Pacific Pests, Pathogens & Weeds - Mini Fact Sheet Edition

https://apps.lucidcentral.org/ppp/

Honolulu rose (443)

Relates to: Weeds



Photo 1. Honolulu rose, *Clerodendrum chinensis*, growing as a border to a plot of cassava, Fiji.



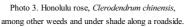




Photo 2. Honolulu rose, *Clerodendrum chinensis*, as an extensive monoculture.



Photo 4. Honolulu rose, *Clerodendrum chinensis*, leaves and flowers.



Photo 5. Honolulu rose, *Clerodendrum chinensis*, close-up of flowers.



Photo 7. Adult, Phyllocharis undulata.



Photo 6. Honolulu rose, *Clerodendrum chinensis*, close-up of flowers.



Photo 8. Larvae, Phyllocharis undulata.



Photo 9. Pre-pupa, Phyllocharis undulata.

Summary

- Widespread. Asia, North, South and Central America, Caribbean, Oceania. In many Pacific islands.
- Invasive, grows in shade and full sunlight, in disturbed places and fertile (Oceanic island) soils. Forms dense stands from root suckers in pastures, plantations, along streams, and at forest edges.
- Perennial shrub up to 3 m tall. Stems and branches four-sided with fine hairs. Leaves, 6-20 cm long, opposite, heart-shaped, soft short hairs, wavy margins and sharp tips. Disagreeable smell when crushed. Flowers, 2-3 cm across, white to pink, double, sterile, in dense cluster at tops of stems. Fragrant in the evening.
- Spread: root suckers; trade in ornamentals.
- Biosecurity: high risk of introduction. Available on internet.
- Biocontrol: potential with chrysomelid beetle, and fungal rust. Need to check identification of weed in Pacific.
- Cultural control: hand weeding, digging, slashing, cultivation (probably not successful in wet soil).
- Chemical control (from literature): i) foliar (picloram; triclopyr; 2,4-D; metsulfuorn-methyl; picloram + triclopyr; picloram + 2,4-D; dicamba + 2,4-D); ii) cut-stump (same herbicides); iii) soil (fluroxypyr). In Fiji, glyphosate or metsulfuron-methyl.

Common Name

Honolulu rose; it is also known as Spanish jasmine. CABI prefers the name Chinese glory.

Scientific Name

Clerodendrum chinense. It is a member of the Lamiaceae.

Information from Waterhouse DF (1993) Clerodendrum chinense. Biological control: Pacific prospects - Supplement 2. ACIAR Monograph No. 20. pp.72-93; and Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk (2013) Clerodendrum chinense. (http://www.hear.org/jier/species/clerodendrum_chinense.htm); and CABI (2019) Clerodendrum chinense (Chinese glory bover). Invasive Species Compendium. (https://www.cabi.org/iss/datasheet/113371); and from Saengyot S, Napompeth B (2008) Biological control of Honolulu rose, *Clerodendrum chinense* (Osbeck) Mabberley (Lamiaceae), in Thailand, p.145-151. In: Academic Frontier Research Project (Phase II). Academic Frontier Research Center, Tokyo University of Agriculture. Tokyo, Japan. Photos 5-7 Banpot Napompeth, Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand.

Produced with support from the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research under project HORT/2016/185: Responding to emerging pest and disease threats to horticulture in the Pacific islands, implemented by the University of Queensland, in association with the Pacific Community and Koronivia Research Station, Ministry of Agriculture, Fiji.

This mini fact sheet is a part of the app Pacific Pests, Pathogens & Weeds

The mobile application is available from the Google Play Store and Apple iTunes.



Copyright © 2020. All rights reserved.

AUTHORS Grahame Jackson & Aradhana Deesh