

Terminalia catappa

TROPICAL ALMOND

Combretaceae

Common Synonyms: *none*

FLEPPC Category: 2

FDACS Listed Noxious Weed: No

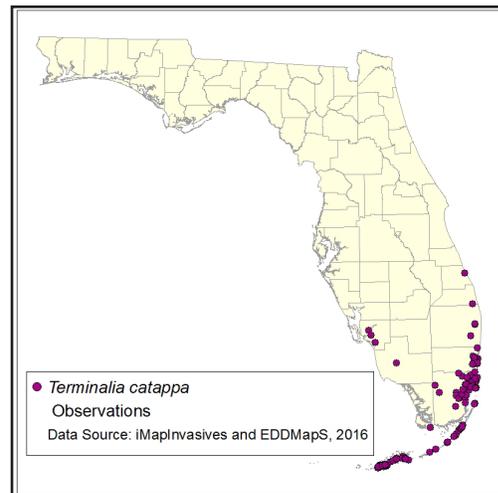
IFAS Assessment

North	OK
Central	OK
South	CAUTION

USDA Hardiness Zone: 10b-11

Growth Habit: Tree

Origin: Southeast Asia to Australia, Madagascar



Florida Division of Plant Industry Archive, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Bugwood.org

Description: Deciduous tree to 35~m tall (usually to 15~m in Florida), bases often buttressed. Branches conspicuously whorled and horizontally tiered, spreading to 10~m. Leaves simple, alternate, broadly ovate, clustered at branch tips, to 30~cm long and 12~cm wide, glossy, stiff, glabrous or with a few hairs below, turning vivid red prior to leaf fall (usually at least one red leaf present). Lateral veins prominent, in 6-9 pairs. Margins entire, bases slightly heart shaped to wedge shaped with 2 glands at base, tip rounded or with a small pinched tip, petiole to 1.5~cm. Inflorescence a slender, open, many-flowered spike, to 15~cm long, shorter than the leaves. Bisexual flowers on lower part of spike, male flowers above. Flowers tiny, greenish-white, petals lacking, 10-12 stamens, calyx lobes triangular, hairy below. Fruit a firm, fleshy, almond-like drupe, ellipsoid, with distinct rigid wings, reddish yellow to dark purple when mature, to 8~cm long and 5~cm wide, 1-2 seeded. Seeds edible, to 4~cm long, cylindrical, encased in a fibrous husk.

Habitat: disturbed areas; plants are tolerant of saltwater and flooding

Florida Introduction Date: pre 1933

Control Methods: Manual: hand pull seedlings..

Basal bark: 10% Garlon 4. Cut stump: 50% Garlon 3A..

Useful Resources:

Langeland, K.A., J.A. Ferrell, B. Sellers, G.E. MacDonald, and R.K. Stocker. 2011. Integrated management of non-native plants in natural areas of Florida. EDIS publication SP 242. University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

Comments: Flowers and fruits all year. Seeds dispersed by water and animals.