

Wingleaf soapberry, mānele

Sapindus saponaria L.

Soapberry family (Sapindaceae)

Native species (indigenous)

This handsome tree is of special interest as one of two tree species native to both Hawaii and the continental United States (southern Florida). (The other is 'a'ali'i, *Dodonaea viscosa* Jacq.). It is characterized by pinnate leaves with usually 6–12 paired elliptical to lance-shaped dull green leaflets and axis slightly winged when young and by the shiny brown ball-like single-seeded berries $\frac{5}{8}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (15–19 cm) in diameter.

A small to large deciduous tree becoming 80 ft (24.4 m) tall in Hawaii and as much as 6 ft (1.8 m) in trunk diameter, larger than elsewhere, with enlargements or buttresses at base, and with compact crown. Bark light brown or gray, smoothish and warty, becoming finely fissured, shedding in large scales and exposing smooth dark layer. Inner bark light orange brown, slightly bitter and astringent. Twigs stout, light gray with raised reddish brown dots (lenticels), finely hairy when young.

Leaves alternate pinnate, 8–16 inches (20–40 cm) long. Leaflets stalkless or nearly so, $2\frac{1}{2}$ –5 inches (6–13 cm) long and $\frac{3}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches (2–4 cm) wide, long or short-pointed at apex, base short-pointed or blunt and often oblique and unequal with side toward leaf apex broader, not toothed on edges, thin, upper surface dull green and hairless, lower surface slightly paler and sometimes soft hairy.

Flower clusters (panicles) terminal and lateral, to 4–8 inches (10–20 cm) long, larger elsewhere, very numerous small 5-parted whitish flowers $\frac{3}{16}$ inch (5 mm) across, mostly male but some female or bisexual (polygamous). Male flowers have five spreading unequal sepals about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch (1.5 mm) long, outer two smaller, whitish and tinged with green; five white hairy rounded petals smaller than sepals; eight light yellow stamens more than $\frac{1}{16}$ inch (1.5 mm) long on a light green disk; and minute brown nonfunctional pistil. Female flowers have sepals, petals, shorter stamens, and greenish pistil more than $\frac{1}{16}$ inch (1.5 mm) long with three-celled ovary and slender style.

Fruits (berries or cocci) in clusters on hard woody stalks, single (sometimes two or three), developing from a pistil and others disklike at base, with leathery shiny

brown skin and yellow sticky bitter poisonous flesh, clear or translucent. Seed single, round, black, $\frac{3}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (10–13 mm) in diameter, poisonous.

Sapwood whitish and heartwood yellow or light brown. Wood hard and heavy (sp. gr. 0.8), coarse-textured, and not durable when exposed. Elsewhere used for posts and in carpentry.

The scientific and common names refer to the use elsewhere of the fleshy fruit as a substitute for soap. When cut up, the fleshy part, containing about 30 percent saponin, produces abundant suds in water.

The seeds are used in leis in Hawaii. In tropical America, crushed seeds serve as a fish poison when thrown into a stream. An insecticide has been made from ground seeds, and medicinal oil extracted. Also elsewhere, the hard round seeds have been used as beads in necklaces and rosaries as well as marbles and formerly, as buttons.

A common shade tree in tropical America and classed as a honey plant. Infusions of the roots and leaves have been prepared for home remedies.

Manele is native in the middle forest zone at 3000–4500 ft (914–1372 m) elevation on the island of Hawaii, for example, Mauna Loa and Puu Waawaa. The trees of largest size are accessible and easily seen in Kipuka Puaulu near Kilauea Volcano within Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. There are also some at Ulupalakua on Maui. Another form is planted in Hawaii as a shade tree.

Special areas

Waimea Arboretum, Wahiawa, Volcanoes, Kipuka Puaulu, Ala Moana Park

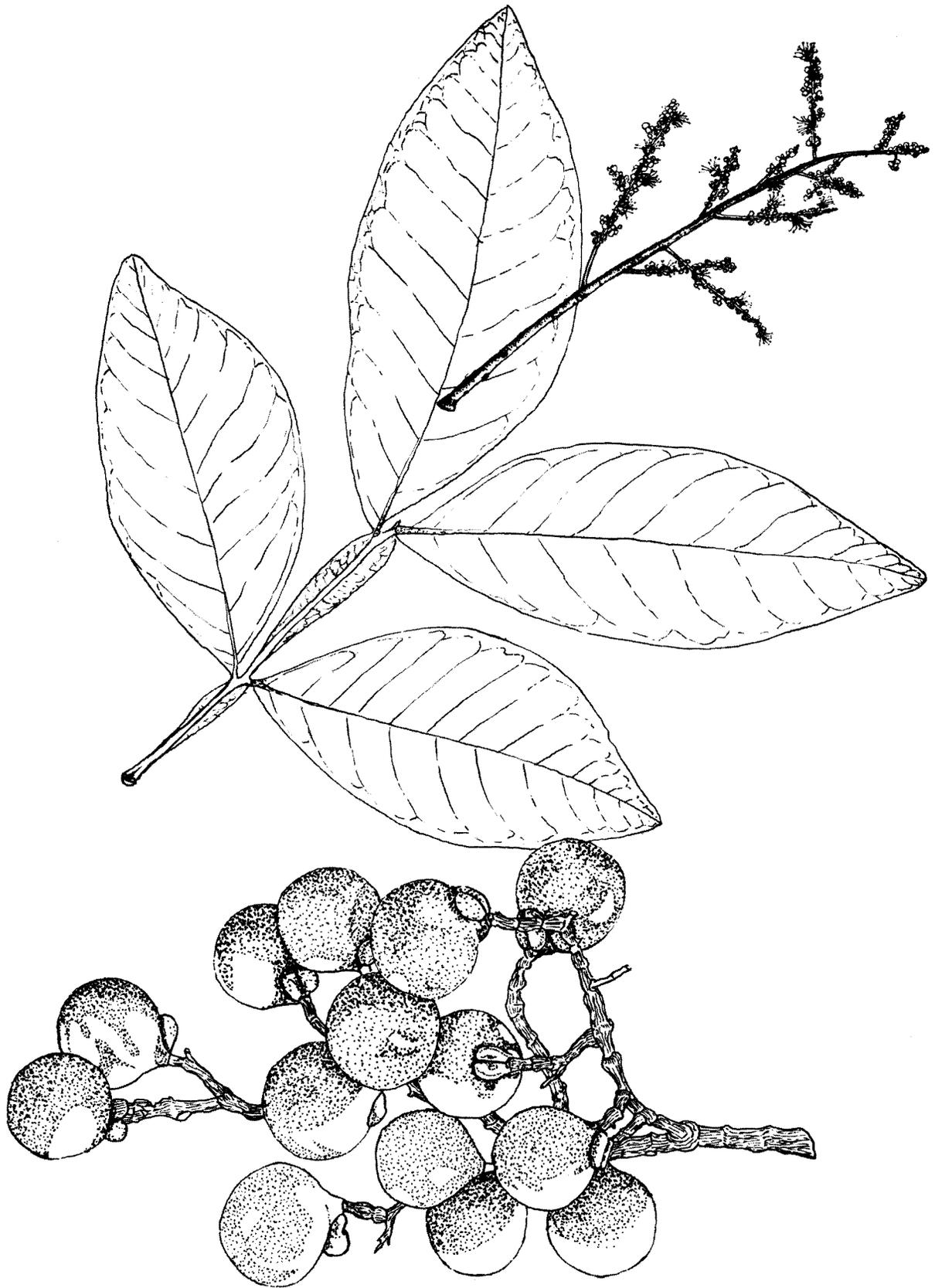
Champion

Height 106 ft (32.3 m), c.b.h. 10.1 ft (3.1 m), spread 84 ft (25.6 m). Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii (1968).

Range

Widespread in tropical America from northern Mexico to Brazil and Argentina and through West Indies including Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands. Also in Florida and at 2 coastal localities in Georgia, the range extended northward partly by prehistoric Indians and partly by cultivation. Native to Hawaii and other Pacific Islands including the Marquesas and Society Islands to New Caledonia. Introduced into Old World tropics.

The native Hawaiian trees found in 1909 by Joseph



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Flowers, leaf, and fruits (below), 1 X (P.R. v. 1).

F. Rock seemed different from the introduced trees of another form in Honolulu and were named *Sapindus thurstonii* Rock. Soon afterwards he concluded that the native trees, which have deciduous foliage, were the same as the evergreen species widespread on the American continent. The segregate was revived by St. John (1977b).

The separate or disjunct distribution of this tree species in continental America and also Hawaii and other Pacific Islands is unexplained. However, Degener (1930, p. 202) observed that the dried berries have an air space between the outer wall and seed formed by the shrinking flesh and that they will float in water. Also when removed from the fruit, at least half of the seeds will float. Thus, long distance transportation by ocean currents may occur. Seeds are often found in beach drift on various islands. Rock found that the Hawaiian trees attain a larger size, both in height and particularly in trunk diameter, than those anywhere on the mainland.

Other common names

a'e, soapberry; jaboncillo (Puerto Rico, Spanish)

Botanical synonym

Sapindus thurstonii Rock