Brazilian Peppertree (*Schinus terebinthifolia*)

ANACARDIACEAE FAMILY

GROWTH HABIT

Brazilian peppertree (*Schinus terebinthifolia*) is a sprawling evergreen shrub or small tree that can reach ~30 feet in height, with a short multistemmed trunk. **Flowering** occurs from September to November and fruits may mature from October to December. **Leaves** are compound, alternate with 1-3 inch long elliptic leaflets that may be entire to finely toothed. Leaves often possess a reddish mid-rib. **Flowers** are white in 2-3 inch long clusters with male and female flowers on separate trees. **Fruits** are in clusters and are initially green and turn bright red when ripe. **Seeds** are dark brown and 0.3 mm in diameter.

DISTRIBUTION IN FLORIDA

Found throughout the peninsula but recently also found in the western panhandle.

Table 1. Herbicide options for Brazillian peppertree
Herbicides are expressed on a (% v/v) by product basis.
The label is the law. Always refer to product label before use.

HERBICIDE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	PRODUCT(S)	FOLIAR	---------------Recommended Approach---------------		
			BASAL BARK	CUT STUMP	REDUCED HACK & SQUIRT
TRICLOPYR ESTER	GARLON 4 ULTRA, ELEMENT 4 AND OTHERS	SEE HERBICIDE NOTES ON THE BACK FOR FOLIAR TREATMENT	10-20%	20%	NR
TRICLOPYR ACID	TRYCERA		10-20%	50%	NR
TRICLOPYR AMINE	ELEMENT 3 AND OTHERS		NR	50%	NR
TRICLOPYR CHOLINE	VASTLAN		NR	50%	NR
AMINOCYCLOPYRACHLOR	METHOD 240SL		10%	10%	50%
GLYPHOSATE	ROUNDUP CUSTOM, RANGER PRO AND OTHERS		NR	50%	NR
IMAZAPYR	ARSENAL, POLARIS AND OTHERS		NR	6-9%	NR
	CHOPPER, STALKER		6-12%	6-12%	NR

NR= Not Recommended

NOTES SECTION

Herbicide Notes for Brazilian Peppertree:
· Always consult the herbicide label for specific concentration recommendations. However, general foliar concentrations for most herbicides range from 0.5-2%. Concentrations may vary according to application volume and recommended herbicide concentration often decreases as application volume increases. This is typical when shifting from low volume backpack applications to high volume handgun applications. For all herbicides, foliar treatments are most effective on seedlings and small saplings. A single foliar treatment to large Brazilian peppertrees for any of these herbicides typically results in defoliation but resprouting from the trunks is very likely.
· General basal bark concentrations are 10-20% for triclopyr products and 6-9% for imazapyr products. Basal bark treatment is extremely effective.
· If using triclopyr ester for cut stump treatment, treat the whole top and the sides of the stump as a combined basal bark/cut stump approach. Also, keep in mind that no cut stump herbicide treatment will control all lateral root sprouts.
· Reduced hack and squirt concentrations for Method are 50-100%. This technique is extremely effective when 1 ml of a 50% solution is applied to one hack for every 4 inches of stem diameter.

Adjuvant Considerations: Surfactants are often required for foliar treatments to improve herbicide absorption. For any glyphosate treatment, a water conditioning agent can prevent a loss of efficacy due to hard water.

Seasonality of Treatments: Treatments are generally effective throughout the year. Treatments should be applied by early flowering to prevent seed production.

Specific Hydrologic Considerations: All triclopyr formulations except triclopyr ester are labeled for use when standing water is present. For basal bark application, only Trycera can be used when peppertree is in standing water. For reduced hack and squirt, Method is labeled for use in uplands and seasonally dry wetlands but not when standing water is present.

Specific Considerations for each Herbicide for Potential Non-Target Damage:
· Aminocyclopyrachlor may injure or kill cypress, beautyberry and several other trees, shrubs and forbs. While it is safe to apply under oaks, it is still generally recommended for IPT only.
· Imazapyr may injure or kill many other species and should not be used near desirable vegetation, especially oaks.
· Triclopyr ester may be volatile at temps > 85 F, which can lead to non-target injury.
· A cut stump treatment with glyphosate is the safest approach when mangroves are present.
· Although labeled for use in aquatics, Trycera should be used carefully as a basal bark treatment when standing water is present to avoid in water activity.

Retreatment Interval Consideration: Foliar treatments are generally the weakest approach on large Brazilian peppertree, where resprouting may occur 6-12 months after treatment. Peppertree has a relatively short-lived seed bank so treatment before seed production and followup treatment 12-24 months after initial treatment can greatly diminish reinfestation. Sites can then be moved to a three year monitoring/retreatment rotation.

Calculations for % v/v:
(Volumes must be in the same units, i.e., gallons, ounces, liters, etc).

% v/v = (Volume of herbicide product / total herbicide plus carrier volume) * 100%
Reference Table for % v/v

% V/V	Ounces of herbicide to add for 1 gallon (128 oz) total mix size
0.25	0.32
0.5	0.64
1.0	1.28
2.0	2.56
5.0	6.4
10.0	12.8
20.0	25.6

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