

Cupaniopsis anacardioides

CARROTWOOD

Sapindaceae

Common Synonyms: *Cupania anacardioides*

FLEPPC Category: 1

FDACS Listed Noxious Weed: Yes

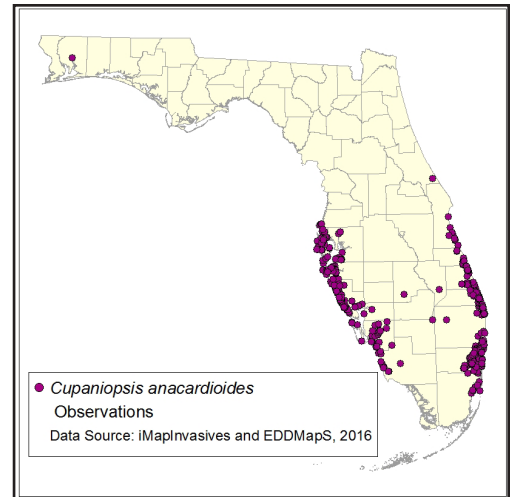
IFAS Assessment

North	PROHIBITED
Central	PROHIBITED
South	PROHIBITED

USDA Hardiness Zone: 11-Oct

Growth Habit: Tree

Origin: Australia and New Guinea



53440

FNAI

Description: Evergreen tree to 10 m tall, usually single trunked. Leaves alternate, compound (4-12 oblong, stalked leaflets), leathery and shiny yellowish-green with entire margins and rounded tips. Numerous white to green tiny flowers in branched clusters in leaf axils. Fruit orange woody capsule with 3 distinct segments and 3 shiny oval seeds inside.

Habitat: Dunes, tropical hammocks, pinelands, mangrove swamp, scrub, coastal strand, cypress swamps

Florida Introduction Date: 1955

Control Methods: .

Chemical: Basal bark (10-20% triclopyr ester or undiluted Pathfinder II), cut stump (10-50% triclopyr amine or undiluted glyphosate), frill and girdle (10-20% triclopyr ester). [IFAS].

Useful Resources:

Langeland, K.A. 2012. Natural Area Weeds: Carrotwood (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*). EDIS publication SS- AGR-165. University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

Langeland, K.A., H.M. Cherry, C.M. McCormick, K.C. Burks. 2008. Identification and Biology of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas-Second Edition. IFAS Publication SP 257. University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

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: Vouchered north to Volusia Co, established in south. Seeds readily dispersed by birds. Salt tolerant.