

<b>Taxon:</b> Aloe delphinensis	<b>Family:</b> Xanthorrhoeaceae
<b>Common Name(s):</b> aloe	<b>Synonym(s):</b>

<b>Assessor:</b> Chuck Chimera	<b>Status:</b> Assessor Approved	<b>End Date:</b> 7 Jul 2015
<b>WRA Score:</b> 2.0	<b>Designation:</b> L	<b>Rating:</b> Low Risk

**Keywords:** Caulесcent, Succulent, Marginal Teeth, Self-Compatible, Fleshy-Fruited

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
101	Is the species highly domesticated?	y=-3, n=0	n
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?		
103	Does the species have weedy races?		
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	?
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)	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)	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		
403	Parasitic	y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	y=1, n=-1	n
405	Toxic to animals		
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens		
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans		
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		
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)		

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	n
412	Forms dense thickets		
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		
602	Produces viable seed	y=1, n=-1	y
603	Hybridizes naturally		
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y=1, n=-1	y
605	Requires specialist pollinators		
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation		
607	Minimum generative time (years)		
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		
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y=1, n=-1	n
705	Propagules water dispersed	y=1, n=-1	n
706	Propagules bird dispersed		
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y=1, n=-1	n
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut		
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m <sup>2</sup> )		
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)		
803	Well controlled by herbicides		
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire		
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)		

**Supporting Data:**

Qsn #	Question	Answer
101	Is the species highly domesticated?	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Eggle, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	No evidence

102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	NA

103	Does the species have weedy races?	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	NA

201	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"	High
	Source(s)	Notes
	Eggle, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	"D [distribution]: Madagascar. granite rock . 100m."

202	Quality of climate match data	High
	Source(s)	Notes
	Eggle, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	

Qsn #	Question	Answer
203	<b>Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)</b>	<b>y</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Eggl, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	"D [distribution]: Madagascar. granite rock . 100m."
	Dave's Garden. 2015. Aloe - Aloe delphinensis. <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/138759/">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/138759/</a> . [Accessed 6 Jul 2015]	"Hardiness: USDA Zone 9b: to -3.8 °C (25 °F) 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)"
	Arid Lands Greenhouses. 2015. Aloe delphinensis. <a href="http://aridlandswolesale.com/oscommerce/product_info.php?products_id=6654">http://aridlandswolesale.com/oscommerce/product_info.php?products_id=6654</a> . [Accessed 6 Jul 2015]	"We find this species somewhat difficult to grow in Tucson's heat and low humidity and it definitely is not frost hardy."

204	<b>Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates</b>	<b>y</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Eggl, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	"D [distribution]: Madagascar. granite rock . 100m."

205	<b>Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?</b>	<b>?</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Dave's Garden. 2015. Aloe - Aloe delphinensis. <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/138759/">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/138759/</a> . [Accessed 6 Jul 2015]	"Regional - This plant has been said to grow in the following regions: Reseda, California Vista, California"
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	Limited information on cultivation outside native range

301	<b>Naturalized beyond native range</b>	<b>n</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Randall, R.P. 2012. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	No evidence

302	<b>Garden/amenity/disturbance weed</b>	<b>n</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Randall, R.P. 2012. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	No evidence

303	<b>Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed</b>	<b>n</b>
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Randall, R.P. 2012. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	No evidence

304	Environmental weed	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Randall, R.P. 2012. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	No evidence

305	Congeneric weed	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Queensland Government. 2011. Weeds of Australia. Broad-leaf aloe. <i>Aloe maculata</i> . <a href="http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/080c0106-040c-4508-8300-0b0a06060e01/media/Html/Aloe_maculata.htm">http://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/080c0106-040c-4508-8300-0b0a06060e01/media/Html/Aloe_maculata.htm</a> . [Accessed 6 Jul 2015]	"Broad-leaf aloe ( <i>Aloe maculata</i> ) is a moderately common environmental weed in south-eastern Australia. It is also seen as a minor weed or "sleepers weed" in other parts of the country. This succulent plant is widely cultivated as a garden ornamental and often becomes established in bushland after being dumped in garden waste." ... "Broad-leaf aloe ( <i>Aloe maculata</i> ) is currently of most concern in Victoria, where it is thought to pose a serious threat to one or more vegetation formations. This invasive succulent is listed as an environmental weed by several local and regional authorities in this state (e.g. in the City of Hume, the Mornington Peninsula Shire, the North Grampians Shire, Swan Hill Rural City, Banyule City and the Goulburn Broken Catchment). It is also regarded as an important environmental weed in French Island National Park and has been recorded in Yarra Bend Park in suburban Melbourne. In South Australia, broad-leaf aloe ( <i>Aloe maculata</i> ) is a problem in coastal dunes in the Adelaide Metropolitan area. It has also been recorded in conservation areas near Adelaide (i.e. Onkaparinga River Recreation Park and Para Wirra Recreation Park). In New South Wales, it has been occasionally recorded in the Tamworth and Sydney districts. However, it may also be naturalised on the south coast and in the Great Lakes Shire on the central coast (i.e. it is listed as a weed in Burgess Road Reserve)."
	Smith, G. F., & Figueiredo, E. (2009). <i>Aloe arborescens</i> Mill (Asphodelaceae) is spreading in Portugal. <i>Bradleya</i> , 27: 165-167	"Two species of <i>Aloe</i> L., <i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm.f. and <i>A. arborescens</i> Mill. have been recorded as naturalised in Portugal: <i>A. vera</i> as an occasional escape along the Algarve in the south, and <i>A. arborescens</i> from central coastal regions around Lisbon. Here we record the spread of <i>A. arborescens</i> further north along the Portuguese coast, especially around the coastal town of Nazaré. This species has become firmly established as part of the introduced flora of the country. Its potentially serious impact as an invasive species is emphasised."
	Randall, R.P. 2012. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	A number of <i>Aloe</i> species are naturalized and/or listed as weeds

401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	y
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Qsn #	Question	Answer
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Eggle, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	[With marginal teeth] "L [leaves] scattered along stem. linear-acute. 15- 25 x 1.5 cm. green to red-green: marginal teeth small. reddish, crowded: sheath ± 1 cm. red-brown with darker veins"

402	Allelopathic	
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Arowosegbe, S., Wintola, O. A., & Afolayan, A. J. (2012). Phytochemical constituents and allelopathic effect of Aloe ferox Mill. root extract on tomato. Journal of Medicinal Plants Research, 6(11), 2094-2099	[Unknown. Allelopathy documented in genus] "Phytochemical constituents of the root extract of Aloe ferox were estimated using standard quantitative analysis. The extract contained phenols, flavonoids, flavonols, tannins alkaloids and saponins in different proportions; with more of phenols and saponins. Allelopathic effect of the aqueous root extract of the plant on tomato was also investigated. The extract reduced the germination of the tomato seeds. However, root and shoot elongations of the tomato seedlings were significantly inhibited by the extract, with the percentage inhibition increasing as the concentration of the extract increased. The observed allelopathic activity of the root extract of A. ferox on the seed germination and seedling growth of tomato was attributed to the presence of the allelopathic phytochemicals in A. ferox roots."

403	Parasitic	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Eggle, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	"Caulicent. branching at base forming lax groups" [No evidence]

404	Unpalatable to grazing animals	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Parker, D. M., & Bernard, R. T. F. (2009). Levels of aloe mortality with and without elephants in the Thicket Biome of South Africa. African Journal of Ecology, 47(2): 246-251	[Aloe species are palatable to goats & other domestic herbivores] "It is important to note that other wild and domestic herbivores may inflict different forms of damage to aloes (e.g. greater kudu, Tragelaphus strepsiceros, Pallas, and goats, Capra hircus, L.) by browsing on the leaves but head (crown) removal, particularly of tall aloes, is exclusively because of elephants (Breebaart, Bhikraj & O'Connor, 2002; Shackleton & Gambiza, 2007)."
	Breebaart, L., Bhikraj, R., & O'Connor, T. G. (2002). Impact of goat browsing on Aloe ferox in a South African savanna. African Journal of Range and Forage Science, 19(1), 77-78	[Goats browse on other Aloe species] "The extent and impact of the utilisation of Aloe ferox by Boer goats during winter in a South African savanna was determined using a plant-based approach. All Aloe plants rooted within the transects were eaten by goats, with small plants utilised more frequently than tall plants. The density of dying and dead Aloe plants was significantly greater than live plants. Mortality of Aloe ferox was a result of extensive browsing by Boer goats. The future survival of Aloe ferox in this savanna system is highly unlikely."

405	Toxic to animals	

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Wagstaff, D.J. 2008. International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	Unknown. No evidence, but other Aloe species may have toxic properties or contribute to contact dermatitis

406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Rau, E. 2015. President, Sustainable Bioresources, LLC. Personal Communication. 13 June	"Susceptible to attack by slugs and snails."

407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Wagstaff, D.J. 2008. International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	Unknown. No evidence, but other Aloe species may have toxic properties or contribute to contact dermatitis

408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Rakotoarisoa, S. E., Klopper, R. R., & Smith, G. F. (2014). A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of the genus Aloe L. in Madagascar. <i>Bradleya</i> , 32: 81-91	[At risk from, but does not contribute to fires] "Except for a few species (less than 10), the Malagasy aloes have very restricted distribution ranges. Furthermore, most species are represented by a small population. These factors make the genus more vulnerable to human pressures such as bush fires and illegal collecting of wild plants for commercial purposes."
	Dave's Garden. 2015. Aloe - Aloe delphinensis. <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/138759/">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/138759/</a> . [Accessed 6 Jul 2015]	[Succulent. Unlikely to burn] "Foliage: Evergreen Succulent"

409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Desert Tropicals. 2015. Aloe delphinensis. <a href="http://www.desert-tropicals.com/Plants/Asphodelaceae/Aloe_delphinensis.html">http://www.desert-tropicals.com/Plants/Asphodelaceae/Aloe_delphinensis.html</a> . [Accessed 6 Jul 2015]	"Sun Exposure: Full sun in general, light shade in Phoenix"
	Dave's Garden. 2015. Aloe - Aloe delphinensis. <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/138759/">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/138759/</a> . [Accessed 6 Jul 2015]	"Sun Exposure: Full Sun Sun to Partial Shade"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
410	<b>Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)</b>	
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Forster, P. I. (2000). <i>Aloe delphinensis</i> in <i>Aloe</i> sect. <i>Lomatophyllum</i> . <i>Bothalia</i> , 30(1): 53-55	"on granitic rocks"
	Rau, E. 2015. President, Sustainable Bioresources, LLC. Personal Communication. 13 June	"Seems to require calcium amendmets (dolomite) to grow in volcanic soils."

411	<b>Climbing or smothering growth habit</b>	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Eggl, U. (ed.). 2001. <i>Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons</i> . Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	"Caulescent. branching at base forming lax groups"

412	<b>Forms dense thickets</b>	
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Forster, P. I. (2000). <i>Aloe delphinensis</i> in <i>Aloe</i> sect. <i>Lomatophyllum</i> . <i>Bothalia</i> , 30(1): 53-55	"Stems erect, single or branched from the base, but not forming dense mats"

501	<b>Aquatic</b>	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Eggl, U. (ed.). 2001. <i>Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons</i> . Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	[Terrestrial] "granite rock . 100m."

502	<b>Grass</b>	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Forster, P. I. (2000). <i>Aloe delphinensis</i> in <i>Aloe</i> sect. <i>Lomatophyllum</i> . <i>Bothalia</i> , 30(1): 53-55	" <i>Aloe delphinensis</i> can be included in <i>Aloe</i> sect. <i>Lomatophyllum</i> thus bringing the number of included species in that section to nineteen."

503	<b>Nitrogen fixing woody plant</b>	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. 2015. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN) [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland. URL: <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/">http://www.ars-grin.gov/</a> . [Accessed 6 Jul 2015]	"Family: Xanthorrhoeaceae subfamily Asphodeloideae. Also sometimes placed in: Aloaceae Asphodelaceae"

504	<b>Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)</b>	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>



Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Kubitzki, K. (ed.). 1998. The Families and genera of vascular plants. Volume III. Flowering plants, Monocotyledons: Liliae (except Orchidaceae). Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	[Generic description] "Herbaceous or woody succulent perennials, with roots cylindrical or rarely fusiform."

601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Eggle, U. (ed.). 2001. CITES Aloe and Pachypodium Checklist. The Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew Sukkulente Sammlung Zürich	Appendix I: List includes <i>Aloe delphinensis</i> [Possibly experiencing substantial reproductive failure. Appendix I includes species threatened with extinction. Trade in specimens of these species is permitted only in exceptional circumstances.]

602	Produces viable seed	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Forster, P. I. (2000). <i>Aloe delphinensis</i> in <i>Aloe</i> sect. <i>Lomatophyllum</i> . <i>Bothalia</i> , 30(1): 53-55	"Fruit oblong, triquetrous, indehiscent and fleshy, 18-20 x 9-10 mm diam. Seed ± globose, ± 2 mm diam., with a minute ring or ridge around ± 2/3 of the circumference"

603	Hybridizes naturally	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Eggle, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	Unknown. Natural hybrids reported from genus

604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y
	Source(s)	Notes
	Reynolds, T. 2004. <i>Aloes: The genus Aloe</i> . CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	"Almost all aloes are self-incompatible ..." ... "The species formerly in the genus <i>Lomatophyllum</i> are reported as exceptions in being self-compatible (Lavranos, 1998)."

605	Requires specialist pollinators	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Reynolds, T. 2004. <i>Aloes: The genus Aloe</i> . CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[Bird pollinators in the Hawaiian Islands may be limited, but bees may serve as effective pollinators] "Flowers of almost all <i>Aloe</i> species are diurnal, tubular, brightly coloured red or yellow, unscented and produce abundant nectar. These features point to ornithophily as the pollination syndrome, and sunbirds (Nectariniidae) are frequent visitors to aloe flowers in the field and in African gardens" ... "Although they are not typical melittophilous flowers, aloes are also visited by bees. In some areas, especially in South Africa, the flowering of aloes is important in apiculture"

606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Forster, P. I. (2000). <i>Aloe delphinensis</i> in <i>Aloe</i> sect. <i>Lomatophyllum</i> . <i>Bothalia</i> , 30(1): 53-55	"Plants without bulbils in the inflorescence"
	Arid Lands Greenhouses. 2015. <i>Aloe delphinensis</i> . <a href="http://aridlandswholesale.com/oscommerce/product_info.php?products_id=6654">http://aridlandswholesale.com/oscommerce/product_info.php?products_id=6654</a> . [Accessed ]	[Unknown if able to spread from offsets] "From Madagascar, this species tends to form a small shrub with numerous offsetting stems."

607	Minimum generative time (years)	
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	Unknown

701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Forster, P. I. (2000). <i>Aloe delphinensis</i> in <i>Aloe</i> sect. <i>Lomatophyllum</i> . <i>Bothalia</i> , 30(1): 53-55	[Fruits & seeds lack means of external attachment, although small seed size could possibly result in accidental dispersal] "Fruiting pedicel 14-15 x ± 0.5 mm, glabrous. Fruit oblong, triquetrous, indehiscent and fleshy, 18-20 x 9-10 mm diam. Seed ± globose, ± 2 mm diam., with a minute ring or ridge around ± 2/3 of the circumference"

702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Arid Lands Greenhouses. 2015. <i>Aloe delphinensis</i> . <a href="http://aridlandswholesale.com/oscommerce/product_info.php?products_id=6654">http://aridlandswholesale.com/oscommerce/product_info.php?products_id=6654</a> . [Accessed 6 Jul 2015]	[Plants sold online] "These plants are seedlings in 4-inch pots."

703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	Unknown

704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	Forster, P. I. (2000). <i>Aloe delphinensis</i> in <i>Aloe</i> sect. <i>Lomatophyllum</i> . <i>Bothalia</i> , 30(1): 53-55	[ <i>A. delphinensis</i> was formerly placed in the genus <i>Lomatophyllum</i> , and is distinguished by its fleshy-fruits & unwinged (i.e. non-wind-dispersed) seeds] "The genus <i>Lomatophyllum</i> Willd. has been distinguished from <i>Aloe</i> L. primarily by the former having fleshy, indehiscent fruit (berries) with unwinged seeds and (the latter having dehiscent fruit (capsules) with winged seeds."

705	Propagules water dispersed	n
	<b>Source(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Forster, P. I. (2000). <i>Aloe delphinensis</i> in <i>Aloe</i> sect. <i>Lomatophyllum</i> . <i>Bothalia</i> , 30(1): 53-55	[No evidence. Unlikely. Fleshy-fruited & occurring in arid habitats] "Fruit oblong, triquetrous, indehiscent and fleshy, 18-20 x 9-10 mm diam. Seed ± globose, ± 2 mm diam., with a minute ring or ridge around ± 2/3 of the circumference"

706	Propagules bird dispersed	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Cousins, S. R., & Witkowski, E. T. F. (2012). African aloe ecology: a review. <i>Journal of Arid Environments</i> , 85: 1-17	"The form and size of aloe seeds vary considerably among species (Kamstra, 1971), and variations include a third wing, which may increase travelling distances of individual seeds; and the absence of wings, which is likely to result in poor dispersal,"
	Forster, P. I. (2000). <i>Aloe delphinensis</i> in <i>Aloe</i> sect. <i>Lomatophyllum</i> . <i>Bothalia</i> , 30(1): 53-55	[Fleshy-fruited, indehiscent, & possibly adapted for frugivory] "Fruit oblong, triquetrous, indehiscent and fleshy, 18-20 x 9-10 mm diam. Seed ± globose, ± 2 mm diam., with a minute ring or ridge around ± 2/3 of the circumference"
	Reynolds, T. 2004. <i>Aloes: The genus Aloe</i> . CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[No ornithochory observed] "Species that were formerly included in the small genus <i>Lomatophyllum</i> have berries, indehiscent fruits with fleshy walls. The seeds of these species are without wings. The berries have been observed to fall to the ground from the parent plant and decay on the ground, thereby releasing the seeds."

707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	n
	Source(s)	Notes
	Reynolds, T. 2004. <i>Aloes: The genus Aloe</i> . CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	"Species that were formerly included in the small genus <i>Lomatophyllum</i> have berries, indehiscent fruits with fleshy walls. The seeds of these species are without wings. The berries have been observed to fall to the ground from the parent plant and decay on the ground, thereby releasing the seeds."
	Forster, P. I. (2000). <i>Aloe delphinensis</i> in <i>Aloe</i> sect. <i>Lomatophyllum</i> . <i>Bothalia</i> , 30(1): 53-55	[No means of external attachment] "Fruit oblong, triquetrous, indehiscent and fleshy, 18-20 x 9-10 mm diam. Seed ± globose, ± 2 mm diam., with a minute ring or ridge around ± 2/3 of the circumference"

708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Reynolds, T. 2004. <i>Aloes: The genus Aloe</i> . CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[Unknown. Fleshy-fruited, but no evidence of ingestion] "Species that were formerly included in the small genus <i>Lomatophyllum</i> have berries, indehiscent fruits with fleshy walls. The seeds of these species are without wings. The berries have been observed to fall to the ground from the parent plant and decay on the ground, thereby releasing the seeds."

801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	Unknown. No information on seed production of this species

Qsn #	Question	Answer
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	Cousins, S. R., & Witkowski, E. T. F. (2012). African aloe ecology: a review. <i>Journal of Arid Environments</i> , 85: 1-17	"Additional germination and long-term seed storage studies on Critically Endangered aloe taxa would also be beneficial for enhancing their conservation."
	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. 2008. Seed Information Database (SID). Version 7.1. <a href="http://data.kew.org/sid/">http://data.kew.org/sid/</a> . [Accessed 7 Jul 2015]	Unknown. Orthodox seed storage reported in <i>Aloe</i> and <i>Lomatophyllum</i> genera

803	Well controlled by herbicides	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	Unknown. No information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this species

804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	Unknown

805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	
	Source(s)	Notes
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	Unknown

**Summary of Risk Traits:**

## High Risk / Undesirable Traits

- Grows in tropical climates
- Other Aloe species have become invasive
- Leaves with marginal teeth
- Reproduces by seed
- Self-compatible
- Limited biological and ecological information reduces accuracy of risk prediction

## Low Risk Traits

- No reports of invasiveness or naturalization, but no evidence of widespread introduction outside native range
- Aloe species palatable to browsing animals such as goats
- Ornamental
- Despite fleshy fruits, there is no evidence that this species is dispersed by birds (i.e. seed dispersal may be limited)

## Second Screening Results for Herbs or Low Stature Shrubby Life Forms

(A) Reported as a weed of cultivated lands?> No.

Outcome = Accept (Low Risk)