

Camphortree (*Cinnamomum camphora*)

LAURACEAE FAMILY



GROWTH HABIT

Camphortree (*Cinnamomum camphora*) is an evergreen tree that can reach ~65 feet in height and attain a very large circumference. May be multi-trunked. **Flowering** can occur throughout much of the year but fruits are often produced in large quantities in the late fall. **Leaves** are simple, alternate, wavy and smell strongly of camphor when crushed. **Flowers** are small greenish-white in loose panicles. **Fruits** are drupes that turn black when mature. **Seeds** are small and dark brown.

DISTRIBUTION IN FLORIDA

Found throughout most of the state and most abundant in north central Florida

Photo: Rebekah D. Wallace, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org

Table 1. Herbicide options for Camphortree
 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)	-----Recommended Approach -----			
		FOLIAR	BASAL BARK	CUT STUMP	REDUCED HACK & SQUIRT
TRICLOPYR ESTER	GARLON 4 ULTRA, ELEMENT 4 AND OTHERS	0.5-2%	20%	20%	NR
TRICLOPYR ACID	TRYCERA	1.5-2.0%	10-20%	50%	NR
TRICLOPYR AMINE	ELEMENT 3A AND OTHERS	2-3%	NR	50%	NR
TRICLOPYR CHOLINE	VASTLAN	1.5-2.5%	NR	50%	NR
AMINOCYCLOPYRACHLOR	METHOD 240SL	NR	NR	10%	50%
IMAZAPYR	ARSENAL, POLARIS AND OTHERS	NR	NR	6-9%	NR
	CHOPPER, STALKER	NR	6-9%	6-12%	NR

NR= Not Recommended

NOTES SECTION

Herbicide Notes for Camphor tree:

- Always consult the label for herbicide concentrations. Triclopyr foliar treatments are generally effective on young trees, less than 10 feet in height. Resprouting from the trunks is likely when foliar treating larger trees.
- 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 concentration for Method is 50%. This technique is extremely effective when 1 ml of a 50% solution is applied to one hack for every 4 inches of stem diameter. This is effective on even very large trees.

Adjuvant Considerations: Methylated seed oils may improve herbicide absorption through waxy leaved species such as camphor tree.

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

Specific Hydrologic Considerations: Camphortree is an upland species and does not tolerate waterlogged soils for extended periods. Aquatic labeled herbicides are generally not required.

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 Individual plant treatment 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.

Retreatment Interval Consideration: Foliar treatments are generally the weakest approach on large camphortree, where resprouting may occur 6-12 months after treatment. Seedling recruitment often occurs over the spring and summer. Trees may take 10-15 years to reach sexual maturity. Monitoring and retreatment should be conducted every three years to address new seedlings and new sprouts from larger previously treated trees.

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

$\% \text{ v/v} = (\text{Volume of herbicide product} / \text{total herbicide plus carrier volume}) * 100\%$

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