"Habit: deciduous tree 10-20 m tall, usually produces a clear trunk. Growth rate: slow to moderate. Longevity: moderate to long lived (>15 years)"
607	2010. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - Brachychiton populneus. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/10915	"Time to first flowering. Possibly 8+ years."
701	2010. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - Brachychiton populneus. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/10915	"Dispersal. Birds, rats and possibly other mammals." [but no means of external attachment, and
702	2000. Buist, M./Yates, C.J/Ladd, P.G.. Ecological characteristics of Brachychiton populneus (Sterculiaceae) (kurrajong) in relation to the invasion of urban bushland in south-western Australia. <i>Austral Ecology</i> . 25: 487–496.	"Brachychiton populneus (Sterculiaceae) (Schott et Endl.) R. Br. (kurrajong) is a small tree that occurs naturally ranging from southern Queensland to Victoria. It has been widely planted as an ornamental tree in south-western Australia."
703	2010. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - Brachychiton populneus. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/10915	"Dispersal. Birds, rats and possibly other mammals." [no evidence that seeds are contaminants of produce, and unlikely to be grown with produce or other commercial product]
704	2010. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - Brachychiton populneus. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/10915	"Dispersal. Birds, rats and possibly other mammals." [not wind dispersed]
705	2010. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - Brachychiton populneus. Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/10915	"Dispersal. Birds, rats and possibly other mammals." [no evidence of water dispersal]
706	1999. Keighery, G.. Predicting and preventing the west's environmental weeds of the next century. Pp. 572-575 in A.C Bishop et al. (eds.). 12th Australian Weeds Conference proceedings - weed management into the 21st Century: do we know where we're going?.	"Brachychiton populneus (Schott & Endl.) R.Br. This species with bird dispersed fruit has been recorded from Banksia woodland, mainly in Kings Park, around Perth. It appears able to invade relatively intact vegetation."
706	2000. Buist, M./Yates, C.J/Ladd, P.G.. Ecological characteristics of Brachychiton populneus (Sterculiaceae) (kurrajong) in relation to the invasion of urban bushland in south-western Australia. <i>Austral Ecology</i> . 25: 487–496.	"The most striking feature of the invasion was the tendency of B. populneus to occur beneath other tree species, and this was attributed to birds feeding on transported fruit in trees and rats building seed caches at their base...The foraging behaviour of the vertebrates may facilitate the dispersal of seeds for relatively long distances away from parent plants."
706	2009. Iponga, D.M./Milton, S.J./Richardson, D.M.. Reproductive potential and seedling establishment of the invasive alien tree <i>Schinus molle</i> (Anacardiaceae) in South Africa. <i>Austral Ecology</i> . 34: 678–687.	"Seeds of alien fleshy fruited species planted in the military base have been dispersed by birds to the surrounding savanna where some, including <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> , <i>Celtis</i> sp., <i>Melia azedarach</i> , <i>Morus alba</i> , <i>Punica granatum</i> and <i>S. molle</i> (Anacardiaceae), have established beneath <i>A. tortilis</i> canopies (Milton et al. 2007; Iponga et al. 2009)."

707	2000. Buist, M./Yates, C./Ladd, P.G.. Ecological characteristics of <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> (Sterculiaceae) (kurrajong) in relation to the invasion of urban bushland in south-western Australia. <i>Austral Ecology</i> . 25: 487–496.	"The most striking feature of the invasion was the tendency of <i>B. populneus</i> to occur beneath other tree species, and this was attributed to birds feeding on transported fruit in trees and rats building seed caches at their base...The foraging behaviour of the vertebrates may facilitate the dispersal of seeds for relatively long distances away from parent plants." [external transport & caching by rodents]
708	2010. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> . Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/10915	"Dispersal. Birds, rats and possibly other mammals." [seeds presumably survive passage through guts of birds, but external dispersal also may occur]
801	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Seed production unknown
802	2000. Buist, M./Yates, C./Ladd, P.G.. Ecological characteristics of <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> (Sterculiaceae) (kurrajong) in relation to the invasion of urban bushland in south-western Australia. <i>Austral Ecology</i> . 25: 487–496.	"Seeds that escape predation form a transient seed bank and germinate with the onset of the winter rains."
802	2009. Wright, B.R./Clarke, P.J.. Fire, aridity and seed banks. What does seed bank composition reveal about community processes in fire-prone desert?. <i>Journal of Vegetation Science</i> . 20: 663–674.	"Fire history appeared to have little effect on woody seed populations, with most species possessing either extremely sparse or non-existent seed banks, irrespective of fire history. Common species such as <i>Acacia melleodora</i> , <i>Allocasuarina decaisneana</i> and <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> were absent in the seed bank, while <i>Grevillea juncifolia</i> , <i>Acacia aneura</i> and <i>A. kempeana</i> F.Muell. were present but at very low densities" [apparently does not form a seed bank in its native range]
802	2010. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> . Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/10915	"Seedbank persistence. Short, days-1 year. "
803	2010. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> . Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/10915	"Suggested method of management and control. Hand pull seedlings. For mature plants try stem injection with 50-100% glyphosate or apply 250 ml Access® in 15 L of diesel to basal 50 cm of trunk (basal bark) or cut and paint with 50% glyphosate."
804	2000. Buist, M./Yates, C./Ladd, P.G.. Ecological characteristics of <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> (Sterculiaceae) (kurrajong) in relation to the invasion of urban bushland in south-western Australia. <i>Austral Ecology</i> . 25: 487–496.	"The study observed that <i>B. populneus</i> could survive at least one fire by resprouting from basal dormant buds."
804	2010. Florabank. <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> . http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/Species%20Navigator/Media/Html/Brachychiton_populneus.htm	"Coppicing ability: vigorous, responds to pruning, pollarding; lignotuberous"
805	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown