

# Prunus angustifolia: Chickasaw Plum<sup>1</sup>

Edward F. Gilman, Dennis G. Watson, Ryan W. Klein, Andrew K. Koeser, Deborah R. Hilbert, and Drew C. McLean<sup>2</sup>

## Introduction

Growing 20 feet tall and wide, Chickasaw plum forms a rounded mass of slender, thorny branches sprouting from a short trunk. In spring, before the one and a half to threeinch-long leaves appear, Chickasaw plum is festooned with small, white, fragrant flowers which make the trees quite decorative in the presence of other trees which are often still dormant. The 0.5-inch-diameter fruits which follow are red, ripening to yellow, and are extremely popular with wildlife and man. The plums are either eaten fresh or used to make a delicious jelly.

Figure 1. Full Form - *angustifolia*: Chickasaw plum Credits: UF/IFAS

## **General Information**

Scientific name: *Prunus angustifolia* Pronunciation: PROO-nus an-gus-tih-FOLE-ee-uh Common name(s): Chickasaw plum Family: *Rosaceae* USDA hardiness zones: 6A through 9B (Figure 2) Origin: native to the southern United States UF/IFAS Invasive Assessment Status: native Uses: parking lot island < 100 sq ft; parking lot island 100-200 sq ft; parking lot island > 200 sq ft; street without sidewalk; specimen; reclamation; deck or patio; tree lawn 3-4 feet wide; tree lawn 4-6 feet wide; tree lawn > 6 ft wide; highway median; Bonsai



Figure 2. Range

- 1. This document is ENH-663, one of a series of the Environmental Horticulture Department, UF/IFAS Extension. Original publication date November 1993. Revised 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, Department of Agricultural and Biological 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. U.S. Department of Agriculture, UF/IFAS Extension Service, University of Florida, IFAS, Florida A & M University Cooperative Extension Program, and Boards of County Commissioners Cooperating. Nick T. Place, dean for UF/IFAS Extension.

## Description

Height: 12 to 20 feet Spread: 15 to 20 feet Crown uniformity: irregular Crown shape: round Crown density: moderate Growth rate: moderate Texture: fine

### Foliage

Leaf arrangement: alternate Leaf type: simple Leaf margin: serrate, serrulate Leaf shape: elliptic (oval), ovate Leaf venation: pinnate Leaf type and persistence: deciduous Leaf blade length: 1 ½ to 3 inches Leaf color: dark green and shiny on top, dull green underneath Fall color: no color change Fall characteristic: not showy



Figure 3. Leaf - *angustifolia*: Chickasaw plum Credits: UF/IFAS

#### Flower

Flower color: white

**Flower characteristics:** showy; fragrant; emerges singularly or in dense clusters

Flowering: late winter to early spring, before leaves emerge



Figure 4. Flower - *angustifolia*: Chickasaw plum Credits: UF/IFAS

#### Fruit

Fruit shape: oval
Fruit length: 1/2 to 1 inch
Fruit covering: fleshy drupe
Fruit color: yellow to red
Fruit characteristics: attracts birds; showy; fruit/leaves not
a litter problem

#### **Trunk and Branches**

Trunk/branches: branches droop; not showy; typically multi-trunked; thorns present or absent Bark: reddish brown and smooth, becoming scaly and shallowly furrowed with age Pruning requirement: needed for strong structure Breakage: resistant



Figure 5. Bark, Young - *angustifolia*: Chickasaw plum Credits: UF/IFAS

Current year twig color: brown Current year twig thickness: thin Wood specific gravity: unknown



Figure 6. Bark, Mature - *angustifolia*: Chickasaw plum Credits: Gitta Hasing, UF/IFAS

#### Culture

Light requirement: full sun to partial shade Soil tolerances: clay; sand; loam; acidic; well-drained Drought tolerance: high Aerosol salt tolerance: unknown

#### Other

Roots: not a problem Winter interest: yes Outstanding tree: no Ozone sensitivity: sensitive Verticillium wilt susceptibility: susceptible Pest resistance: resistant to pests/diseases

## **Use and Management**

Grown occasionally with a single leader and used as a street tree, Chickasaw plum is usually seen with a multiple trunk planted as a specimen or in a median strip, or planted on 15 to 25-foot-centers along the entrance road to a commercial property. It tends to sprout from the base of the trunk, forming multi-stemmed thickets. This is the form most commonly seen in its native habitat on old fields and on other disturbed sites. It makes a nice addition to the shrub border in the back yard and is well suited for planting around the patio or deck although it does not form a neat crown and looks a little unkempt during the winter. The crown often leans to one side or the other. Occasional pruning can significantly improve the form of the crown.

A North American native tree, Chickasaw plum is very easily grown and has no special cultural requirements. It tolerates drought, sandy or clay soil but does poorly in alkaline pH. These small trees grow quickly but have a relatively short life. This should not stop you from planting the tree since it will serve the landscape well during its life.

Propagation is by seed or cuttings.

#### **Pests and Diseases**

No pests or diseases are of major concern. Tent caterpillar can defoliate trees and could weaken them with repeated defoliations.

## Reference

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