GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE

FULL ACCOUNT FOR: ***Syzygium jambos***

Syzygium jambos 简体中文 正體中文

System: Terrestrial

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Plantae	Magnoliophyta	Magnoliopsida	Myrtales	Myrtaceae

Common name

fekika papalangi (Tongan), kavika ni India (English), kavika ni vavalangi (English), ka'ika (English, Cook Islands), pomme-rose (French), Malabar plum (English), seasea palagi (Samoan), rose-apple (English), jambrosade (French), jambos (English), haia (English, Rapa Nui), youenwai (English, Pohnpei), pomarrosa (Spanish), yambo (Spanish), jamrosa (English), jamrosier (French), jamrosat (French), ka'ika takataka (English, Cook Islands), 'ohi'a loke (English, Hawaii), jamrosa (French), Rosenapfelbaum (German), kavika ni vavalangi (English, Fiji), rose apple (English), prunier de Malabar (French), pommier rose (French), iouen wai (English, Pohnpei), apel en wai (English, Pohnpei), jambosier (French), fa palangi (Tongan), manzana rosa (Spanish), ka'ika varani (English, Cook Islands), hehea ha'amoa (Tongan), ahi'a papa'a (English, Tahiti), ka'ika papa'a (English, Cook Islands)

Synonym

Caryophyllus jambos , (L.) Stokes
Eugenia jambos , L.
Jambosa jambos , (L.) Millsp.

Similar species

Summary

Syzygium jambos, commonly known as the Malabar plum, is indigenous to the Malay Archipelago. It is a small tree (10 - 15 m), and was primarily introduced into new areas as an ornamental and as a shade tree. *S. jambos* has been introduced to Southern Africa, Australia and a number of Pacific islands including Micronesia, Hawaii, American Samoa and Pitcairn, where it has become an invasive species, threatening native flora.

view this species on IUCN Red List

Species Description

Syzygium jambos is a tree growing to a height of 30-40 ft (9-12 m). Its crown is rounded, the leaves are dark green and glossy and the fluffy, the flowers are greenish white and borne in large rounded clusters. The fruit is creamy pink to yellow and has the taste of rose water.

Uses

Syzygium jambos is a tree growing to a height of 30-40 ft (9-12m). Its crown is rounded, the leaves are dark green and glossy and the fluffy, the flowers are greenish white and borne in large rounded clusters. The fruit is creamy pink to yellow and has the taste of rose water.

Principal source:

Compiler: IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) with support from the Overseas Territories Environmental Programme (OTEP) project XOT603, a joint project with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment

Review:

Pubblication date: 2010-09-28

ALIEN RANGE

[1] AMERICAN SAMOA
[1] CHILE
[2] COMOROS
[1] COSTA RICA
[2] FIJI
[1] GUAM
[2] MAURITIUS
[1] MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF
[1] NIUE
[1] PITCAIRN
[1] REUNION
[1] SEYCHELLES
[7] UNITED STATES
[1] BERMUDA
[1] CHRISTMAS ISLAND
[4] COOK ISLANDS
[5] ECUADOR
[9] FRENCH POLYNESIA
[1] JAPAN
[1] MAYOTTE
[1] NEW CALEDONIA
[2] PALAU
[1] PUERTO RICO
[2] SAMOA
[1] TONGA
[1] WALLIS AND FUTUNA

Red List assessed species 5: CR = 1; EN = 3; VU = 1;

Acrocephalus vaughani **EN**
Mimus melanotis **EN**
Psittacula eques **EN**
Glochidion pitcairnense **VU**
Otus moheliensis **CR**

BIBLIOGRAPHY

22 references found for **Syzygium jambos**

Managment information
IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)., 2010. A Compilation of Information Sources for Conservation Managers.
Summary: This compilation of information sources can be sorted on keywords for example: Baits & Lures, Non Target Species, Eradication, Monitoring, Risk Assessment, Weeds, Herbicides etc. This compilation is at present in Excel format, this will be web-enabled as a searchable database shortly. This version of the database has been developed by the IUCN SSC ISSG as part of an Overseas Territories Environmental Programme funded project XOT603 in partnership with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment. The compilation is a work under progress, the ISSG will manage, maintain and enhance the database with current and newly published information, reports, journal articles etc.
Kingston, N. & Waldren, S. 2003. The plant communities and environmental gradients of Pitcairn Island: The significance of invasive species and the need for conservation management. Annals of Botany 92 (1): 31-40.
Meyer, J.-Y. 2004. Threat of invasive alien plants to native flora and forest vegetation of Eastern Polynesia. Pacific Science 58(3): 357-375.
Summary: Some high volcanic islands within the Eastern Polynesian islands display a great diversity of habitats and a highly endemic flora with striking cases of adaptative radiation. Most of these endemic taxa are restricted to montane rain forests and cloud forests. These upland wet forests are threatened by invasive alien plants. Therefore, one of the highest priorities for the long-term conservation of the original native flora and forest vegetation of eastern Polynesia should be given to the study (invasion dynamics and ecological impacts) and control (strategy and methods) of the current invasive alien plants and to the early detection and eradication of potential plant invaders.
National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Conservation biology on Pitcairn Island South Central Pacific
Summary: Available from: http://www.botanicgardens.ie/herb/pitcairn.htm [Accessed 26 July 2010]
Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk (PIER), 2010. *Syzygium jambos* (L.) Alston, Myrtaceae
Summary: Available from: http://www.hear.org/pier/species/syzygium_jambos.htm [Accessed 26 July 2010]
Renter�a, Jorge Luis; Rachel Atkinson, Ana Mireya Guerrero, Johanna Mader 2006. Manual de Identification y Manejo de Malezas en las Islas Gal�pagos. Segunda edici�n, Fundaci�n Charles Darwin, Santa Cruz, Gal�pagos, Ecuador.
Summary: An illustrated guide providing practical information for the effective control of the worst invasive plant species in Galapagos. Designed for farmers and other land managers, it describes manual and chemical control methods. It also includes 8 species that are potential problems for Galapagos. Language: Spanish
Una gu�a con ilustraciones que provee informaci�n para el control efectivo de las peores plantas invasoras en Gal�pagos. Esta dise�ada para los agricultores y personas involucradas en conservaci�n. De una forma clara y simple se describe los m�todos de control manuales y qu�micos; tambi�n incluye 8 especies que potencialmente podr�an ser un problema para Gal�pagos. Lenguaje: Espa�ol.

Renter�a, Jorge Luis; Rachel Atkinson & Chris Buddenhagen., 2007. Estrategias para la erradicaci�n de 21 especies de plantas. Fundaci�n Charles Darwin, Departamento de Bot�nica. Programa de Especies Invasoras en Gal�pagos potencialmente invasoras en Gal�pagos.
Summary: This document comprises costed eradication plans for 21 invasive species in Galapagos. The plans were developed as part of a GEF funded project ECU/00/G31 �Control of Invasive species in the Galapagos Archipelago�. The management plans report projects at different stages of development and for species that have invaded to different extents. Three of the projects have already been finished successfully, 5 have yet to be started, and for the rest the projects have been running for between 1 and 6 years. The cost and time needed for eradication varies considerably by species and demonstrates the importance of species eradication as soon as possible after detection
Resumen
El presente documento proporciona planes de manejo y el costo para la erradicaci�n de 21 especies que se encuentran presentes en Gal�pagos. Los planes fueron desarrollados como parte del proyecto ECU/00/G31 Control de las especies invasoras en el Archipi�lago de las Gal�pagos , suscrito por el Gobierno Ecuatoriano, representado por el Ministerio del Ambiente, con el Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial (GEF). El Proyecto es implementado por el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (UNDP), tiene como instituciones ejecutoras al Servicio Parque Nacional Gal�pagos (SPNG), Instituto Nacional Gal�pagos (INGALA), Servicio Ecuatoriano de Sanidad Agropecuaria-Gal�pagos (SESA-Gal�pagos), y Fundaci�n Charles Darwin (FCD). Los planes de manejo representan proyectos en diferentes estados de desarrollo y dimensi�n. Tres de estos proyectos ya han sido desarrollados completamente, trece est�n en proceso y cinco a�n no se han iniciado. El costo y tiempo para la erradicaci�n varia considerablemente seg�n la especie y se muestra la importancia econ�mica que implica desarrollar proyectos de erradicaci�n tan pronto las especies son detectadas.
Tassin J, Riviere J. N, Cazanovem & Bruzzese E., 2006. Ranking of invasive woody plant species for management on Re�union Island. Weed Research 46, 388�403.
Varnham, K. 2006. Non-native species in UK Overseas Territories: a review. JNCC Report 372. Peterborough: United Kingdom.
Summary: This database compiles information on alien species from British Overseas Territories.
Available from: http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-3660 [Accessed 10 November 2009]

General information

Avalos, Gerardo; Kelly Hoell; Jocelyn Gardner; Scott Anderson & Conor Lee, 2006. Impact of the invasive plant *Syzygium jambos* (Myrtaceae) on patterns of understory seedling abundance in a Tropical Premontane Forest, Costa Rica. Rev. Biol. Trop. (Int. J. Trop. Biol. ISSN-0034-7744) Vol. 54 (2): 415-421, June 2006
Summary: Available from: http://www.ots.ac.cr/tropiweb/attachments/volumes/vol54-2/19-AVALOS-Impact.pdf [Accessed 26 July 2010]
Baret, Stephane; Rouget, Mathieu; Richardson, David M.; Lavergne, Christophe; Egoh, Benis; Dupont, Joel; Strasberg, Dominique, 2006. Current distribution and potential extent of the most invasive alien plant species on La R�union (Indian Ocean, Mascarene islands). Austral Ecology (2006) 31, 747-758.
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Summary: An online database that provides taxonomic information, common names, synonyms and geographical jurisdiction of a species. In addition links are provided to retrieve biological records and collection information from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) Data Portal and bioscience articles from BioOne journals.
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