**Family:** Arecaceae  
**Taxon:** Dypsis lanceolata

**Synonym:** Chrysalidocarpus lanceolata Becc.  
**Common Name:** Ivovowo palm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questionaire</th>
<th>Status:</th>
<th>Assessor:</th>
<th>Data Entry Person:</th>
<th>Designation:</th>
<th>WRA Score</th>
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<tr>
<td>101</td>
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<tr>
<td>Is the species highly domesticated?</td>
<td>y=-3, n=0</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
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<td>102</td>
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<tr>
<td>Has the species become naturalized where grown?</td>
<td>y=1, n=-1</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
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<td>103</td>
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<tr>
<td>Does the species have weedy races?</td>
<td>y=1, n=-1</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
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<td>201</td>
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<tr>
<td>Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute &quot;wet tropical&quot; for &quot;tropical or subtropical&quot;</td>
<td>(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)</td>
<td>High</td>
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<td>202</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quality of climate match data</td>
<td>(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)</td>
<td>High</td>
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<td>203</td>
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<tr>
<td>Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)</td>
<td>y=1, n=0</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
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<td>204</td>
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<tr>
<td>Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates</td>
<td>y=1, n=0</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
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<td>y</td>
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<tr>
<td>205</td>
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<tr>
<td>Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?</td>
<td>y=-2, ?=-1, n=0</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
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<tr>
<td>301</td>
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<tr>
<td>Naturalized beyond native range</td>
<td>y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205</td>
<td>n</td>
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<td>302</td>
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<tr>
<td>Garden/amenity/disturbance weed</td>
<td>n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
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<td>303</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed</td>
<td>n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>304</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental weed</td>
<td>n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
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<td>305</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congeneric weed</td>
<td>n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Produces spines, thorns or burrs</td>
<td>y=1, n=0</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
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<td>n</td>
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<td>402</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allelopathic</td>
<td>y=1, n=0</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
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<td>403</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parasitic</td>
<td>y=1, n=0</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
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<td>n</td>
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<td>404</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unpalatable to grazing animals</td>
<td>y=1, n=-1</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
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<td>405</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toxic to animals</td>
<td>y=1, n=0</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
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<td>n</td>
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<tr>
<td>406</td>
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<tr>
<td>Host for recognized pests and pathogens</td>
<td>y=1, n=0</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
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<td>407</td>
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<tr>
<td>Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans</td>
<td>y=1, n=0</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
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<td>n</td>
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<tr>
<td>408</td>
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<tr>
<td>Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems</td>
<td>y=1, n=0</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
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<td>n</td>
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<td>409</td>
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<tr>
<td>Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle</td>
<td>y=1, n=0</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
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<td>410</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)</td>
<td>y=1, n=0</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
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<td>n</td>
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<td>411</td>
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<tr>
<td>Climbing or smothering growth habit</td>
<td>y=1, n=0</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
<td>Chuck Chimera</td>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
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<tr>
<td>412</td>
<td>Forms dense thickets</td>
<td>y=1, n=0</td>
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<td>501</td>
<td>Aquatic</td>
<td>y=5, n=0</td>
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<td>502</td>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>y=1, n=0</td>
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<tr>
<td>503</td>
<td>Nitrogen fixing woody plant</td>
<td>y=1, n=0</td>
<td>n</td>
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<tr>
<td>504</td>
<td>Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)</td>
<td>y=1, n=0</td>
<td>n</td>
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<tr>
<td>601</td>
<td>Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat</td>
<td>y=1, n=0</td>
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<tr>
<td>602</td>
<td>Produces viable seed</td>
<td>y=1, n=-1</td>
<td>y</td>
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<td>603</td>
<td>Hybridizes naturally</td>
<td>y=1, n=-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>604</td>
<td>Self-compatible or apomictic</td>
<td>y=1, n=-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>605</td>
<td>Requires specialist pollinators</td>
<td>y=-1, n=0</td>
<td>n</td>
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<tr>
<td>606</td>
<td>Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation</td>
<td>y=1, n=-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>607</td>
<td>Minimum generative time (years)</td>
<td>1 year = 1, 2 or 3 years = 0, 4+ years = -1</td>
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<tr>
<td>701</td>
<td>Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)</td>
<td>y=1, n=-1</td>
<td>n</td>
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<tr>
<td>702</td>
<td>Propagules dispersed intentionally by people</td>
<td>y=1, n=-1</td>
<td>y</td>
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<tr>
<td>703</td>
<td>Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant</td>
<td>y=1, n=-1</td>
<td>n</td>
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<td>704</td>
<td>Propagules adapted to wind dispersal</td>
<td>y=1, n=-1</td>
<td>n</td>
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<tr>
<td>705</td>
<td>Propagules water dispersed</td>
<td>y=1, n=-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>706</td>
<td>Propagules bird dispersed</td>
<td>y=1, n=-1</td>
<td>y</td>
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<tr>
<td>707</td>
<td>Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)</td>
<td>y=1, n=-1</td>
<td>n</td>
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<tr>
<td>708</td>
<td>Propagules survive passage through the gut</td>
<td>y=1, n=-1</td>
<td>y</td>
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<tr>
<td>801</td>
<td>Prolific seed production (&gt;1000/m2)</td>
<td>y=1, n=-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>802</td>
<td>Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (&gt;1 yr)</td>
<td>y=1, n=-1</td>
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<td>803</td>
<td>Well controlled by herbicides</td>
<td>y=-1, n=1</td>
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<tr>
<td>804</td>
<td>Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire</td>
<td>y=1, n=-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>805</td>
<td>Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)</td>
<td>y=-1, n=1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Designation:** L  
**WRA Score:** 0
Supporting Data:


[Is the species highly domesticated? No evidence]

102 2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. NA

103 2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. NA


[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 2-High] "endemic to the elevated rain forest of the Comoro Islands, east of Mozambique and northwest of Madagascar, where it grows from elevations of 1000 to 3000 feet."


[Quality of climate match data 2-High]


[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "It needs abundant and nearly constant moisture, a tropical climate, full sun to partial shade, and a moist, well-drained, rich soil."


[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "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)"


[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "Lightly shaded, well drained position. Cold sensitive."


[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "endemic to the elevated rain forest of the Comoro Islands, east of Mozambique and northwest of Madagascar, where it grows from elevations of 1000 to 3000 feet."


[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? No] "Rare in cultivation..."

301 2007. Randall, R.P.. The introduced flora of Australia and its weed status. CRC for Australian Weed Management, Glen Osmond, Australia

[Naturalized beyond native range? Not in Australia]


[Naturalized beyond native range? No evidence]


[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? No evidence]


[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No evidence]


[Environmental weed? No evidence]


[Congeneric weed? Potentially] "Seedlings and saplings of the golden cane palm D. lutescens, a very popular palm used for hedges in the gardens of Mauritius and La Réunion, have been observed in a streambed near Saint-Leu (J. Hivert and C. Fontaine, pers. comm. 2006). Frugivorous birds or water have probably dispersed the fruits from a garden down to the valley bottom." … "However, two of these are reported and known as invasive (D. lutescens and R. regia), and the other two are already naturalized in tropical regions or islands (A. cunninghamiana and S. romanzoffiana)." [Clearly able to naturalize, but impacts unspecified in this publication]


[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No evidence]


[Parasitic? No] Arecaceae
### Dypsis lanceolata (Arecaceae)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2006 | Zona, S. | Cyanogenesis in hearts of palm (Arecaceae). | Tropical Science. 46(3): 180–184. | [Toxic to animals? No evidence] "Fresh hearts of palm were tested for cyanogenic glycosides; two species of the genus Dypsis were cyanogenic." … "The genus Dypsis is largely confined to Madagascar, where many species are harvested from the wild, although none of the species tested are known to be harvested for palm heart or avoided because of bitter taste or supposed toxicity (Dransfield and Beentje 1995)."
| 2010 | Borowiec, N./Quilici, S./Martin, J./Issimaila, M.A./Chadhouliati, A.C./Youssefa, M.A./Beaudoin-Ollivier, L./Delvare, G./Reynaud, B. | Increasing distribution and damage to palms by the Neotropical whitefly, Aleurotrachelus atratus (Hemiptera: Aleyro) | [Host for recognized pests and pathogens?] "In recent years, the coconut whitefly, Aleurotrachelus atratus Hempel, has been recorded from various islands in the southwestern Indian Ocean. Field surveys in La Réunion, the Seychelles, the Comoros and glasshouses in Paris have allowed us to record this whitefly on 56 palm species, some of which are endemic and/or threatened species. Most of these trees showed low infestation levels, except for the coconut palm that is its main host plant. Such a wide host range has facilitated the rapid geographical dissemination of this whitefly." [Pest recorded on many palms, including D. lanceolata] |
| 2006 | Zona, S. | Cyanogenesis in hearts of palm (Arecaceae). | Tropical Science. 46(3): 180–184. | [Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No evidence for D. lanceolata] "Fresh hearts of palm were tested for cyanogenic glycosides; two species of the genus Dypsis were cyanogenic." … "The genus Dypsis is largely confined to Madagascar, where many species are harvested from the wild, although none of the species tested are known to be harvested for palm heart or avoided because of bitter taste or supposed toxicity (Dransfield and Beentje 1995)."
| 2011 | Jungle Music Palms and Cycads. | Dypsis lanceolata. | http://www.junglemusic.net/palms/dypsis-lanceolata.htm [Accessed 20 Dec 2012] | [Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)?] "Soil requirements: This palm likes a rich sandy soil that drains well." |
Dypsis lanceolata (Arecales)

**Leaves**
- "somewhat plumose" (Hull); petiole distally 1.5-1.7 cm in diam., red-dispence on both surfaces, channelled; rachis 1.8-1.9 m long, in mid leaf 1-1.6 cm wide, keeled, densely scaly or with scattered pale scales; leaflets slightly irregular (interval in mid-leaf 1.5-5 cm), proximal 38-43 x 1.2-2.7 cm, median 30-48 x 3.5-7 cm, distal 4-24 x 0.7-3.8 cm, main veins 3-5, with very conspicuous thickened margins, with several large (0.5-1 cm long) pale coloured laciniate ramens on midrib and main veins proximally, and faint minute reddish scales in longitudinal lines on the main and minor veins on the type, but absent in modern collections, acuminate.

**Fruits**
- Ellipsoid, 13-17 x 6-10 mm, with rounded apex; [Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Possibly Yes] "Conservation Status: Vulnerable"

**Seeds**
- Fresh seed germinates in 3 to 4 month.
- "Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Possibly "Beautiful suckering palm from Madagascar:"
- "Ability to reproduce by suckers unknown"

**Floral anatomy**
- "Practically all arecamine stamens have a distinct anther prolongation in the endocarp fibrous, with anastomizing fibres. SEED slightly obovoid with obtuse apex, (10-) 13-16 x 5-7 mm, with homogeneous endosperm."

**Growth Rate**
- "Slow" [Probably >3 years]

**Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Possibly"

**Conservation Status**
- "Vulnerable"

**IUCN Red List**
- "Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Possibly Yes"

**Presbyenthic**
- Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No
- "Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Possibly Yes"

**Fruits**
- "Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Possibly Yes"

**Presbyenthic**
- Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No evidence

**Cultivated palms**
- "Beautiful suckering palm from Madagascar:"
- "Ability to reproduce by suckers unknown"

**Animal pollination**
- "Common insect vectors include beetles, Hymenoptera, and flies; bats and hummingbirds also have been noted (Henderson 1986)."

**Suckering**
- "Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Possibly Yes"

**Fruits**
- "Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Possibly Yes"

**Seeds**
- Fresh seed germinates in 3 to 4 month.

**IUCN Red List**
- "Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Possibly Yes"

**Presbyenthic**
- Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No

**Fruits**
- "Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Possibly Yes"

**Seeds**
- Fresh seed germinates in 3 to 4 month.

**IUCN Red List**
- "Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Possibly Yes"

**Presbyenthic**
- Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No

**Fruits**
- "Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Possibly Yes"

**Seeds**
- Fresh seed germinates in 3 to 4 month.

**IUCN Red List**
- "Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Possibly Yes"

**Presbyenthic**
- Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No

**Fruits**
- "Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Possibly Yes"

**Seeds**
- Fresh seed germinates in 3 to 4 month.

**IUCN Red List**
- "Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Possibly Yes"

**Presbyenthic**
- Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No

**Fruits**
- "Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Possibly Yes"

**Seeds**
- Fresh seed germinates in 3 to 4 month.

**IUCN Red List**
- "Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Possibly Yes"

**Presbyenthic**
- Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No

**Fruits**
- "Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Possibly Yes"

**Seeds**
- Fresh seed germinates in 3 to 4 month.

**IUCN Red List**
- "Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Possibly Yes"

**Presbyenthic**
- Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No

**Fruits**
- "Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Possibly Yes"

**Seeds**
- Fresh seed germinates in 3 to 4 month.

**IUCN Red List**
- "Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Possibly Yes"

**Presbyenthic**
- Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No

**Fruits**
- "Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Possibly Yes"

**Seeds**
- Fresh seed germinates in 3 to 4 month.

**IUCN Red List**
- "Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? Possibly Yes"

**Presbyenthic**
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**Fruits**
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<tr>
<td>704</td>
<td>2012. Palmpedia. Dypsis lanceolata. [Accessed 20 Dec 2012]</td>
<td>[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] <em>FRUIT</em> ellipsoid, 13-17 x 6-10 mm, with rounded apex; endocarp fibrous, with anastomizing fibres. SEED slightly obvoid with obtuse apex. (10-) 13-16 x 5-7 mm, with homogeneous endosperm.</td>
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<td>705</td>
<td>2012. Palmpedia. Dypsis lanceolata. [Accessed 20 Dec 2012]</td>
<td>[Propagules water dispersed? No] <em>FRUIT</em> ellipsoid, 13-17 x 6-10 mm, with rounded apex; endocarp fibrous, with anastomizing fibres. SEED slightly obvoid with obtuse apex. (10-) 13-16 x 5-7 mm, with homogeneous endosperm.*</td>
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<td>706</td>
<td>2012. Palmpedia. Dypsis lanceolata. [Accessed 20 Dec 2012]</td>
<td>[Propagules bird dispersed? Presumably Yes] <em>FRUIT</em> ellipsoid, 13-17 x 6-10 mm, with rounded apex; endocarp fibrous, with anastomizing fibres. SEED slightly obvoid with obtuse apex. (10-) 13-16 x 5-7 mm, with homogeneous endosperm. Affinities of this taxon are unclear.*</td>
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<td>707</td>
<td>2012. Palmpedia. Dypsis lanceolata. [Accessed 20 Dec 2012]</td>
<td>[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No evidence] <em>FRUIT</em> ellipsoid, 13-17 x 6-10 mm, with rounded apex; endocarp fibrous, with anastomizing fibres. SEED slightly obvoid with obtuse apex. (10-) 13-16 x 5-7 mm, with homogeneous endosperm. Affinities of this taxon are unclear.*</td>
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<td>708</td>
<td>2012. Palmpedia. Dypsis lanceolata. [Accessed 20 Dec 2012]</td>
<td>[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Presumably Yes. Fleshy-fruited and likely adapted for internal dispersal] <em>FRUIT</em> ellipsoid, 13-17 x 6-10 mm, with rounded apex; endocarp fibrous, with anastomizing fibres. SEED slightly obvoid with obtuse apex. (10-) 13-16 x 5-7 mm, with homogeneous endosperm.*</td>
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<td>801</td>
<td>2012. Palmpedia. Dypsis lanceolata. [Accessed 20 Dec 2012]</td>
<td>[Prolific seed production (&gt;1000/m2)? Unknown] <em>INFLORESCENCE</em> branched to 3 orders or more, about 60 cm long; rachis bract (one seen) 4.5 cm long, narrow triangular; rachillae 13 24 cm long, 1.5-3 mm in diam., glabrous, with distant superficial triads. STAMINATE FLOWERS with sepals 1.2-1.4 x 1.4-1.6 mm; petals connate for 0.5 mm, free for 2.6-2.9 x 1.4-1.6 mm, spreading at full anthesis; stamens 6, uniseriate, filaments 1 (in closed flowers)-3 (in fully open flowers) mm long, narrowly cylindrical, anthers 1.4 x 0.5-0.6 mm; pistillode 1.6-1.7 mm high, 0.4-0.8 mm in diam. PISTILLATE FLOWERS not seen. FRUIT ellipsoid, 13-17 x 6-10 mm, with rounded apex; endocarp fibrous, with anastomizing fibres. SEED slightly obvoid with obtuse apex. (10-) 13-16 x 5-7 mm, with homogeneous endosperm.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802</td>
<td>2004. Meerow, A.W.. Palm Seed Germination - BUL274. University of Florida IFAS Ext., Ft. Lauderdale, FL <a href="http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu">http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu</a></td>
<td>[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (&gt;1 yr)? Unknown] <em>Seeds of some palms generally remain viable for only 2-3 weeks (e.g., latan palms, Latania spp.), while others may retain viability for over a year (areca, Dypsis lutescens) if stored properly (Broschat &amp; Donselman, 1986).</em> [Unknown for D. lanceolata]</td>
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<tr>
<td>804</td>
<td>2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.</td>
<td>[Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] No information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this species</td>
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<td>805</td>
<td>2012. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Iovowo Palm - Dypsis lanceolata. [Accessed 20 Dec 2012]</td>
<td>[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Unknown] <em>Beautiful suckering palm from Madagascar…</em> [Possibly may be able to resprout from suckers]</td>
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<tr>
<td>805</td>
<td>2012. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.</td>
<td>[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown]</td>
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</table>
Summary of Risk Traits

High Risk / Undesirable Traits
- Thrives in tropical climates
- Fleshy-fruits adapted for bird and mammal dispersal
- Suckering palm, may be able to spread vegetatively
- Intentionally spread by people
- Ecology and biology not well studied. Behavior in a new environment may therefore be difficult to predict.

Low Risk / Desirable Traits
- Not reported to be naturalized or invasive in other locations
- Unarmed (no spines, thorns or burrs)
- Non-toxic
- Landscaping and ornamental value
- Seeds unlikely to be accidentally dispersed