

Family: *Chrysobalanaceae*

Taxon: *Chrysobalanus icaco*

Synonym: *Chrysobalanus icaco* var. *pellocarpus* (G.F.W. Mey.) *Common Name* Coco plum  
*Chrysobalanus interior* Small icaco  
*Chrysobalanus pellocarpus* G.F.W. Mey. icacier  
*Chrysobalanus savannarum* Britt. prune colon

Questionnaire : current 20090513 Assessor: Chuck Chimera Designation: H(HPWRA)  
Status: Assessor Approved Data Entry Person: Chuck Chimera WRA Score 12

101	Is the species highly domesticated?	y=-3, n=0	n
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?	y=1, n=-1	
103	Does the species have weedy races?	y=1, n=-1	
201	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"	(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
202	Quality of climate match data	(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)	y=1, n=0	n
204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates	y=1, n=0	y
205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	y=-2, ?=-1, n=0	y
301	Naturalized beyond native range	y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205	y
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed	n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
304	Environmental weed	n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	y
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	n
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	n
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	y
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	
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	y
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	n
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	
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1	

Designation: H(HPWRA)

WRA Score 12

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**Supporting Data:**

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	No evidence
102	2009. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2009. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	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	"Coco-plum has an unusual distribution in that it is found naturally on both sides of the Atlantic - in tropical and subtropical America and in western tropical Africa. In the Americas, its range extends from southern Florida and the Bahamas through the West Indies and from Mexico and Central America to southern Brazil."
202	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	"Coco-plum has an unusual distribution in that it is found naturally on both sides of the Atlantic - in tropical and subtropical America and in western tropical Africa. In the Americas, its range extends from southern Florida and the Bahamas through the West Indies and from Mexico and Central America to southern Brazil."
203	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	"In its native range coco-plum is a coastal plant often found on beach dunes or in scrub or thickets, and it also grows inland along watercourses, usually on sandy, nutrient-poor soils."
203	2009. Francis, J.K.. Wildland Shrubs of the United States & its Territories: Thamnisc Descriptions General Technical Report IITF-WB-1. U.S.D.A. Forest Service Internation Institute of Tropical Forestry, <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/global/iitf/wildland_shrubs.htm">http://www.fs.fed.us/global/iitf/wildland_shrubs.htm</a>	"Ecology.—Coco-plum is a coastal species. It commonly grows as single plants or thickets on dunes and rocky headlands."
204	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	"Coco-plum has an unusual distribution in that it is found naturally on both sides of the Atlantic - in tropical and subtropical America and in western tropical Africa. In the Americas, its range extends from southern Florida and the Bahamas through the West Indies and from Mexico and Central America to southern Brazil."
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	"It has been widely introduced in the tropics and is now naturalized at least in eastern Africa, Vietnam, the Seychelles, Fiji, the Society Islands, and Hawaii."
301	2000. Meyer, J-Y./Malet, J-P.. Forestry and agroforestry alien trees as invasive plants in the Pacific Islands. FAO Workshop Data Collection for the Pacific Region. 4-8 September 2000 Apia, Samoa.	"First introduced to the botanical garden of Papeari on the island of Tahiti in 1922, now highly invasive on the Temehani plateaus in the island of Raiatea between 425 and 560 m elevation (Meyer 1998). Also spreading on Fatu Hiva (Marquesas Islands) where it has been planted along a trail between 600 and 660 m elevation (Meyer, unpublished data, February 2000). Commonly planted in the town of Papeete and along roadsides in Tahiti as an ornamental. In Fiji, it was presumably introduced as an ornamental, "growing in the Suva botanical gardens in 1948 and had been abundantly naturalized in Southeastern Viti Levu prior to that date" (A. C. Smith 1985, p. 44), now common along roadsides near sea level, on the upper edges of beaches and in thickets on the inner margin of mangrove swamps."
301	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	"It has been widely introduced in the tropics and is now naturalized at least in eastern Africa, Vietnam, the Seychelles, Fiji, the Society Islands, and Hawaii."
302	2000. Meyer, J-Y.. Preliminary review of the invasive plants in the Pacific islands (SPREP Member Countries). Invasive species in the Pacific: A technical review and draft regional strategy. South Pacific Regional Environment Programme, Samoa	"Among the 30 and more potential invasive plants in the Pacific islands (i.e. known to be highly invasive elsewhere), sometimes locally naturalised but not yet perceived to be widespread and dominant (Table 3), are the rubber vine <i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i> , the coco plum <i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> , the quinine tree <i>Cinchona pubescens</i> ..."

302	2004. Kueffer, C./Vos, P.. Case Studies on the Status of invasive Woody Plant Species in the Western Indian Ocean: 5. Seychelles. Forest Health & Biosecurity Working Papers FBS/4-5E. FAO Forestry Dept., Rome, Italy	"Exotic shrubs, e.g. <i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> , and the grass <i>Panicum maximum</i> are particularly linked with reduced habitat quality and the leaf litter of exotic trees supported fewer vertebrates (e.g. McCulloch 1994; Komdeur 1995). This effect has been further demonstrated by Njoroge (2002) and Wagner (2002). Comparisons of invertebrate abundance between islands indicate that food availability is higher in the restored forests on Cousin and Aride than on Frégate...In 1996, several projects were started by the Forestry Section of the Ministry of Environment to restore and manage habitats by removing invasive woody plants such as <i>Cinnamomum verum</i> , <i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> and <i>Syzygium jambos</i> . Clearing both with and without follow-up replanting of native species have been assessed...Of the total woody plant species present on the granitic islands, about three-quarters are exotic. Nowadays, 13 of them are considered as highly invasive ( <i>Cinnamomum verum</i> , <i>Paraserianthes falcataria</i> , <i>Psidium cattleianum</i> , <i>Syzygium jambos</i> , <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> , <i>Alstonia macrophylla</i> , <i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> , <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> , <i>Cocos nucifera</i> , <i>Adenanthera pavonina</i> , <i>Tabebuia pallida</i> , <i>Lantana camara</i> and <i>Carica papaya</i> )."
302	2009. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	A weed of degraded areas that has negative environmental impacts. See 3.04.
303	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. <a href="http://www.hear.org/gcw/">http://www.hear.org/gcw/</a>	No evidence
304	2000. Meyer, J-Y.. Preliminary review of the invasive plants in the Pacific islands (SPREP Member Countries). Invasive species in the Pacific: A technical review and draft regional strategy. South Pacific Regional Environment Programme, Samoa	"Among the 30 and more potential invasive plants in the Pacific islands (i.e. known to be highly invasive elsewhere), sometimes locally naturalised but not yet perceived to be widespread and dominant (Table 3), are the rubber vine <i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i> , the coco plum <i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> , the quinine tree <i>Cinchona pubescens</i> ..."
304	2004. Kueffer, C./Vos, P.. Case Studies on the Status of invasive Woody Plant Species in the Western Indian Ocean: 5. Seychelles. Forest Health & Biosecurity Working Papers FBS/4-5E. FAO Forestry Dept., Rome, Italy	"Exotic shrubs, e.g. <i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> , and the grass <i>Panicum maximum</i> are particularly linked with reduced habitat quality and the leaf litter of exotic trees supported fewer vertebrates (e.g. McCulloch 1994; Komdeur 1995). This effect has been further demonstrated by Njoroge (2002) and Wagner (2002). Comparisons of invertebrate abundance between islands indicate that food availability is higher in the restored forests on Cousin and Aride than on Frégate...In 1996, several projects were started by the Forestry Section of the Ministry of Environment to restore and manage habitats by removing invasive woody plants such as <i>Cinnamomum verum</i> , <i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> and <i>Syzygium jambos</i> . Clearing both with and without follow-up replanting of native species have been assessed...Of the total woody plant species present on the granitic islands, about three-quarters are exotic. Nowadays, 13 of them are considered as highly invasive ( <i>Cinnamomum verum</i> , <i>Paraserianthes falcataria</i> , <i>Psidium cattleianum</i> , <i>Syzygium jambos</i> , <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> , <i>Alstonia macrophylla</i> , <i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> , <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> , <i>Cocos nucifera</i> , <i>Adenanthera pavonina</i> 1, <i>Tabebuia pallida</i> , <i>Lantana camara</i> and <i>Carica papaya</i> )."
304	2006. Chenje, M./Mohamed-Katerere, J.. Chapter 10. Invasive Alien Species. Pp 331-349 in Africa Environment Outlook 2: Our Environment, Our Wealth. United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi, Kenya	" <i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> was originally introduced to prevent erosion on steep slopes. Dense thickets of this species have now become established on many steep erosion slopes. It is difficult to get rid of this species once it has become established. It also invades areas where the indigenous forest had been cleared." [Seychelles]
305	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - Index [Online Database]. <a href="http://www.hear.org/gcw/">http://www.hear.org/gcw/</a>	No evidence
401	1965. Neal, M.C. In Gardens of Hawaii. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	"Shrub 1-3 m or bushy tree 2-6(-10) m high; leaves elliptical to obovate, rounded and often emarginate at tip, 3-10 cm long, 2.5-7 cm broad; cymes axillary and terminal, pubescent, 3-6 cm long; sepals (4-) 5; petals (4-) 5, white, about 5 mm long, perigynous; carpel solitary, protogynous; drupe green turning brownish-purple and then black, subglobose to obovoid, 1.5-3 cm in diameter, angled when dry." (Adams, 1972)"An evergreen shrub 3 to 5 feet high, rarely a tree to 30 feet high, with thin, scaly, brown gray bark. It is grown ornamentally for its attractive leaves, which are alternate, rounded, shiny, thick, to 3 inches long, and for its sweet, rather tasteless and dry fruits, which are sometimes preserved. The fruit is round, white to purple-black, an inch or more in diameter, and contains a ridged stone. Flowers are small, white, and clustered"
402	2004. Kueffer, C./Vos, P.. Case Studies on the Status of invasive Woody Plant Species in the Western Indian Ocean: 5. Seychelles. Forest Health & Biosecurity Working Papers FBS/4-5E. FAO Forestry Dept., Rome, Italy	No evidence

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	"Dense shrub or treelet 5-25' tall." [no evidence]
404	2009. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown [most references only refer to palatability of fruit]
405	2009. Francis, J.K.. Wildland Shrubs of the United States & its Territories: Thamnic Descriptions General Technical Report IITF-WB-1. U.S.D.A. Forest Service International Institute of Tropical Forestry, <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/global/iitf/wildland_shrubs.htm">http://www.fs.fed.us/global/iitf/wildland_shrubs.htm</a>	"The fruits are edible raw and can be made into preserves. Coco-plum seeds, which have a high oil content, are also edible. The wood is light brown, hard, and heavy (specific gravity 0.8) and is used for fuel and rustic construction (Little and others 1974). Various parts of the plant have been used in folk medicine. The species is known to have hypoglycemic effects (Costa 1977). It is a honey plant and furnishes food for wildlife. Coco-plum is used in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres as an ornamental. Another important benefit from the species is for dune and soil stabilization." [no evidence]
406	2009. Brown, S.H.. <i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> . University of Florida, IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL <a href="http://lee.ifas.ufl.edu/Hort/GardenPubsAZ/Cocoplum_Chrysobalanus_icaco.pdf">http://lee.ifas.ufl.edu/Hort/GardenPubsAZ/Cocoplum_Chrysobalanus_icaco.pdf</a>	"Potential Pests: Sri Lanka weevil, Lobate lac scale (in some counties); woolly whiteflies, rarely seen"
407	2009. Brown, S.H.. <i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> . University of Florida, IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL <a href="http://lee.ifas.ufl.edu/Hort/GardenPubsAZ/Cocoplum_Chrysobalanus_icaco.pdf">http://lee.ifas.ufl.edu/Hort/GardenPubsAZ/Cocoplum_Chrysobalanus_icaco.pdf</a>	"Human hazards: None"
407	2009. Francis, J.K.. Wildland Shrubs of the United States & its Territories: Thamnic Descriptions General Technical Report IITF-WB-1. U.S.D.A. Forest Service International Institute of Tropical Forestry, <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/global/iitf/wildland_shrubs.htm">http://www.fs.fed.us/global/iitf/wildland_shrubs.htm</a>	"The fruits are edible raw and can be made into preserves. Coco-plum seeds, which have a high oil content, are also edible. The wood is light brown, hard, and heavy (specific gravity 0.8) and is used for fuel and rustic construction (Little and others 1974). Various parts of the plant have been used in folk medicine. The species is known to have hypoglycemic effects (Costa 1977). It is a honey plant and furnishes food for wildlife. Coco-plum is used in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres as an ornamental. Another important benefit from the species is for dune and soil stabilization." [no evidence]
408	2009. Francis, J.K.. Wildland Shrubs of the United States & its Territories: Thamnic Descriptions General Technical Report IITF-WB-1. U.S.D.A. Forest Service International Institute of Tropical Forestry, <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/global/iitf/wildland_shrubs.htm">http://www.fs.fed.us/global/iitf/wildland_shrubs.htm</a>	"Ecology.—Coco-plum is a coastal species. It commonly grows as single plants or thickets on dunes and rocky headlands."
408	2009. Nevill, J.. Mainstreaming Prevention and Control Measures for Invasive Alien Species into Trade, Transport and Travel across the Production Landscape. National IAS Baseline Report. GOS - UNDP - GEF,	"In Seychelles it has invaded inselberg and mid-altitude forest habitats and the thickets have also been associated with enhanced fire risk due to the dry material that the thickets constitute and retain."
409	2004. Kueffer, C./Vos, P.. Case Studies on the Status of invasive Woody Plant Species in the Western Indian Ocean: 5. Seychelles. Forest Health & Biosecurity Working Papers FBS/4-5E. FAO Forestry Dept., Rome, Italy	"Predominantly in open areas but can survive shade, becomes dominant through seed and vegetative reproduction."
409	2009. Gann, G.D./Abdo, M.E./Gann, J.W./Gann, Sr., G.D./Woodmansee, S.W./Bradley, K.A./Grahl, E./Hines, K.N.. Natives For Your Neighborhood - Coco-plum. The Institute for Regional Conservation, Miami, FL <a href="http://www.regionalconservation.org">http://www.regionalconservation.org</a>	"Light Requirements: Full sun"
410	2009. Brown, S.H.. <i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> . University of Florida, IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL <a href="http://lee.ifas.ufl.edu/Hort/GardenPubsAZ/Cocoplum_Chrysobalanus_icaco.pdf">http://lee.ifas.ufl.edu/Hort/GardenPubsAZ/Cocoplum_Chrysobalanus_icaco.pdf</a>	"Soil: Wide; Nutritional Requirements: Low"
410	2009. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: <i>Cocoplum - Chrysobalanus icaco</i> . <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/67612/">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/67612/</a>	"Soil pH requirements: 5.6 to 6.0 (acidic) 6.1 to 6.5 (mildly acidic) 6.6 to 7.5 (neutral) "

410	2009. Gann, G.D./Abdo, M.E./Gann, J.W./Gann, Sr., G.D./Woodmansee, S.W./Bradley, K.A./Grahl, E./Hines, K.N.. Natives For Your Neighborhood - Coco-plum. The Institute for Regional Conservation, Miami, FL <a href="http://www.regionalconservation.org">http://www.regionalconservation.org</a>	"Soils: Seasonally inundated to moist, well-drained to poorly-drained sandy, limestone, or organic freshwater soils, with humusy top layer."
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	"Dense shrub or treelet 5-25' tall." [not climbing or smothering]
412	1985. Smith, A.C.. Flora Vitiensis Nova: A New Flora of Fiji (Spermatophytes Only). Volume 3. National Tropical Botanical Garden, Lawai, HI	"infrequently cultivated but often locally abundantly naturalized along roadsides near sea level, on the upper edge of beaches, and in thickets on the inner margin of mangrove swamps" [Fiji]
412	2004. Kueffer, C./Vos, P.. Case Studies on the Status of invasive Woody Plant Species in the Western Indian Ocean: 5. Seychelles. Forest Health & Biosecurity Working Papers FBS/4-5E. FAO Forestry Dept., Rome, Italy	"Thicket-forming shrubs such as <i>Clidemia hirta</i> , <i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> and <i>Syzygium jambos</i> . <i>Lantana camara</i> in some lowland forests, <i>Dicranopteris linearis</i> and creepers all stop regeneration of trees in forest gaps and change the forest structure considerably."
412	2006. Chenje, M./Mohamed-Katerere, J.. Chapter 10. Invasive Alien Species. Pp 331-349 in Africa Environment Outlook 2: Our Environment, Our Wealth. United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi, Kenya	" <i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> was originally introduced to prevent erosion on steep slopes. Dense thickets of this species have now become established on many steep erosion slopes. It is difficult to get rid of this species once it has become established. It also invades areas where the indigenous forest had been cleared." [Seychelles]
412	2009. Nevill, J.. Mainstreaming Prevention and Control Measures for Invasive Alien Species into Trade, Transport and Travel across the Production Landscape. National IAS Baseline Report. GOS - UNDP - GEF,	" <i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> can form dense stands and become invasive. This shrub grows up to elevations of about 500 metres and can form dense thickets of matted stems from 50cm to 3m in height. These thickets exclude other vegetation types and prevent natural vegetation succession/regeneration."
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	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	Chrysobalanaceae
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	Chrysobalanaceae [not a nitrogen fixing woody plant]
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	Dense shrub or treelet 5-25' tall. [not a geophyte]
601	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	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	"Coco-plum is propagated by seed or stem cuttings."
603	2009. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown
604	1940. East, E.M.. The distribution of self-sterility in the flowering plants. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society. 82: 449-518.	"Concerning the Chrysobalanoideae, I have only one record- self-fertility in <i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> L. "
605	2008. Janick, J./Paull, R.E.. The encyclopedia of fruit & nuts. Cabi Publishing, Wallingford, UK	"Bees may be the pollinator as the flowers are a good source of honey."
606	2004. Kueffer, C./Vos, P.. Case Studies on the Status of invasive Woody Plant Species in the Western Indian Ocean: 5. Seychelles. Forest Health & Biosecurity Working Papers FBS/4-5E. FAO Forestry Dept., Rome, Italy	"Predominantly in open areas but can survive shade, becomes dominant through seed and vegetative reproduction"

607	2009. Brown, S.H.. <i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> . University of Florida, IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL <a href="http://lee.ifas.ufl.edu/Hort/GardenPubsAZ/Cocoplum_Chrysobalanus_icaco.pdf">http://lee.ifas.ufl.edu/Hort/GardenPubsAZ/Cocoplum_Chrysobalanus_icaco.pdf</a>	"Growth Rate: Moderate to fast"
607	2009. Gann, G.D./Abdo, M.E./Gann, J.W./Gann, Sr., G.D./Woodmansee, S.W./Bradley, K.A./Grahl, E./Hines, K.N.. <i>Natives For Your Neighborhood - Coco-plum</i> . The Institute for Regional Conservation, Miami, FL <a href="http://www.regionalconservation.org">http://www.regionalconservation.org</a>	"Growth Rate: Moderate"
701	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. <i>A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places</i> . Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	"Fruit ellipsoid, 1-2" long, yellow, pinkish white, red, or purple, flesh white, insipid, pit obovoid ca 1" long x 0.6", with 6-7 lengthwise furrows." [no evidence, and large fruit with no means of external attachment]
701	2009. Francis, J.K.. <i>Wildland Shrubs of the United States &amp; its Territories: Thamnic Descriptions General Technical Report IITF-WB-1</i> . U.S.D.A. Forest Service International Institute of Tropical Forestry, <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/global/iitf/wildland_shrubs.htm">http://www.fs.fed.us/global/iitf/wildland_shrubs.htm</a>	"Seed dispersion is presumed to be by gravity, water, birds, bats, domestic animals, and humans."
702	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. <i>A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places</i> . Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	"It has been widely introduced in the tropics and is now naturalized at least in eastern Africa, Vietnam, the Seychelles, Fiji, the Society Islands, and Hawaii... The coco-plum fruit is edible, though the flesh is dry and rather scanty; in Venezuela and Colombia it is cooked in syrup, bottled, and sold commercially. The leaves and fruit skins are used to make a black dye, and various parts of the plant are used medicinally in Latin America. The hard pits are filled with oil and burned for illumination."
703	2005. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R.. <i>A Tropical Garden Flora - Plants Cultivated in the Hawaiian Islands and Other Tropical Places</i> . Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI	"Fruit ellipsoid, 1-2" long, yellow, pinkish white, red, or purple, flesh white, insipid, pit obovoid ca 1" long x 0.6", with 6-7 lengthwise furrows." [no evidence, and large fruit unlikely to contaminate produce]
703	2009. Francis, J.K.. <i>Wildland Shrubs of the United States &amp; its Territories: Thamnic Descriptions General Technical Report IITF-WB-1</i> . U.S.D.A. Forest Service International Institute of Tropical Forestry, <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/global/iitf/wildland_shrubs.htm">http://www.fs.fed.us/global/iitf/wildland_shrubs.htm</a>	"Seed dispersion is presumed to be by gravity, water, birds, bats, domestic animals, and humans."
704	2009. Francis, J.K.. <i>Wildland Shrubs of the United States &amp; its Territories: Thamnic Descriptions General Technical Report IITF-WB-1</i> . U.S.D.A. Forest Service International Institute of Tropical Forestry, <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/global/iitf/wildland_shrubs.htm">http://www.fs.fed.us/global/iitf/wildland_shrubs.htm</a>	"Seed dispersion is presumed to be by gravity, water, birds, bats, domestic animals, and humans." [not adapted for wind dispersal]
705	2009. Francis, J.K.. <i>Wildland Shrubs of the United States &amp; its Territories: Thamnic Descriptions General Technical Report IITF-WB-1</i> . U.S.D.A. Forest Service International Institute of Tropical Forestry, <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/global/iitf/wildland_shrubs.htm">http://www.fs.fed.us/global/iitf/wildland_shrubs.htm</a>	"Seed dispersion is presumed to be by gravity, water, birds, bats, domestic animals, and humans."
706	2004. Kueffer, C.. <i>Impacts of woody invasive species on tropical forests of the Seychelles</i> . PhD Dissertation. Swiss Federal Institute Of Technology, Zurich, Switzerland	"Observations of frugivory on fruits of alien woody plant species. [ <i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> listed as being dispersed by <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> (Common Mynah) and <i>Coracopsis nigra barklyi</i> (Seychelles Black Parrot)]"
706	2009. Kueffer, C./Kronauer, L./Edwards, P.J.. <i>Wider spectrum of fruit traits in invasive than native floras may increase the vulnerability of oceanic islands to plant invasions</i> . <i>Oikos</i> . 118: 1327-1334.	"Two of the invasive ( <i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> , <i>Syzygium jambos</i> ) and one native species ( <i>Syzygium wrightii</i> ) have larger fruits that are only dispersed by fruit bats, although they are eaten by birds (Kueffer 2006)."

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	"Fruit ellipsoid, 1-2" long, yellow, pinkish white, red, or purple, flesh white, insipid, pit obovoid ca 1" long x 0.6", with 6-7 lengthwise furrows." [no evidence, and large fruit with no means of external attachment]
707	2009. Francis, J.K.. Wildland Shrubs of the United States & its Territories: Thamnic Descriptions General Technical Report IITF-WB-1. U.S.D.A. Forest Service International Institute of Tropical Forestry, <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/global/iitf/wildland_shrubs.htm">http://www.fs.fed.us/global/iitf/wildland_shrubs.htm</a>	"Seed dispersion is presumed to be by gravity, water, birds, bats, domestic animals, and humans."
708	2004. Kueffer, C.. Impacts of woody invasive species on tropical forests of the Seychelles. PhD Dissertation. Swiss Federal Institute Of Technology, Zurich, Switzerland	"Observations of frugivory on fruits of alien woody plant species. [ <i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> listed as being dispersed by <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> (Common Mynah) and <i>Coracopsis nigra barklyi</i> (Seychelles Black Parrot)]"
801	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	"Fruit ellipsoid, 1-2" long, yellow, pinkish white, red, or purple, flesh white, insipid, pit obovoid ca 1" long x 0.6", with 6-7 lengthwise furrows." [no evidence, and large, one-seeded fruit unlikely to reach such high densities]
802	2009. Francis, J.K.. Wildland Shrubs of the United States & its Territories: Thamnic Descriptions General Technical Report IITF-WB-1. U.S.D.A. Forest Service International Institute of Tropical Forestry, <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/global/iitf/wildland_shrubs.htm">http://www.fs.fed.us/global/iitf/wildland_shrubs.htm</a>	"This seed lot gave 89 percent germination beginning 34 days after sowing sample (Francis and Rodríguez 1993). No scarification or other seed treatment is needed." [longevity of natural seed bank unknown]
803	1969. Bovey, R.W./Morton, H.L./Baur, J.R./Diaz-Colon, J.D./Dowler, C.C./Lehman, S.K.. Granular Herbicides for Woody Plant Control Granular Herbicides for Woody Plant Control. Weed Science. 17(4): 538-541.	"Species resistant to picloram included pomarrosa, Santa Maria ( <i>Calophyllum brasiliense</i> (Camb.), coco-plum ( <i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> L.), and fiddle-wood ( <i>Petitia domingensis</i> Jacq.)." [no other information found on control of this species with herbicides]
804	2009. University of Florida IFAS. Landscape Plants - <i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> , <i>Cocoplum</i> . <a href="http://hort.ufl.edu/woody/Pages/chrica/chrica.shtml">http://hort.ufl.edu/woody/Pages/chrica/chrica.shtml</a>	"Cocoplum is used most often as a clipped hedge, however it can be pruned into a multi-trunked small tree or specimen shrub...Healthy plants respond nicely to reduction pruning which keeps plants small. This pruning technique presents a very formal or neat appearance to the surrounding landscape. Many reduction cuts on branches one-half to three-quarters inch diameter are made at the edge of the canopy every other year. Few if any interior branches are removed. Trees grow slightly larger each year but remain much smaller than they would without pruning. Appropriately performed, few people would recognize that the trees were pruned."
805	2009. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown