

Hippomane mancinella, Manchineel¹

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Warning: all parts of manchineel are extremely poisonous. The content in this document is strictly informational. Interaction with and ingestion of any part of this tree may be lethal.

Family

Euphorbiaceae, spurge family

Genus

Hippomane comes from two Greek words, *hippo* meaning “horse,” and *mane*, which is derived from *mania* and means “madness.” Theophrastus, an ancient Greek philosopher, gave the name *Hippomane* to a native plant in Greece after determining that horses became “crazy” after eating it. Linnaeus, the father of taxonomy, in turn gave the same name to this noxious tree from the Americas.

Species

The origin of the species name *mancinella* cannot be determined.

Common Name

Manchineel

The name “manchineel” from the Spanish “manzanilla,” which means “little apple” in reference to the leaves and fruit of the apple tree (*Malus* spp.). However, due to its extremely toxic nature, the Spanish have also dubbed this

tree “arbol de la muerte” meaning “tree of death” in reference to what happens to people if they eat the fruit.



Figure 1. All portions of the manchineel tree are poisonous. Credits: Wide-angle view of *Hippomane mancinella* by Reinaldo Aguilar. Inset image showing detail of manchineel fruit and foliage by Eric Schmuttenmaer. **CC BY-NC-SA 2.0.**

Description

This poisonous tree is native to southern Florida, the Keys, many of the Caribbean islands, Mexico, and Central America. It typically occurs along the seacoasts and in brackish swamps where it grows among mangroves. Manchineel is usually a tall shrub, but it can reach heights of up to 50 feet. The leaves are simple, alternate, very finely serrated or toothed, and 2–4 inches long. Each leaf has a small gland where the leaf joins the stem. The bark is

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reddish-to-grayish brown and deeply furrowed or cracked looking. Flowers are yellow green and inconspicuous, but the spikes or leafless stems that the flowers emerge from are visible. The fruit is a bright-green pome that looks distinctly like an apple; however, it is only 1–2 inches in diameter and turns greenish yellow when ripe.

Allergen

Warning: all parts of manchineel are extremely poisonous and interaction with or ingestion of any part of this tree may be lethal. This tree produces a thick, milky sap that can ooze out of the leaves, twigs, bark, and fruit. The sap has been known to cause burn-like blisters when it comes in contact with the skin. People have reported heavy inflammation of the eyes and even temporary blindness from irritants carried in the smoke of this tree’s burning wood. While some claim that they are immune to the noxious sap when it interacts with their skin, ingesting any part of this tree can be lethal and is not recommended.

Applications

Commercial/Practical

Manchineel has been used to make furniture since colonial times, with the poisonous sap thought to become neutralized by drying the wood in the sun. However, those working with the fresh-cut wood must be careful, since interacting with the poisonous sap can be a strong irritant to any part of the body.

Cultural

Native peoples used the poisonous sap to coat their arrows when hunting. In Florida, manchineel is in danger of becoming extinct and is a state listed endangered species.

Medicinal

It has been documented that gum from the bark of this tree has been used to treat venereal disease and dropsy in Jamaica, while dried fruits have been used as a diuretic.

Wildlife

Though the manchineel tree is poisonous to humans and many animals, the “garrobo” or “iguana” of Central and South America is able to eat the fruits of this tree, and is sometimes found living among the tree’s limbs.

Additional References

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