

Triadica sebifera: Chinese Tallow Tree¹

Edward F. Gilman, Dennis G. Watson, Ryan W. Klein, Andrew K. Koeser, Deborah R. Hilbert, and Drew C. McLean²

Introduction

With oval, pointed, deciduous leaves and an oval, open canopy, Chinese tallow tree creates soft, dappled shade. The trunk normally dominates, snaking up through the crown sporting major limbs well-spaced along the trunk. Enough light will penetrate to allow lawn grasses to thrive beneath this rapidly-growing, 20- to 50-foot-tall tree. Yellow, terminal flower spikes appear in spring and are followed by brown capsules which burst and fall off, leaving behind wax-coated, white, berrylike seeds, hence the common name, popcorn tree. These berries persist throughout the winter, even after the fluttering, heart-shaped leaves have turned gorgeous autumn shades of reddish purple and have fallen. Tallow tree is one of the only reliable fall coloring trees for USDA hardiness zones 8b and 9a. The new growth in spring is red-tinged. The waxy coating on the seeds is extracted by the Chinese for use in candles and soap and the milky sap inside the twigs is poisonous.

General Information

Scientific name: Triadica sebifera

Pronunciation: try-uh-DEE-kuh suh-BIFF-er-uh **Common name(s):** Chinese tallow tree, popcorn tree,

tallow tree

Family: Euphorbiaceae

USDA hardiness zones: 8A through 11 (Figure 2)

Origin: native to China and Japan

UF/IFAS Invasive Assessment Status: Invasive and not

recommended

Uses: attracts butterflies



Figure 1. Full Form—Triadica sebifera: Chinese tallow tree

- 1. This document is ENH-741, one of a series of the Environmental Horticulture Department, UF/IFAS Extension. Original publication date November 1993. Revised Revised April 2007 and December 2018. Visit the EDIS website at https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu for the currently supported version of this publication.
- 2. Edward F. Gilman, professor emeritus, Environmental Horticulture Department; Dennis G. Watson, former associate professor, Agricultural Engineering Department; Ryan W. Klein, graduate assistant, Environmental Horticulture Department; Andrew K. Koeser, assistant professor, Environmental Horticulture Department, UF/IFAS Gulf Coast Research and Education Center; Deborah R. Hilbert, graduate assistant, Environmental Horticulture Department, GCREC; and Drew C. McLean, biological scientist, Environmental Horticulture Department, GCREC; 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.



Figure 2. Range

Description

Height: 20 to 50 feet **Spread:** 25 to 35 feet

Crown uniformity: irregular

Crown shape: oval

Crown density: moderate

Growth rate: fast **Texture:** medium

Foliage

Leaf arrangement: alternate

Leaf type: simple Leaf margin: entire

Leaf shape: rhomboid, deltoid, ovate

Leaf venation: pinnate, reticulate, brachidodrome

Leaf type and persistence: deciduous Leaf blade length: 1 to 2½ inches Leaf color: yellowish green Fall color: reddish purple

Flower

Flower color: yellow

Fall characteristic: showy

Flower characteristics: not showy; emerges in clusters on

long spikes **Flowering:** spring

Fruit

Fruit shape: round Fruit length: ½ inch

Fruit covering: dry or hard; 3 lobed capsule
Fruit color: white/gray, turns brown with maturity
Fruit characteristics: attracts birds; showy; fruit/leaves a

litter problem

Fruiting: late summer to early fall



Figure 3. Leaf—Triadica sebifera: Chinese tallow tree



Figure 4. Flower—Triadica sebifera: Chinese tallow tree

Trunk and Branches

Trunk/branches: branches droop; not showy; typically one trunk; no thorns

Bark: gray, smooth, becoming slightly rough with age **Pruning requirement:** needed for strong structure

Breakage: susceptible to breakage Current year twig color: green Current year twig thickness: thin Wood specific gravity: unknown



Figure 5. Fruit—Triadica sebifera: Chinese tallow tree



Figure 6. Bark—*Triadica sebifera*: Chinese tallow tree Credits: Gitta Hasing

Culture

Light requirement: full sun

Soil tolerances: clay; sand; loam; alkaline; acidic; wet to

well-drained

Drought tolerance: moderate **Aerosol salt tolerance:** low

Other

Roots: can form large surface roots

Winter interest: no Outstanding tree: no

Ozone sensitivity: unknown

Verticillium wilt susceptibility: unknown **Pest resistance:** free of serious pests and diseases

Use and Management

Chinese tallow tree is easily grown in full sun on a wide range of soils and is particularly drought-resistant and tolerant of compacted and wet soil. The abundant seeds create a multitude of unwanted volunteer seedlings. Roots tend to grow quite large near the soil surface and can be a nuisance in the lawn. There are places in Florida and in the Houston, Texas area where the tree has escaped cultivation and is invading native woodlands and the edge of wetlands. Therefore, use of this tree is not recommended! The wood is brittle and small to medium-sized branches often split from the tree as it grows to 15 years old.

Propagation is by seed or cuttings.

Pests and Diseases

No pests or diseases of major concern.

Reference

Koeser, A. K., Hasing, G., Friedman, M. H., and Irving, R. B. 2015. Trees: North & Central Florida. Gainesville: University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences.