

Geobalanus oblongifolius

Synonym: *Licania michauxii*

gopher apple

Chrysobalanaceae



Credit: Gabriel Campbell, UF/IFAS

Gopher apple occurs from the lower Florida peninsula northward to South Carolina westward to Louisiana in coastal dunes, sandhills, and disturbed areas such as roadsides. Gopher apple gets its name because gopher tortoises, along with other small mammals, eat their fruit. Gopher apple is an ideal groundcover for a coastal landscape with well-draining soil and a low pH (Gilman 2014).

General Description



Gopher apple is a low-growing, clonal, evergreen shrub reaching heights of less than 1.6 ft that spreads via stout underground stems. *Leaves* are alternate, simple, elliptic to spatulate, and grow from 0.8 to 4 in long by 0.4 to 1.6 in wide. They are largest

Credit: Mack Thetford, UF/IFAS

at midstem compared to upper and lower stem, glabrous or pubescent below, with shallowly undulate to entire margins. Leaves superficially resemble the leaves of oaks. *Stems* are stout, woody, underground, and give rise to aerial shoots. *Flowers* are white, borne in terminal clusters, and commonly extend past the leaves. They are inconspicuous and appear from April to summer.

Fruits are single-seeded drupes. They are fleshy, ellipsoid, dark purple to yellow (rarely white), and 0.4 to 1.6 in in diameter. Plants with reddish new growth typically produce purple fruits while plants with greenish-white new growth typically produce yellow to white fruits.

Propagation

Gopher apple seeds are not dormant and can be easily used for propagation with nearly 100% germination of viable seed (Wilson et al. 2010). Gopher apple prefers warmer alternating temperatures (30/20 and 35/25°C vs 25/15 and 20/10°C) when exposed to a 12-hour photoperiod (Wilson et al. 2010). Seedlings have performed well in a peat-based potting mix (Fafard 3B) when grown in a greenhouse (Smith et al. 2014).



Credit: Mack Thetford, UF/IFAS

Cutting propagation (softwood cuttings) of gopher apple is possible without the application of auxins, but auxins may increase rooting percentage to near 100% (Wilson, Pérez and Thetford, 2010). Cuttings may be taken in May or June before stems become woody. Place cuttings under intermittent mist with natural photoperiods.

1. This document is SGEB-75-8, one of a series of the Florida Sea Grant College Program, UF/IFAS Extension. Original publication date June 2018. Visit the EDIS website at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>.
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Rooted cuttings failed to overwinter when new growth was not present before winter dormancy. More information on subsequent growth of rooting cuttings is needed.

Outplanting

Transplanting gopher apple is known to be difficult in the wild, but it should establish from nursery-grown plants (Gilman, 2014). Greenhouse-grown plants have been successfully grown in field plots in western and south Florida during a 10-month research trial (Smith et al. 2014).

Literature Cited

Gilman, E.F. 2014. *Licania michauxii* Gopher apple. FPS-342. Gainesville: University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences. <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fp342>

Smith, A.M., S.B. Wilson, M. Thetford, K.L. Nolan, and C. Reinhardt Adams. 2014. "Performance of nine Florida native wildflower species grown in varying container substrates." *Native Plants Journal*. 15(1):75–86.

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