

NIYORON Cordia subcordata

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Niyoron is a small to medium size tree usually found on limestone soils. It grows naturally on beach strands and is native to the Mariana Islands and other Pacific Islands.

Other Common Names: Anau, Beach cordia, Cordia, Galu, Glueberry, Ikoak, Ikoik, Ironwood, Island walnut, Kalau, Kalimasada, Kanawa, Kerosene wood, Koa, Kanava, Kou, Manjak, Mareer, Motou, Narrow-leafed bird lime tree, Nawanawa, Pramasada, Puataukanave, Purnamasada, Sea trumpet, Snottygobbles, Te kanawa, Tou, Tauanave, Vaua asi

Synonyms: Cordia orientalis, Cordia rumphii

Family Name: Boraginaceae

Plant appearance

Distinctive feature: Niyoron has a broad dense crown with flaky light gray bark and beautiful scentless orange flowers. The fruits grow in clusters and turn brown when mature. The fruits are hard and woody, The seeds are waterproof and can float.

Leaf

Shape: Broadly egg-shaped to elliptical with pointed

ends

Arrangement: Alternate

Type: Simple

Flower

Size: About 0.50 in.

Color: Green with white hair-like structures extending

on the sides

Shape: Round

Arrangement: Simple, spike **Flowering period:** Year round



Niyoron flowers^a.

Habit

Typical height: 25-40 ft.

Fruit

Type: Drupe

Size: 0.75-1.25 in. long, round or egg-shaped

Color: Brown when mature **Number of seeds:** 4 or fewer

Edible: Yes

Growing your own

Form: Seed

Seed collection: Select healthy seeds from mature fruits either on the tree or ground. Fruits usually fall

on the ground as they ripen.

Seed treatment: Soak seeds overnight for up to 2 days and clip the ends of the fruit to hasten

germination.

Germination time: 3-6 weeks

Planting depth: No deeper than twice the size of the

seed

Pre-planting: Germinated seeds may be transplanted into pots once the cotyledons come out. Seedlings may stay in the nursery for 6-8 months and ready for outplanting when 1-1.5 ft. high.



Niyoron leaves^a.

Special hints: Seedling hardening should be done under full sun with less watering before outplanting. Tree growth becomes slower when it reaches mature size at 23-33 ft.

Production conditions

pH value: 6.1-7.4 (neutral to alkaline)

Water: Needs sufficient water but can tolerate drought

and waterlogging
Salt tolerance: High
Wind tolerance: Moderate

Soil characteristics: Basalt, limestone, clay, or sand, sandy loam, sandy clay loam, sandy clay loam,

and clay

Light: Full sun but can tolerate slight shade

Space requirement: 10-20 ft. **Growth rate:** 1-3 ft. per year **Growth direction:** Upwards

Fertilizer: Potting media composed of peat moss, perlite, and vermiculite combined with low-release fertilizer and compost is highly recommended.

Pruning: Prune dead branches. Prune as necessary for structure and crown thinning. Prune no more than 25



Niyoron fruita.

Risks

Near surface roots: It has extensive shallow root system.

Limb breakage: Medium

Special considerations: The hard, woody fruits may pose hazard to pedestrians if tree is planted in urban areas

Pests: The leaf worm, Ethmia nigroapicella, attacks the leaves and defoliates the tree. Pathogenic fungi such as *Pythium*, *Phytophthora*, and *Fusarium* can also attack seedlings when overwatered, which injures the roots during outplanting.

How to use this plant

Niyoron is compatible with many coastal species. It is not considered invasive although it has potential to spread easily.

Agroforestry: Coastal protection, windbreak, home

gardens, shade tree **Wildlife:** Fodder for pigs **Medicinal:** Unknown

Other uses: Canoe/boat/raft making, woodcrafting (bowls, utensils, and large calabashes), body

ornamentation/garlands, tannin/dye (cloth and fishing

lines), ceremonial/religious importance



Niyoron seeda.

Photo credits

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For further information

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Raulerson, L. and A. Rinehart. 2018 revised ed. University of Guam Press. 125pp.

Species Profiles for Pacific Island Agroforestry, www. traditionaltree.org

http://uses.plantnet-project.org/en/Cordia_subcordata_(PROTA)



Niyoron seedling^a.

This is a continuation of the first set of 9 Native Tree factsheets in collaboration with Guam Department of Agriculture and USDA which is found in this link: http://cnas-re.uog.edu/useful-cnas-documents-posters/?wpv_aux_current_post_id=3189&wpv_view_count=3187-TCPID3189&wpv_paged=2.

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