

Jhalna

Terminalia myriocarpa Heurck & Muell.-Arg.

Combretum family (Combretaceae)

Post-Cook introduction

Large evergreen tree introduced for forestry tests, characterized by paired large narrowly elliptical toothed leaves with one or two glands on leafstalk, many small light yellow flowers in large slender drooping clusters, and two-winged pinkish tinged yellow fruits. To 80 ft (24 m) high, the trunk 2 ft (0.6 m) in diameter, enlarged at base with slight buttresses and surface roots. Bark gray, smoothish. Twigs light green, turning brown, finely hairy when young, becoming hairless.

Leaves paired (opposite), leafstalks $\frac{3}{8}$ inch (1 cm) long, light green, with one or two rounded greenish glands near apex. Blades narrowly elliptical, 4–7½ inches (10–18 cm) long and 1¾–3 inches (4.5–7.5 cm) wide, long-pointed at apex, rounded or short-pointed at base, finely wavy toothed, thin, becoming hairless, above slightly shiny green with many slightly curved parallel side veins, beneath dull light green.

Flower clusters (panicles) very large, 12 inches (30 cm) or more in length, terminal, with many long spreading drooping slender, slightly flattened branches. Flowers many, male and bisexual in same cluster (polygamous), small, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch (3 mm) long, with cup-shaped light yellow five-toothed calyx. Male flowers short-stalked, with 10 stamens. Bisexual flowers with short stamens, stalklike base (hypanthium) finely hairy and containing inferior ovary, style, and dot stigma.

Fruits (drupes) many, crowded and stalkless on long slender branches, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch (3 mm) long, with narrow finely hairy body and two broad pinkish tinged yellow wings more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (13 mm) across.

The heartwood is pale brown, with darker brown zones at the end of each growth ring giving the wood an attractive figure. This heavy hard wood takes an excellent finish and is widely used in its native Assam for furniture and general construction. Wood is not durable but very permeable to preservatives and so easily treated.

The first recorded plantings of this tree were in 1928 by the Division of Forestry on Oahu and Kauai. Between then and 1960, more than 26,000 trees were planted in the forest reserves on all islands. The trees have shown strong response to site and are quite variable in size.

The most impressive planting is at Kalopa State Park on Hawaii. In other locations, the trees are often much smaller. Best suited to sites with rainfall of 100–150 inches (2540–3810 mm) annually at 1000–3000 ft (305–914 m) elevation.

Special areas

Pepeekeo, Kalopa

Champion

Height 125 ft (38.1 m), c.b.h. 19.9 ft (6.1 m), spread 110 ft (33.5 m). Kohala Forest Reserve, Muliwai, Hawaii (1968).

Range

Native of India and from Nepal eastward through Assam to Burma

Other common name

hollock (Assam, India)



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Twig with flowers and fruits, $\frac{2}{3}$ X.