

# *Schinus terebinthifolius*

## BRAZILIAN PEPPER

### *Anacardiaceae*

Common Synonyms: *none*

**FLEPPC Category:** 1

**FDACS Listed Noxious Weed:** Yes

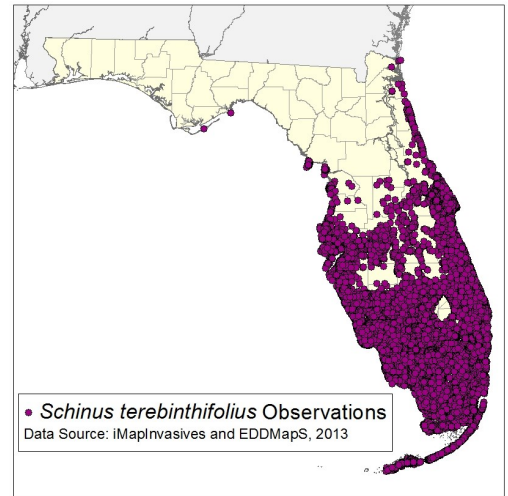
**IFAS Assessment**

North	-
Central	-
South	-

**USDA Hardiness Zone:** 9a-11

**Growth Habit:** Shrub, Tree

**Origin:** Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay



FNAI

**Description:** Shrub or small tree to 13 m tall, with a short trunk and numerous long, arching, intertwined branches. Leaves evergreen, alternate, odd-pinnately compound, petiole reddish, often winged, leaflets 3 to 11, sessile, oblong to elliptic, usually toothed, 2.5 to 5 cm long, aromatic with a resinous odor when crushed. Flowers white, small, 2 mm diameter, in axillary panicles, petals 5. Male and female flowers on separate plants. Fruit a globose drupe, 6 mm in diameter, green, turning red when ripe.

**Habitat:** Scrub, shell mound, sand dune, maritime hammock, coastal strand, coastal hammock, coastal berm, cabbage palm savannah, hydric hammock, wet flatwood, strand swamp, mangrove forests, and ruderal communities.

**Comments:** Widely established except in panhandle and colder north central part of state. Some people experience allergic reactions to the sap. Trees produce enormous quantities of bird-dispersed fruit.

**Florida Introduction Date:** 1840s

#### **Control Methods:**

Mechanical: cutting of entire plant.

Chemical: Cut-stump (50% triclopyr amine, 10% triclopyr ester, 50%-100% glyphosate), basal bark (10%-20% triclopyr ester), foliar (triclopyr ester, triclopyr amine, glyphosate according to label directions).

Note: Glyphosate products are less effective when used alone in spring and early summer.

#### **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.