

Terminalia muelleri

AUSTRALIAN ALMOND

Combretaceae

Common Synonyms: *none*

FLEPPC Category: 2

FDACS Listed Noxious Weed: No

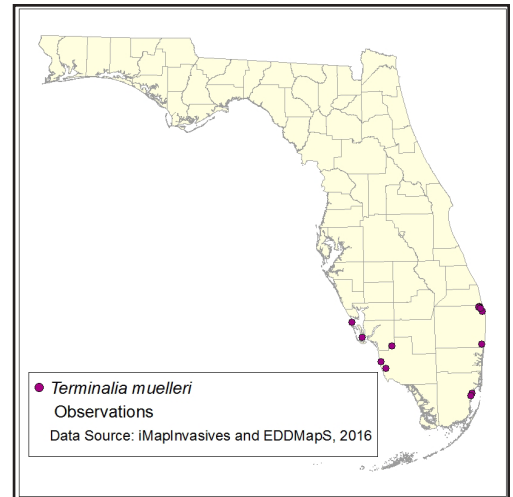
IFAS Assessment

North	CAUTION
Central	CAUTION
South	CAUTION

USDA Hardiness Zone: 10b-11

Growth Habit: Tree

Origin: Australia



<http://florida.plantatlas.usf.edu/img/specimens/USF/176801.jpg>

Description: Deciduous tree to 15~m tall. Branches conspicuously whorled and horizontally tiered. Leaves simple, alternate, obovate, clustered on twigs, to 15~cm long and 8~cm wide, dark green, turning vivid red prior to leaf fall (usually at least one red leaf present). Lateral veins prominent, in 6-9 pairs. Margins entire, bases wedge shaped, apex broad, rounded, petiole to 1.3~cm. Inflorescence a slender, open, many-flowered spike, shorter than the leaves. Flowers small, white, petals lacking. Fruit a firm, fleshy drupe, ellipsoid, purplish-blue with a whitish bloom when mature, to 2~cm long and 1.3~cm wide, 1 seeded. Seed 1.3~cm by 1.0~cm. Resembles *Terminalia catappa* in habit, but smaller.

Habitat: rockland and coastal hammocks

Florida Introduction Date: pre 1942

Control Methods: Manual: hand pull seedlings..

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

Useful Resources:

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