**Jacquinia racemosa**  
**CUDJOEWOOD**  
**Theophrastaceae**

Common Synonyms: *Bonellia macrocarpa, Jacquinia macrocarpa*

**Floridian 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:**

**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.

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**FLEPPC Category:**

**FDACS Listed Noxious Weed:** No

**IFAS Assessment**

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**USDA Hardiness Zone:** 10b-11

**Growth Habit:** Tree or shrub

**Origin:** West Indies, Mexico

**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 sepal 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