

They are deep rooted (they do not affect sidewalk and driveway) and it Profusely produce flower. It Is also a Multipurpose tree (provide good quality charcoal, good timber suited to make furniture,e.t.c)

Shower Of Gold is a spectacular flowering tree originating in India, with a natural distribution scattered over much of the subcontinent and occurs in both dry and moist deciduous forests.

It is typically 10 to 15 m (30 to 50) tall, usually with a single trunk, though sometimes multiple-trunked and develops a densely branched crown of variable shape, from narrow to round or wide-spreading, depending on the growing conditions. The bark smooth and yellowish on young trees, becoming dark grey, cracked and flaking off in patches on older trees.

Leaves large and feathery, being made up of oval leaflets arranged in pairs along the length. These emerge copper-coloured and softly hairy, then with age become light- to medium-green. During the dry season, most fall off the tree to conserve water, leaving the branches bare until the rainy season, which then encourages new growth.

Around the same time as the new leaves emerge, the tree bursts into bloom, producing masses of bright yellow flowers held in long, pendant clusters. These are followed by thin, cigar-shaped seed pods up to 70 cm (2.3 ft) long. Green when young, they become near black when mature and persist unopened on the tree for months.

## Use

Shower Of Gold is a frequently cultivated tree in gardens and landscapes, including streetscapes and coastal areas for its showy flowering display and high tolerance to salt spray.

It produces a heavy wood, averaging out at around 800 kgs per cubic meter (50 lbs per cubic ft) with brick-red heartwood and moderate natural resistance to decay. Although this puts it in the durable hardwood class, the logs mostly come in diameters too small for sawing into beams, planks or lumber. They are more usually used for poles, posts, turnery, tool handles, firewood and for making charcoal.

The fresh-cut leaves are palatable to livestock and nutritious, with a dry weight protein content of around 17%.

The bark is a source of tanning in India traded under the name 'Sumari'.

## Health use

The seedpods and pulp contain the Anthraquinone, a stimulant-laxative compound known to increase intestinal motility and intestinal secretion. In parts of its native range, the pulp, which is sticky and slightly sweet, is dried and used to relieve constipation. The stripped bark is used in medicinal preparations to act as a purgative.

## Climate

Grows and flowers reliably in sub-humid to moderately humid subtropical and tropical lowland to mid-elevation climates, generally in areas with annual lows of 13 to 25 °C, annual highs of 22 to 35 °C, annual rainfall of 700 to 4500 mm and a dry season of 8 months or less.

## Growing

New plants are usually grown from seed which remain viable for months when dried and stored under cool, dry, airtight conditions. Germination is improved by soaking the seed in pre-boiled, hot water for five minutes before planting.

Performs best on free-draining sand and loam soils of a slightly acid to neutral nature, generally with a pH of 6.0 to 7.0 and on sites with full- to partial sun exposure.

## Problem features

Reports on its weediness are conflicting. It is assessed as a low weed risk species for Hawaii and Florida, respectively by the Hawaii Pacific Weed Risk Assessment project (HPWRA) and the IFAS Assessment of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas. However, in Australia, it is recorded as a weed of agriculture, a serious weed class.

In India, it is reported as a major source of irritating pollen that contributes to causing hay fever in some people. The roots are moderately vigorous and a minimum planting distance of six meters from underground pipes is recommended.

<https://www.iplantz.com/plant/348/cassia-fistula>