

SPECIES

Cupaniopsis anacardioides (Family Sapindaceae)

COMMON NAME

Tuckeroo, Carrotwood, Beach Tamarind and Green-leaved Tamarind

ORIGIN

Native to eastern and northern Australia

DESIGN USE

It is an attractive plant as an ornamental or a street tree



HEIGHT

5 to 8 m, 8 to 15 m

SPREAD

8 to 10 m, 10 to 15 m

HABIT

Cupaniopsis anacardioides commonly known as carrotwood is an evergreen tree that is usually single-trunked and grows to 10.7m tall. It is capable of invading herbaceous and scrub communities. Within its native range *Cupaniopsis anacardioides* is found along rocky beaches and in sand dunes, and in hilly scrub and forested wetlands (Reynolds 1985).

FORM

Once introduced, carrotwood forms dense monocultures, crowding out and out-competing native plants for available light and nutrients.

FLOWERS

Carrotwood bears numerous white to greenish yellow flowers in branched clusters up to 35.6cm long during winter months in Florida.

FLOWERING PERIOD

May to July



FRUIT

The fruit is an orange to yellow capsule with three lobes. There is a glossy dark brown seed inside each lobe. The seeds are covered in a bright orange aril. Fruit ripens from October to December, attracting many birds including Australasian figbird, olive-backed oriole and pied currawong.

BARK / TRUNK / LEAVES

The bark is smooth grey or brown with raised horizontal lines. The bases of the trees are usually flanged.

Leaves are pinnate and alternate with six to ten leaflets. These are not toothed, and are egg-shaped to elliptic-oblong, and 7 to 10 centimetres (2.8 to 3.9 in) long. The tips are often notched or blunt. Leaf veins are evident on both sides. The veins are mostly raised underneath.

CLIMATIC TOLERANCES

Carrotwood is tolerant of a wide range of soil moisture conditions and thrives in disturbed and undisturbed wetlands but can readily adapt to dry areas as well.

HORTICULTURE

It grows in full sun and all soil types, and handles salt, heat, drought, and wet soil with ease. Selective pruning in the crown will allow turf to grow underneath, otherwise, it casts a dense shade. It is known to be invasive in some areas.



REFERENCES

<http://www.issg.org>
<http://www.sms.si.edu>
<http://www.nps.gov>