

Family: *Myrsinaceae*

Taxon: *Myrsine africana*

Synonym: *Myrsine bifaria* Wall.
Myrsine microphylla Hayata
Myrsine potama D. Don
Myrsine vacciniifolia Hayata

Common Name: Cape Myrtle
African boxwood
Thakisa

| Questionnaire : | current 20090513 | Assessor: | Chuck Chimera | Designation: L |
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| Status: | Assessor Approved | Data Entry Person: | Chuck Chimera | WRA Score -4 |
| 101 | Is the species highly domesticated? | | y=-3, n=0 | n |
| 102 | Has the species become naturalized where grown? | | y=1, n=-1 | |
| 103 | Does the species have weedy races? | | y=1, n=-1 | |
| 201 | Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical" | | (0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2) | High |
| 202 | Quality of climate match data | | (0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2) | High |
| 203 | Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility) | | y=1, n=0 | y |
| 204 | Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates | | y=1, n=0 | y |
| 205 | Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? | | y=-2, ?=-1, n=0 | y |
| 301 | Naturalized beyond native range | | y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205 | n |
| 302 | Garden/amenity/disturbance weed | | n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2) | |
| 303 | Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed | | n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2) | |
| 304 | Environmental weed | | n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2) | n |
| 305 | Congeneric weed | | n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2) | n |
| 401 | Produces spines, thorns or burrs | | y=1, n=0 | n |
| 402 | Allelopathic | | y=1, n=0 | 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 | 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 | y |

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| 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 | n |
| 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 | n |
| 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 | n |
| 708 | Propagules survive passage through the gut | y=1, n=-1 | y |
| 801 | Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²) | y=1, n=-1 | n |
| 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: L

WRA Score -4

Supporting Data:

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| 101 | 1998. Friis, I./Vollesen, K./Danske, K.. Flora of the Sudan-Uganda Border Area East of the Nile: catalogue of vascular plants. Kgl. Danske Videnskabernes Selskab, Copenhagen, Denmark | [Is the species highly domesticated? No] No evidence |
| 101 | 2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McClelland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa | [Is the species highly domesticated? No] No evidence |
| 102 | 2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | NA |
| 103 | 2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | NA |
| 201 | 2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McClelland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa | [Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s)? 2-high] "Distribution: widespread throughout the Afromontane region, from the Western Cape through South Africa, eastern Zimbabwe, tropical Africa and across Asia to China." |
| 202 | 2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McClelland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa | [Quality of climate match data? 2-high] "Distribution: widespread throughout the Afromontane region, from the Western Cape through South Africa, eastern Zimbabwe, tropical Africa and across Asia to China." |
| 203 | 1999. Chauhan, N.S.. Medicinal and aromatic plants of Himachal Pradesh. Indus Publishing, New Delhi | [Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? Yes] "The shrub is found in the outer Himalayas from Kashmir to Nepal and Khasi hills at altitudes of 300-2700 m." [Elevation range exceeds 1000 m, demonstrating environmental versatility] |
| 204 | 2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McClelland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa | [Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "Distribution: widespread throughout the Afromontane region, from the Western Cape through South Africa, eastern Zimbabwe, tropical Africa and across Asia to China." |
| 205 | 2005. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - <i>Myrsine africana</i> . http://www.plantzfrica.com/plantklm/myrsinafr.htm | [Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] " <i>Myrsine africana</i> was introduced from the Cape into England in the late seventeenth century where it was cultivated at Hampton Court in 1691 (McClintock 1994)." |
| 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 | [Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] "...grown as an ornamental in Africa and Europe and is rarely used for bonsai in Hawaii." |
| 205 | 2011. San Marcos Growers. Products - <i>Myrsine africana</i> . http://www.smgrowers.com/products/plants/plantdisplay.asp?plant_id=1072 | [Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] "This plant was cultivated as early as 1691 in England and was introduced in cultivation in California by Dr. Francisco Franceschi." |
| 301 | 2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - <i>Myrsine africana</i> [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/myrsine_africana/ | [Naturalized beyond native range? No] No evidence, although listed as an Agricultural weed of unknown impacts in South African, which is within its native range |
| 302 | 2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - <i>Myrsine africana</i> [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/myrsine_africana/ | [Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? Possibly] Listed as a garden thug, but no evidence of impacts found |
| 303 | 2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - <i>Myrsine africana</i> [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/myrsine_africana/ | [Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? Possibly] <i>M. africana</i> listed as an agricultural weed, but no evidence of impacts were found |
| 304 | 2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - <i>Myrsine africana</i> [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/myrsine_africana/ | [Environmental weed? No] No evidence |
| 305 | 2007. Randall, R.P.. Global Compendium of Weeds - <i>Myrsine carolinensis</i> [Online Database]. http://www.hear.org/gcw/species/myrsine_carolinensis/ | [Congeneric weed? No] <i>Myrsine carolinensis</i> listed as naturalized; |

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| 401 | 2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McClelland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa | [Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Evergreen shrub or small tree, 1-2 m, rarely to 3 m;" [No evidence] |
| 402 | 2005. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - Myrsine africana. http://www.plantzafrika.com/plantklm/myrsinafr.htm | [Allelopathic? No] "M. africana, planted with Knowltonia africana and Asparagus densiflorus, makes a tough water-wise combination, while creating interesting foliage contrast for texture throughout the year in the semi-shade." [No evidence, and able to be grown with other plants] |
| 403 | 2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McClelland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa | [Parasitic? No] "Evergreen shrub or small tree, 1-2 m, rarely to 3 m;" [Myrsinaceae. Not parasitic] |
| 404 | 1992. Varisco, D.M./Ross, J.P./Milroy, A.. Biological Diversity Assessment of the Republic of Yemen. International Council for Bird Preservation, Cambridge, UK | [Unpalatable to grazing animals? No] "Grazed by goats and camels" |
| 404 | 2011. Rahim, I./Maselli, D./Rueff, H./Wiesmann, U.. Indigenous fodder trees can increase grazing accessibility for landless and mobile pastoralists in northern Pakistan. Pastoralism: Research, Policy and Practice. 1(2): 1-20. | [Unpalatable to grazing animals? No] "Among the fodder shrubs, Cotoneaster nummularia, Indigofera heterantha and Myrsine africana are considered very palatable and nutritious. However, they are available in the lowland scrubs only and away from the settlements and are thus mainly used by the landless sheep and goats herders." |
| 405 | 2011. Rahim, I./Maselli, D./Rueff, H./Wiesmann, U.. Indigenous fodder trees can increase grazing accessibility for landless and mobile pastoralists in northern Pakistan. Pastoralism: Research, Policy and Practice. 1(2): 1-20. | [Toxic to animals? No] "Among the fodder shrubs, Cotoneaster nummularia, Indigofera heterantha and Myrsine africana are considered very palatable and nutritious." [No evidence] |
| 406 | 2005. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - Myrsine africana. http://www.plantzafrika.com/plantklm/myrsinafr.htm | [Host for recognized pests and pathogens? No] No evidence |
| 406 | 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 | [Host for recognized pests and pathogens? No] No evidence |
| 406 | 2011. PlantCare.com. Plant Encyclopedia - African Boxwood - Latin Name: Myrsine africana. http://www.plantcare.com/encyclopedia/african-boxwood-675.aspx | [Host for recognized pests and pathogens? No] "Plant Pests: Prone to none" |
| 407 | 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 | [Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] "Fruits contain embelin, also called embelic acid, a mild cathartic." |
| 407 | 2005. Nesbitt, M.. The Cultural history of plants. Routledge, New York, NY | [Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] "Aerial parts of this evergreen shrub are collected and used as additives in meat and milk-based soups by the Batemia and Masai of east Africa. Saponin-like compounds contained in Cape myrtle, which forms a significant part of the Masai diet, are believed to inhibit absorption of dietary cholesterol, thus helping the indigenous people, who consume large amounts of meat, to remain healthy. The flowers of this species are also eaten, whereas the fruit is said to be used as a treatment for intestinal worms." |
| 407 | 2011. Plants For A Future Database. Myrsine africana. http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Myrsine+africana | [Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] "Known Hazards None known ... The fruit is used as an anthelmintic, especially in the treatment of tape worm[146, 158, 240]. It is also laxative and is used in the treatment of dropsy and colic[240]. The fruit contains 3% embelic acid and 1% quercitol, the seed contains 4.8% embelic acid and 1% quercitol[240]. These are the active ingredients that work as an anthelmintic[240]. A gum obtained from the plant is used as a warming remedy in the treatment of dysmenorrhoea[240]. A decoction of the leaf is used as a blood purifier[240]." |
| 408 | 2009. Kelbessa, E./Girma, A. (eds.). Tackling the Frequent Forest Fire Incidence in Ethiopia. Forum for Environment, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia | [Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] No evidence |
| 409 | 1998. Friis, I./Vollesen, K./Danske, K.. Flora of the Sudan-Uganda Border Area East of the Nile: catalogue of vascular plants. Kgl. Danske Videnskabernes Selskab, Copenhagen, Denmark | [Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Presumably Yes] "Didinga Mountains: Mt. Lotuke, 1900 m., grassland in shade of rocks" |

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| 409 | 2004. Wang, Y-S./Xiao, Z-S./Zhang Z-B.. Seed Deposition Patterns of Oil Tea <i>Camellia oleifera</i> Influenced by Seed-caching Rodents. <i>Acta Botanica Sinica</i> . 46(7): 773-779. | [Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Presumably Yes] "This study was performed in an experimental forest (altitude, 700-1 000m) of Dujiangyan City(31°4' N, 103°43' E), Sichuan Province, China...In secondary stand (slope, 30-60°; aspect, southeast), <i>Q. variabilis</i> , <i>Q. serrata</i> , and <i>C. fargesii</i> are dominant canopy trees. The understory layer is mainly composed of <i>S. stellaris</i> , <i>S. laurina</i> , <i>Ilex purpurea</i> , and <i>Myrsine africana</i> . The ground flora is dominated by <i>D. pedata</i> ." [Understory tree, presumably shade tolerant] |
| 409 | 2008. Mergili, M./Privett, S.. Vegetation and vegetation-environment relationships at Grootbos Nature Reserve, Western Cape, South Africa. <i>Bothalia</i> . 38(1): 89-102. | [Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Yes] "The only shrub species in the full shade of the forest is <i>Myrsine africana</i> , which may grow higher than 1 m." |
| 410 | 2003. Gildemeister, H.. <i>Mediterranean Gardening: A Waterwise Approach</i> . University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA | [Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Yes] "Tolerant of drought and frost, undemanding on soil and location, it likes well-mulched, humusy soil in sun or half shade." |
| 411 | 2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McClelland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa | [Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] "Evergreen shrub or small tree, 1-2 m, rarely to 3 m;" |
| 412 | 1996. Jie, C./Pipoly III, J.J.. <i>Flora of China</i> . Vol. 15. - Myrsinaceae. Science Press Beijing & Missouri Botanical Garden Press St. Louis., | [Forms dense thickets? No] "Sparse mixed forests, open mountain slopes, sunny dry places, scrub, fields, roadsides; 1000-3600 m. Gansu, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Xizang, Yunnan [India; Azores, Africa, SW Asia]." [No evidence] |
| 412 | 2004. Taylor, W.A.. Factors influencing productivity in sympatric populations of Mountain Reedbuck and Grey Rhebok in the Sterkfontein Dam Nature Reserve, South Africa. PhD Dissertation. University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa | [Forms dense thickets? No] "Structurally, Wet Cold Highveld Grassland is grassland, but a woody layer between 3 and 5 m may form dense thickets in places. This woody layer comprises <i>Leucosidea sericea</i> , <i>Euclea undulata</i> , <i>Diospyros whyteana</i> , <i>Myrsine africana</i> and <i>Rhus dentata</i> ." [Part of thicket vegetation, but no evidence that <i>M. africana</i> forms monotypic stands] |
| 501 | 2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McClelland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa | [Aquatic? No] "Evergreen shrub or small tree, 1-2 m, rarely to 3 m;" [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 | [Grass? No] Myrsinaceae |
| 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 | [Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Myrsinaceae |
| 504 | 2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McClelland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa | [Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "Evergreen shrub or small tree, 1-2 m, rarely to 3 m;" |
| 601 | 1996. Jie, C./Pipoly III, J.J.. <i>Flora of China</i> . Vol. 15. - Myrsinaceae. Science Press Beijing & Missouri Botanical Garden Press St. Louis., | [Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] No evidence |
| 601 | 1998. Friis, I.,/Vollesen, K./Danske, K.. <i>Flora of the Sudan-Uganda Border Area East of the Nile: catalogue of vascular plants</i> . Kgl. Danske Videnskabernes Selskab, Copenhagen, Denmark | [Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] No evidence |
| 602 | 1999. Chauhan, N.S.. <i>Medicinal and aromatic plants of Himachal Pradesh</i> . Indus Publishing, New Delhi | [Produces viable seed? Yes] "The plant is readily propagated by seeds or cuttings." |
| 603 | 2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Hybridizes naturally? Unknown] |

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| 604 | 2005. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - <i>Myrsine africana</i> . http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantklm/myrsinafr.htm | [Self-compatible or apomictic? No] "The cream-coloured flowers formed in groups at the base of the leaves in spring (September to November) are very small, but interesting, as the male and female flowers are borne on separate plants. The male flowers with their much-exserted red anthers, are more conspicuous than the female flowers. It is, however, the female plants that are covered with the attractive purple-coloured fruits after flowering (November to March). " |
| 604 | 2010. Stace, C.. New Flora of the British Isles. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK | [Self-compatible or apomictic? No] "...clusters of 3-6 subsessile very small dioecious flowers with 4-5 petals fused into a very short tube..." |
| 604 | 2011. Plants For A Future Database. <i>Myrsine africana</i> . http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Myrsine+africana | [Self-compatible or apomictic? No] "The flowers are dioecious (individual flowers are either male or female, but only one sex is to be found on any one plant so both male and female plants must be grown if seed is required). The plant is not self-fertile. " |
| 605 | 1994. Zomlefer, W.B.. Guide to Flowering Plant Families. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill & London | [Requires specialist pollinators? No] "Little has been reported on the pollination biology of the flowers of the family, which are entomophilous." [No evidence for specialized pollination] |
| 606 | 2005. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - <i>Myrsine africana</i> . http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantklm/myrsinafr.htm | [Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? No] "Propagation is best from seed, as cuttings are slow and difficult to root. Plant the seedlings into pots to grow on until well established, before planting out into the garden." [No evidence] |
| 607 | 2002. Nichols, G.. Down to Earth: Gardening with Indigenous Shrubs. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa | [Minimum generative time (years)? 4+] "Flowering begins at about four years within the natural range. Rate of growth is moderate - about 40 cm per year." |
| 607 | 2005. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - <i>Myrsine africana</i> . http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantklm/myrsinafr.htm | [Minimum generative time (years)? 4+] "The slow-growing, evergreen shrub with a rather stiff and upright shape when old, can reach 1 to 2 m high over time." |
| 701 | 1996. Jie, C./Pipoly III, J.J.. Flora of China. Vol. 15. - Myrsinaceae. Science Press Beijing & Missouri Botanical Garden Press St. Louis., | [Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally? No] "Fruit a globose or subovoid drupe, with somewhat fleshy exocarp and crusty or leathery endocarp, 1-seeded. Seeds occupying cavity; endosperm horny, ruminate; embryo cylindrical, transverse [Genus description] Fruit red or purple-black, globose, ca. 5 mm in diam., smooth [Species Description] [No evidence, and relatively large, 1-seeded fruits unlikely to be dispersed unintentionally] |
| 702 | 2002. Nichols, G.. Down to Earth: Gardening with Indigenous Shrubs. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa | [Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "Myrsine is one of the prettiest of all shrubs and could be used as a specimen in a tiny garden or as a fringe on the sunny side of a forest clump." [Ornamental] |
| 702 | 2005. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - <i>Myrsine africana</i> . http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantklm/myrsinafr.htm | [Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "Very adaptable, <i>Myrsine africana</i> is suitable for the formal garden, clipped into low hedges and features, tough enough for the water-wise garden, attracts birds, and is one of the best small shrubs for the shade garden." |
| 703 | 2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McClelland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa | [Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] "Fruit: a round, fleshy berry, to 5 mm wide, reddish to purple..." [No evidence that plant is being grown with produce, and highly unlikely that seeds would accidentally become a contaminant] |
| 704 | 2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McClelland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa | [Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? No] "Fruit: a round, fleshy berry, to 5 mm wide, reddish to purple..." [Fleshy-fruited] |
| 705 | 2005. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - <i>Myrsine africana</i> . http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantklm/myrsinafr.htm | [Propagules water dispersed? No] "Birds love the fleshy fruits of <i>Myrsine africana</i> , helping to disperse the seed." [No evidence of or apparent adaptations for water dispersal] |
| 706 | 2001. Senbeta, F./Teketay, D.. Regeneration of indigenous woody species under the canopies of tree plantations in Central Ethiopia. Tropical Ecology. 42(2): 175-185. | [Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "Table 2. The most common naturally regenerated woody plants beneath different forest types at Menagesha Forest" [Myrsine africana ... DA = dispersal agent; B = birds; M = mammals] |
| 706 | 2002. Nichols, G.. Down to Earth: Gardening with Indigenous Shrubs. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa | [Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "The fruits are berries, initially pink but deep purple when mature, and are eaten by birds." |
| 706 | 2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McClelland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa | [Propagules bird dispersed? Yes] "Fruit: a round, fleshy berry, to 5 mm wide, reddish to purple..." [Fleshy-fruited] |

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| 707 | 1996. Jie, C./Pipoly III, J.J.. Flora of China. Vol. 15. - Myrsinaceae. Science Press Beijing & Missouri Botanical Garden Press St. Louis., | [Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] "Fruit red or purple-black, globose, ca. 5 mm in diam., smooth." [No evidence, and no means of external attachment] |
| 708 | 2002. Schmidt, E./Lötter, M./McClelland, W.. Trees and shrubs of Mpumalanga and Kruger National Park. Jacana Media, Johannesburg, South Africa | [Propagules survive passage through the gut? Yes] "Fruit: a round, fleshy berry, to 5 mm wide, reddish to purple..." [Fleshy-fruited. Presumably adapted to survive passage through gut] |
| 801 | 1999. Chauhan, N.S.. Medicinal and aromatic plants of Himachal Pradesh. Indus Publishing, New Delhi | [Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)? No] "Fruit is small, ovoid, deep purple on ripening and contains a single seed." [Single-seeded fruits. Not likely to achieve high seed densities] |
| 802 | 1997. Teketay, D./Granstrom, A.. Germination Ecology of Forest Species from the Highlands of Ethiopia. Journal of Tropical Ecology. 13(6): 805-831. | [Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? No] "After experimental burial in the soil almost all seeds of Bersama, Ekebergia and Myrsine germinated within a year (Demel & Granstrom 1997; D. Teketay, unpubl. data). The species evidently lack a persistent soil seed bank (Demel & Granstrom 1995) ... Most of the drupes of Myrsine buried in the top-soil of a dry Afromontane forest germinated within 11 mo, but the timing of germination relative to the rainy period is unknown (D. Teketay, unpubl. data)." |
| 803 | 2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Well controlled by herbicides? No] No information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this species |
| 804 | 2005. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - Myrsine africana. http://www.plantzafrika.com/plantklm/myrsinafr.htm | [Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] "A regular, light pruning of the tips will encourage a bushy growth." [Tolerates regular pruning] |
| 804 | 2011. Plant Database Ltd. Myrsine africana. http://www.plantdatabase.com.au/myrsine_africana | [Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] "Tolerances: Heavy pruning (high)." |
| 805 | 2011. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown] |