

Jacquinia racemosa

CUDJOEWOOD

Theophrastaceae

Common Synonyms: *Bonellia macrocarpa*, *Jacquinia macrocarpa*

FLEPPC Category: -

FDACS Listed Noxious Weed: No

IFAS Assessment

North OK
Central OK
South OK

USDA Hardiness Zone: 10b-11

Growth Habit: Tree or shrub

Origin: West Indies, Mexico



Flowers of *Jacquinia macrocarpa*, by Jayesh Patil <https://www.flickr.com/photos/54439360@N04/5542606377/>
Used under Creative Commons 2.0 license

Description: Shrubs or trees to 4 m tall; twigs puberulous-lepidote when young, glabrescent. Stems gray, smooth. Leaves usually alternate, petiole to 6 mm, sparsely puberulent adaxially; blade usually elliptic, sometimes lanceolate or oblanceolate, 3-6 ? 1-2 cm. Racemes to 3 cm long. Pedicels ca. 1 mm; bracts lanceolate, 3-7 mm. Flowers with sepals 3-4 mm, margins entire or slightly erose; corolla lobes ovate to suborbiculate, 6-9 mm; stamens shorter than staminodes; staminodes suborbiculate, apex slightly 3-lobed. Berries 3-4 cm in diameter; pericarp wrinkled. Seeds ca. 1 cm. Flowering year-round.

Note: The state threatened species *Jacquinia keyensis* also occurs in the keys.

Habitat: disturbed areas

Florida Introduction Date: Earliest Florida specimen vouchered in 1995.

Control Methods: Mechanical: Pulling seedlings by hand.

Chemical: Cut-stump method of herbicide application using 50% triclopyr diluted in water.

Useful Resources:

PlantPono. 2014. *Jacquinia*, knock-me-back (*Bonellia macrocarpa*). <http://www.plantpono.org/hpwra-plant.php?id=1507>. Accessed on June 27, 2014.

Wunderlin, R. P., and B. F. Hansen. 2008. Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants (<http://florida.plantatlas.usf.edu/>). [S. M. Landry and K. N. Campbell (application development), Florida Center for Community Design and Research.] Institute for Systematic Botany, University of South Florida, Tampa.

Comments: Grows in tropical climates in a range of environmental conditions, seeds dispersed by birds and other frugivorous animals. Subspecies *macrocarpa* is cultivated in Cuba and Florida, where it has escaped. A component of thorn scrub in its native habit, it has escaped into spoil deposits and fringes of mangrove forests in Miami-Dade County.