

***Cassia leptophylla*, Gold Medallion Tree¹**

Michael G. Andreu, Melissa H. Friedman, and Robert J. Northrop²

Family

Fabaceae or Leguminosae, bean family

Genus

Cassia comes from the ancient Hebrew word “quetsi’oth,” first used by Dioscorides, a physician in Ancient Greece (40–90 AD). Linnaeus, also known as the father of taxonomy, was the first to use *Cassia* to signify members of this genus.

Species

The species name *leptophylla* is a combination of the Greek words *lepto* meaning “fine or slender” and *phylla* meaning “leaves,” which together mean “slender leaves.”

Common Name

Gold/Golden Medallion Tree

The names “gold medallion tree” or “golden medallion tree” refer to the bright yellow flowers that appear in spherical clusters thought to resemble “medallions” around the outer canopy of the tree.

Description

This semi-deciduous tree is native to southern Brazil but grows well in subtropical regions of the United States, such as Florida, Texas, and Hawaii. This tree requires well-drained soil with little threat of freezing temperatures

and should be grown in direct sunlight for full flowering potential. The gold medallion tree can reach heights of 30–40 feet with proper pruning. The dark green leaves are pinnately compound and alternately arranged. Leaves are made up of 8–12 oval- to spear-shaped leaflets that are generally 2–3 inches long and ½ inch wide. The bark and new woody stems are brown and smooth. Blooms are showy, yellow flowers that appear in spherical clusters around the canopy of the tree in the summer months, and fruits are foot-long dry pods.



Figure 1. Gold medallion tree (*Cassia leptophylla*) in bloom.

Allergen

Members of the *Cassia* genus are moderately allergenic. Oil from the pods may cause skin irritation to some individuals.

1. This document is FOR295, one of a series of the School of Forest, Fisheries, and Geomatics Sciences, UF/IFAS Extension. Original publication date July 2012. Revised January 2022. Visit the EDIS website at <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu> for the latest version of this publication.
2. Michael G. Andreu, associate professor; Melissa H. Friedman, research scientist; School of Forest, Fisheries, and Geomatics Science; and Robert J. Northrop, Extension forester, UF/IFAS Extension Hillsborough County; UF/IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL 32611.

The Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS) is an Equal Opportunity Institution authorized to provide research, educational information and other services only to individuals and institutions that function with non-discrimination with respect to race, creed, color, religion, age, disability, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, political opinions or affiliations. For more information on obtaining other UF/IFAS Extension publications, contact your county's UF/IFAS Extension office. U.S. Department of Agriculture, UF/IFAS Extension Service, University of Florida, IFAS, Florida A & M University Cooperative Extension Program, and Boards of County Commissioners Cooperating. Andra Johnson, dean for UF/IFAS Extension.

Applications

Horticultural

The gold medallion tree is planted primarily as a shade tree or as a decorative specimen for the yard or street. Many people like this tree because of its fast growth rate and showy, bright yellow clusters of flowers that bloom in the summer months. This tree loses its leaves for a very short period each year, but leaves are quickly replaced. Pruning the tree to one main leading stem from which major branches are attached can help increase its strength and sturdiness against strong wind events. The golden medallion tree is also naturally pest resistant, and as long as it is grown in areas where the temperature does not drop below freezing, it is an easy tree to care for.

Additional References

Gilman, E.F. (1997). *Trees for Urban and Suburban Landscapes*. Albany, NY: Delmar Publishers.

Stebbins, M. K. (1999). *Flowering Trees of Florida*. Sarasota, FL: Pineapple Press.

University of Florida (2011). Landscape Plants: *Cassia leptophylla*, Golden Medallion Tree. Retrieved from <https://hort.ifas.ufl.edu/woody/Pages/caslep/caslep.shtml>.