Jandi

Prosopis cineraria

Height: 16 feet

Spread: 16 feet

Sunlight:

Hardiness Zone: 8

Other Names: Ghaf, Jammi, Shami Tree

Description:

This semi-evergreen tree forms a spreading canopy of twisted branches; fluffy clusters of yellow flowers in spring, followed by tan pods; one of the most drought tolerant trees, thrives in hot arid regions; has aggressive roots, best for large areas

Ornamental Features

Jandi is draped in stunning clusters of yellow catkins along the branches in mid spring. It has attractive grayish green deciduous foliage which emerges light green in spring. The tiny oval pinnately compound leaves are highly ornamental but do not develop any appreciable fall color. The fruits are showy tan pods displayed from early summer to early fall.

Landscape Attributes

Jandi is a dense multi-stemmed deciduous tree with a more or less rounded form. It lends an extremely fine and delicate texture to the landscape composition which can make it a great accent feature on this basis alone.

This tree will require occasional maintenance and upkeep, and should only be pruned after flowering to avoid removing any of the current season's flowers. It is a good choice for attracting birds to your yard. Gardeners should be aware of the following characteristic(s) that may warrant special consideration;

- Spiny



Jandi foliage
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder



Jandi
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Jandi is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Accent
- Mass Planting
- Hedges/Screening
- Windbreaks and Shelterbelts
- Naturalizing And Woodland Gardens

Planting & Growing

Jandi will grow to be about 16 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 16 feet. It has a low canopy with a typical clearance of 3 feet from the ground, and is suitable for planting under power lines. It grows at a medium rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live to a ripe old age of 100 years or more; think of this as a heritage tree for future generations!

This tree should only be grown in full sunlight. It prefers dry to average moisture levels with very well-drained soil, and will often die in standing water. It is considered to be drought-tolerant, and thus makes an ideal choice for xeriscaping or the moisture-conserving landscape. It is not particular as to soil pH, but grows best in poor soils, and is able to handle environmental salt. It is highly tolerant of urban pollution and will even thrive in inner city environments. This species is not originally from North America..