

# *Lumnitzera racemosa*, White-Flowered Black Mangrove<sup>1</sup>

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This publication provides an in-depth profile of *Lumnitzera racemosa* for the use of interested laypersons with some knowledge of biology as well as the academic audiences.

**Warning:** The [UF/IFAS Assessment of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas](#) has designated *Lumnitzera racemosa* as a high-invasion-risk species. **Additionally, it is a category 1 invasive species in Florida.**

## Family

The Combretaceae family is also known as the white mangrove family or Indian almond family (Godfrey and Wooten 1981; USDA n.d.).

## Genus

The genus, *Lumnitzera*, was assigned by Carl Ludwig Willdenow, who named it after the German botanist Stephan Lumnitzer (1750–1806) (Loudon 1830).

## Specific Epithet

The species name, *racemosa*, comes from the Latin root *racemus*, or “a cluster,” in reference to the growth pattern of the inflorescence (flower).

## Common Name

Black mangrove or white-flowered black mangrove

*Lumnitzera racemosa* is commonly called black mangrove and sometimes called white-flowered black mangrove. Be aware, *Avicennia germinans*, which is native to Florida is also referred to as black mangrove.

## Description

*Lumnitzera racemosa* is native to the Indo-West Pacific, which includes East to Southeast Africa, South to Southeast Asia, and northern parts of Australia (Figure 1). In its native range, the white-flowered black mangrove grows in the higher parts of the intertidal zone along creek banks, rocky beaches, sandy beaches, and mangrove forests. In the United States, *Lumnitzera racemosa* was first introduced in south Florida during the 1960s and since considered to have the potential for fast population growth. Currently the invasive white-flowered black mangrove occupies a small area in south Florida (Figure 2). According to the [UF IFAS Assessment of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas](#), *Lumnitzera racemosa* has been designated as a high invasion risk species.

The invasive black mangrove is an evergreen tree or shrub with heights up to 33 feet. Leaves are succulent, simple, and alternate in arrangement (Figure 3). Leaf size ranges from 1–4 inches long and up to 1.5 in wide. Leaves maintain an obovate shape with an indent at the tip (emarginate) (Figure 4), and a wavy leaf margin. The bark of the *Lumnitzera racemosa* is rough and reddish-brown. The younger branches are more reddish or grey with an appressed

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pubescence at times. The invasive black mangrove does not have aboveground roots; however, it is unique in its ability to produce adventitious roots in moist environments. Flowers are small, sessile, and white (Figure 5). The fruit are small (<1 in) and yellowish green, with either a glossy, glabrous, or pubescent appearance.



Figure 1. Native distribution of *Lumnitzera racemosa*.

Credits: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Lumnitzera\\_range\\_map.png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Lumnitzera_range_map.png)

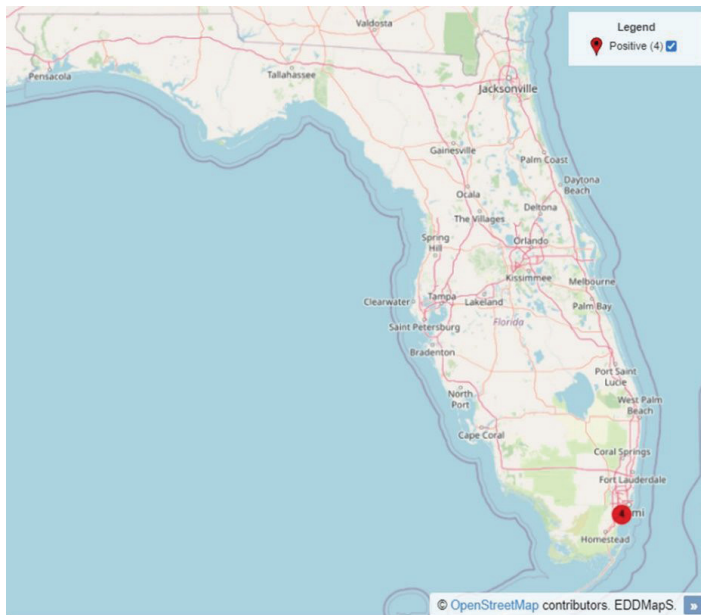


Figure 2. *Lumnitzera racemosa* observations in Florida.

Credits: EDDMapS 2022

## Characteristics for Identification

There are a few key features to look for when differentiating *Lumnitzera racemosa* from native Florida mangroves. Use the lists of characteristics below to distinguish between non-native black mangrove and native Florida mangrove species.



Figure 3. *Lumnitzera racemosa*—leaf arrangement is alternate.

Credits: Jennifer Possley (Wunderlin et al 2024)



Figure 4. *Lumnitzera racemosa* emarginate leaf apex and white flowers.

Credits: Dennis Giardina

## Non-native Mangrove

### *Lumnitzera racemosa* (BLACK MANGROVE)

- Alternate leaf arrangement
- Emarginate leaf apex (indent at tip)
- Wavy leaf margin
- No aerial roots
- No vivipary
- Exists in higher parts of intertidal zone



Figure 5. *Lumnitzera racemosa* flower.

Credits: Dennis Giardina

## Native Mangroves

### *Avicennia germinans* (NATIVE BLACK MANGROVE)

- Opposite leaf arrangement
- Acute to obtuse leaf apex
- Entire leaf margin (smooth)
- Pneumatophores (aerial roots)
- Vivipary
- Exists on mid-range of intertidal zone

### *Laguncularia racemosa* (NATIVE WHITE MANGROVE)

- Opposite leaf arrangement
- Entire leaf margin (smooth)
- Vivipary

## Potential Treatment

Hand removal is very effective for seedlings and saplings. Hand removal has been the primary tool in the eradication efforts conducted in and around Fairchild Tropical Botanic Gardens. All stems and any fruits should be removed from the site to prevent resprouting or new infestations from seed. While herbicide treatments are also highly effective, the potential to injure surrounding native mangroves may be high. However, for individuals too large to hand pull, a cut stump treatment of a glyphosate product labeled for use in aquatic settings can be applied at 50% v/v. Triclopyr amine is also effective but may increase the potential for non-target damage to surrounding mangroves. There are no bio-controls approved in the United States for this species.

## Applications

### Commercial/Practical

Historically in its native range, the bark has been used for its source of tannins to treat leather and heavy fabrics.

### Wildlife

Currently there are no documented significant wildlife interactions in Florida with this plant.

### Horticultural

**In Florida, *Lumnitzera racemosa* classified as a category I invasive species by the Florida Invasive Species Council.**

*Lumnitzera racemosa* was initially introduced in Florida at the Fairchild Tropical Botanic Gardens in 1966 for horticultural reasons before it was recognized as a category 1 invasive (Fourqurean et al. 2010).

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