

Family: *Salicaceae*

Taxon: *Dovyalis hebecarpa*

Synonym: *Aberia gardneri* Clos
Rumea hebecarpa Gardner (basionym)

Common Name Ceylon gooseberry
ketembilla
kitambilla
quetembila

Questionnaire : current 20090513 Assessor: Chuck Chimera Designation: H(HPWRA)
Status: Assessor Approved Data Entry Person: Chuck Chimera WRA Score 7

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)	
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	y
402	Allelopathic	y=1, n=0	n
403	Parasitic	y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	y=1, n=-1	y
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	n
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	y=1, n=0	
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y=1, n=0	y

411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	n
412	Forms dense thickets	y=1, n=0	
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	
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	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	n
803	Well controlled by herbicides	y=-1, n=1	
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y=1, n=-1	y
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1	

Designation: H(HPWRA)

WRA Score 7

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	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2011. 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	"...native to the lowland forests of Sri Lanka..."
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	"...native to the lowland forests of Sri Lanka..."
203	1920. Popenoe, W.. Manual of tropical and subtropical fruits: excluding the banana, coconut, pineapple, citrus fruits, olive, and fig. The Macmillan Company, New York, NY	"Since it is more tropical in its requirements than the umkokolo, it is not suitable for cultivation in the Mediterranean basin, except perhaps in the most favored situations."
203	2005. Hu, Shiu-ying. Food plants of China. Chinese University Press, Hong Kong	"Native of Sri Lanka, cultivated in the moderately dry areas of the tropics, does not grow well in humid region." [lacks environmental versatility]
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	"...thrives at low elevations on all types of soils, including sand and limestone."
203	2011. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Ceylon Gooseberry, Ketembilla. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/103098/	"Hardiness: 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)"
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	"...native to the lowland forests of Sri Lanka..."
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	"...native to the lowland forests of Sri Lanka, from where it was introduced to southern Florida by David Fairchild. From Florida it was distributed to other research collections in the Caribbean, and in 1920 it was introduced to Hawai'i from a garden in Cuba by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association."
301	1998. Herbst, D.R.. New Records for Hawaiian Plants. I. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers. 56: 2-4.	"Dovyalis hebecarpa or Ceylon gooseberry is a spiny shrub or small tree, native to Ceylon, that occasionally is grown for its small, velvety-skinned, purplish berries. Although the plant has been cultivated in Hawai'i since 1939, at least, it apparently has just recently become sparingly naturalized. Material examined: HAWAI'I: Captain Cook, Greenwell Ranch pastureland below the highway, planted tree becoming naturalized, 14 Jan 1990, Imada, Char, & Whistler s.n. (BISH)."
301	1999. Wagner, W.L./Herbst, D.R./Sohmer, S.H.. Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. Revised edition.. University of Hawai'i Press and Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, HI.	"Dovyalis hebecarpa (G. Gardn.) Warb. newly naturalized (Hawai'i)"
301	2000. Liogier, A.H./ Martorell, L.F.. Flora of Puerto Rico and adjacent islands: a systematic synopsis. La Editorial, UPR, San Juan, Puerto Rico	"Uncommonly planted for its fruits and naturalized in Puerto Rico; a native to India and Ceylon, introduced into tropical regions."
301	2006. Howell, C.J./Sawyer, J.W.D.. New Zealand naturalised vascular plant checklist. New Zealand Plant Conservation Network, Wellington, NZ www.nzpcn.org.nz	"Dovyalis hebecarpa...Naturalised plant status...Casual" [New Zealand]
302	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 southern Florida, plantings have mostly been eradicated because the shrubs proved to be too aggressive in cultivation."
302	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Possibly a weed of minor significance, but no evidence of impacts found.

303	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - <i>Dovyalis hebecarpa</i> [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/dovyalis_hebecarpa/	No evidence
304	2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - <i>Dovyalis hebecarpa</i> [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/dovyalis_hebecarpa/	Listed as an environmental weed, but no information or evidence of impacts currently described.
305	2006. Ikawa, J.V.O.. The Dispersion and Control of Domestic Biodiversity in Nairobi - A GIS Project. M.A. Thesis. Dept. of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya	"...Invasive species e.g. the wandering Jew (<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>), the Kei apple (<i>Dovyalis caffra</i>) are largely planted as ornamental/domestic before becoming invasive..."
305	2007. Milton, S.J./Wilson, J.R.U./Richardson, D.M./Seymour, C.L./Dean, W.R.J./Iponga, D.M./Proche, Í .. Invasive alien plants infiltrate bird-mediated shrub nucleation processes in arid savanna. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> . 95: 648–661.	<i>D. caffra</i> [invading in and around the Diskobolos Military Base (Aleksanders Fontein), 2 km south of Kimberley in South Africa's Northern Cape province]
401	1994. Liogier, H.A.. Descriptive Flora of Puerto Rico and Adjacent Islands. Spermatophyta, Volume III. Cyrillaceae to Myrtaceae. La Editorial, UPR, San Juan, Puerto Rico	"...spines when present long, slender, sharp, gray, to 4 cm long, at leaf bases..."
401	1998. Herbst, D.R.. New Records for Hawaiian Plants. I. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers. 56: 2-4.	" <i>Dovyalis hebecarpa</i> or Ceylon gooseberry is a spiny shrub or small tree, native to Ceylon, that occasionally is grown for its small, velvety-skinned, purplish berries."
402	1987. Morton, J.. Fruits of warm climates - <i>Ketembilla</i> (<i>Dovyalis hebecarpa</i>). J.F. Morton, http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton/ketembilla_ars.html	No evidence
402	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
403	2005. Hu, Shiu-ying. Food plants of China. Chinese University Press, Hong Kong	"Shrub or small tree, to about 5 m tall..." [not parasitic]
404	2007. Love, K./Bowen, R./Fleming, K.. Twelve Fruits With Potential Value-Added and Culinary Uses. CTAHR, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/oc/freepubs/pdf/12fruits.pdf	"Tropical apricot is a recent introduction to Hawaii, although it's parent, the kitembilla, (<i>Dovyalis hebecarpa</i>), was brought to the islands in the early 1920's and used as a boundary plant to keep cattle out of sugar cane growing areas." [presence of spines likely makes <i>D. hebecarpa</i> unpalatable to browsing ungulates]
405	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence of toxicity to animals
406	1987. Morton, J.. Fruits of warm climates - <i>Ketembilla</i> (<i>Dovyalis hebecarpa</i>). J.F. Morton, http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton/ketembilla_ars.html	"In Israel, fruit ripens from winter to spring. In Florida, there are two crops a year—spring and fall, but the fruits may be infested with the larvae of the Caribbean fruit fly, <i>Anastrepha suspensa</i> , and unusable." [no other evidence that this species is an important alternate host of pests or pathogens]
406	2000. Joyner, G.. The <i>Dovyalis</i> . Quasqualis.org, http://www.quasqualis.com/11dovyjoy.html	"There are few pests that bother <i>Dovyalis</i> . Occasionally, birds might eat the fruit, but usually they will only take a few. Aphids are sometimes found on new growth but are usually not severe enough for spraying."
407	2008. National Geographic. Edible: An Illustrated Guide to the World's Food Plants. National Geographic Books, Washington, D.C.	"For most people, the Ceylon gooseberry is an acquired taste for eating out of hand, as it is rather sour and the skin is bitter tasting. The fruit is most often used for making jams, jellies, pickles, preserves, and drinks. In Hawaii, it is combined with other tropical fruits to make ketembilla-papay jam and ketembilla-guava jelly." [food plant with no evidence of or warnings about toxicity to humans]
408	1994. Liogier, H.A.. Descriptive Flora of Puerto Rico and Adjacent Islands. Spermatophyta, Volume III. Cyrillaceae to Myrtaceae. La Editorial, UPR, San Juan, Puerto Rico	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	"It requires a location in full sun but otherwise needs no special care in our climate."

409	2011. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Ceylon Gooseberry, Ketembilla. http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/103098/	"Sun Exposure: Full Sun; Sun to Partial Shade"
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	"...thrives at low elevations on all types of soils, including sand and limestone."
411	1994. Liogier, H.A.. Descriptive Flora of Puerto Rico and Adjacent Islands. Spermatophyta, Volume III. Cyrillaceae to Myrtaceae. La Editorial, UPR, San Juan, Puerto Rico	"Shrub or small tree, to about 5 m tall..." [not climbing or smothering]
412	1995. California Rare Fruit Growers. CRFG Publications 1969-1989 Index - D. http://www.crfg.org/fg/xref/xref-d.html	Often used as a barrier hedge because of the thorns and its vigorous growth habit. [no evidence of thicket formation, but presence of spines and growth habit suggests potential to form thickets]
501	1994. Liogier, H.A.. Descriptive Flora of Puerto Rico and Adjacent Islands. Spermatophyta, Volume III. Cyrillaceae to Myrtaceae. La Editorial, UPR, San Juan, Puerto Rico	"Shrub or small tree, to about 5 m tall..." [terrestrial]
502	2011. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) [Online Database Index]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	Salicaceae [formerly Flacourtiaceae]
503	2011. USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) [Online Database Index]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	Salicaceae [formerly Flacourtiaceae...not a nitrogen fixing woody plant]
504	1994. Liogier, H.A.. Descriptive Flora of Puerto Rico and Adjacent Islands. Spermatophyta, Volume III. Cyrillaceae to Myrtaceae. La Editorial, UPR, San Juan, Puerto Rico	"Shrub or small tree, to about 5 m tall..." [not a geophyte]
601	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat
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	"Seeds and cuttings are other means of propagation."
603	2008. National Research Council. Lost Crops of Africa. Volume III: Fruits. National Academies Press, Washington, D.C.	"Two hybrids between <i>Dovyalis</i> species are known. One appeared at USDA-Miami in 1951 when a female plant of <i>D. abyssinica</i> was pollinated by a nearby male <i>D. hebecarpa</i> . The progeny (sometimes called Florida gooseberry) are more vigorous, productive, and cold tolerant than either parent...This natural hybrid has been distributed by the USDA as seedlings of P.I. 112086, <i>Dovyalis abyssinica</i> ."
604	1920. Popenoe, W.. Manual of tropical and subtropical fruits: excluding the banana, coconut, pineapple, citrus fruits, olive, and fig. The Macmillan Company, New York, NY	"It has been reported that isolated plants of both species are sometimes fruitful, which suggests that they may in occasional instances produce perfect flowers and not require cross-pollination."
604	1960. Kennard, W.C./Winters, H.F.. Some fruits and nuts for the tropics. Miscellaneous Publication 801. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.	"Although occasional plants produce perfect flowers, most trees have either male or female flowers and both must be planted together, therefore, to insure fruit set."
604	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	"Because trees are either male or female, both types are needed to assure that fruit is produced." [unlikely, but plants occasionally produce perfect flowers]
605	2005. Hu, Shiu-ying. Food plants of China. Chinese University Press, Hong Kong	"...flowers small, inconspicuous, apetalous, unisexual, dioecious, stamens or staminate flowers 10 to many, 5 mm across, ovary of pistillate flowers subglobose, styles distinct..." [flowers unspecialized]

605	2006. EcoPort. <i>Dovyalis caffra</i> (Hook.f. & Harv.) Warb.. http://ecoport.org/ep?Plant=5534&entityType=PL***&entityDisplayCategory=full	"Many insect species are attracted to the nectar-laden flowers (Pooley, 1994). Honeybees forage for the abundant nectar and pollen throughout the day. These bees are also important pollinators for setting fruit. In arid climates there are reports that bees suck the juice of damage fruits (Fichtl & Adi, 1994). "[description for <i>Dovyalis caffra</i> with similar flower structure; presumably <i>D. hebecarpa</i> is adapted for similar insect pollination]"
606	1960. Kennard, W.C./Winters, H.F.. Some fruits and nuts for the tropics. Miscellaneous Publication 801. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.	"This fruit can be propagated by seeds, but superior strains should be perpetuated by budding or grafting." [no evidence that plant spreads by vegetative fragmentation]
607	2000. Joyner, G.. The <i>Dovyalis</i> . Quasqualis.org, http://www.quasqualis.com/11dovjoy.html	"Shrubs are propagated by air layering or by taking cuttings from the better flavored varieties. Usually, when air layered, fruiting can be expected in the same year, while cuttings usually take about a year to fruit." [time to flower from seed unknown]
607	2011. Top Tropicals. <i>Dovyalis hebecarpa</i> , <i>Dovyalis abyssinica</i> . Top Tropicals Botanical Garden, http://toptropicals.com/catalog/uid/Dovyalis_hebecarpa.htm	"Grows very quickly under ideal conditions."
701	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	"Seeds 9-12, ca 0.25" long, densely hairy." [no evidence, and no means of external attachment]
702	2000. Liogier, A.H./ Martorell, L.F.. Flora of Puerto Rico and adjacent islands: a systematic synopsis. La Editorial, UPR, San Juan, Puerto Rico	"Uncommonly planted for its fruits and naturalized in Puerto Rico; a native to India and Ceylon, introduced into tropical regions."
703	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	"Seeds 9-12, ca 0.25" long, densely hairy." [no evidence. Seeds fairly large and unlikely to inadvertently contaminate produce]
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	"Frt globose, 1-1.6"...purplish to bronze-maroon, velvety-hairy. Seeds 9-12, ca. 0.25" long, densely hairy...It should be observed that the fleshy fruit of kerambilla is attractive to birds, and so the species could become weedy here, it is has not already done so." [no adaptations for wind dispersal]
705	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	"Frt globose, 1-1.6"...purplish to bronze-maroon, velvety-hairy. Seeds 9-12, ca. 0.25" long, densely hairy" [No evidence of or adaptations for water dispersal]
706	2000. Staples, G.W./Herbst, D.R./Imada, C.T.. Survey of invasive or potentially invasive cultivated plants in Hawai'i. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers. 65: 1-35.	"Table 2. Annotated checklist of invasive or potentially invasive cultivated plants in Hawai'i with dispersal syndrome" [<i>Dovyalis hebecarpa</i> ; Dispersal Syndrome B = bird]
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	"Frt globose, 1-1.6"...purplish to bronze-maroon, velvety-hairy. Seeds 9-12, ca. 0.25" long, densely hairy...It should be observed that the fleshy fruit of kerambilla is attractive to birds, and so the species could become weedy here, it is has not already done so."
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	"Frt globose, 1-1.6"...purplish to bronze-maroon, velvety-hairy. Seeds 9-12, ca. 0.25" long, densely hairy...It should be observed that the fleshy fruit of kerambilla is attractive to birds, and so the species could become weedy here, it is has not already done so." [no evidence of external dispersal by animals, and no means of external attachment]
708	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	"Frt globose, 1-1.6"...purplish to bronze-maroon, velvety-hairy. Seeds 9-12, ca. 0.25" long, densely hairy...It should be observed that the fleshy fruit of kerambilla is attractive to birds, and so the species could become weedy here, it is has not already done so."
801	1920. Popenoe, W.. Manual of tropical and subtropical fruits: excluding the banana, coconut, pineapple, citrus fruits, olive, and fig. The Macmillan Company, New York, NY	"...under proper conditions bears enormous crops of its attractive fruits"
801	1960. Kennard, W.C./Winters, H.F.. Some fruits and nuts for the tropics. Miscellaneous Publication 801. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.	"The reddish-purple velvety skin encloses an acid, purplish pulp that contains many small seeds." [seed quantities unknown]

801	2011. Top Tropicals. <i>Dovyalis hebecarpa</i> , <i>Dovyalis abyssinica</i> . Top Tropicals Botanical Garden, http://toptropicals.com/catalog/uid/Dovyalis_hebecarpa.htm	"Trees bear fruits in great quantities."
802	2000. Farnsworth, E.. The Ecology and Physiology of Viviparous and Recalcitrant Seeds. Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics. 31: 107-138.	"This review focuses on two types of nondormant seeds: those that are viviparous and those that are recalcitrant..." [Table 1 lists <i>Dovyalis hebecarpa</i> as having recalcitrant seeds]
803	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown [no information found on herbicide control of this species]
804	1921. Briggs, G.. Report of the Agronomist and Horticulturist. In the Report of the Guam Agricultural Experiment Station. USDA, Washington, D.C.	"A heavy crop of fruits was produced by these plants this year after they had been severely pruned. The new shoots, which bear the fruits, grow very rapidly." [listed as <i>Aberia gardneri</i> , a synonym for <i>Dovyalis hebecarpa</i>]
805	2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown