

Clerodendrum chinense

STICKBUSH

Lamiaceae

Common Synonyms: *none*

FLEPPC Category: -

FDACS Listed Noxious Weed: No

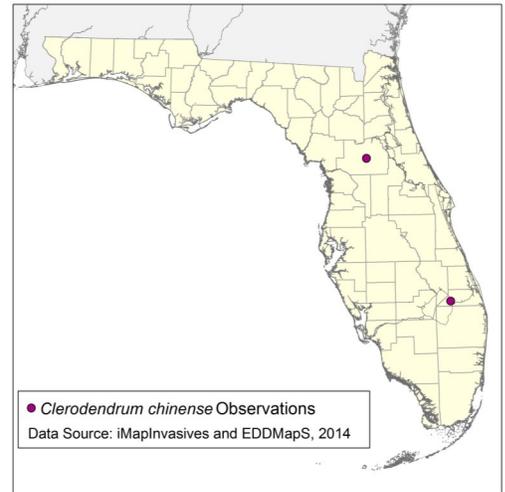
IFAS Assessment

North	OK
Central	CAUTION
South	CAUTION

USDA Hardiness Zone: 9b-11

Growth Habit: Shrub

Origin: Asia



Flowers and leaves at Enchanting Floral Gardens of Kula, Maui, by Forest and Kim Starr
Plants of Hawaii - Image licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License.

Description: Shrubs up to 3 m tall, finely pubescent throughout, branches and stems quadrangular. Leaves membranous, broadly ovate to triangular-ovate, 6-25 cm long, 5-25 cm wide, both surfaces sparsely to moderately strigillose, margins coarsely and irregularly dentate, apex acute, and base cordate to truncate. Inflorescences terminal, cymose, densely many-flowered, subsessile or short-pendulate, often subtended by a pair of foliaceous bracts, bracteoles numerous, oblong or elliptic, 1.5-3 cm long, strigillose, especially along the margins. Flowers are fragrant; calyx purple or red, sometimes with white spots, campanulate, 10-15 mm long, 5-lobed, the lobes anceolate, apex acuminate; corolla pale pink, usually doubled by petaloid stamens; stamens and ovary usually modified into extra petals. Fruits are rarely developed.

Habitat: mostly disturbed areas

Florida Introduction Date: Earliest Florida specimen vouchered in 1965.

Control Methods:

Mechanical: Mechanical control is difficult: continual slashing will slow but not prevent spread. Vertical soil barriers may prevent further spread if deep enough (PIER).

Biological Control: The chrysomelid beetle *Phyllocharis undulata* is a prospective biocontrol agent (PIER). Further studies in this area are needed.

Chemical: Herbicides containing triclopyr ester are suggested for Western Samoa. Work carried out in Western Samoa has shown that metsulfuron-methyl ester produces effective control. It has been recommended that the plants be cut and the new growth sprayed with herbicide. Spray young plants with a herbicide such as 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyloxyacetic acid butoxyethyl ester (PIER). Hormone-type herbicides in timely repeat applications will control this weed.

Useful Resources:

Dave's Garden. 2014. PlantFiles: Chinese Glory Bower, *Clerodendrum chinense*. <http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/48738/>. Accessed on June 20, 2014.

PIER. 2011. Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk (PIER): *Clerodendrum chinense*. http://www.hear.org/pier/species/clerodendrum_chinense.htm. Accessed on June 26, 2014.

Plantwise. 2014. Plantwise Knowledge Bank, Chinese Glory Bower (*Clerodendrum chinense*). <http://www.plantwise.org/KnowledgeBank/datasheet.aspx?dsid=113371>. Accessed on June 27, 2014.