

Honolulu rose (443)

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 was previously known as *Clerodendrum philippinum*, and *Clerodendrum fragrans*. It is a member of the Lamiaceae.



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 3. Honolulu rose, *Clerodendrum chinensis*, among other weeds and under shade along a roadside.



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



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



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



Photo 7. Adult, *Phyllocharis undulata*.



Photo 8. Larvae, *Phyllocharis undulata*.



Photo 9. Pre-pupa, *Phyllocharis undulata*.

AUTHORS Grahame Jackson & Aradhana Deesh

Information from Waterhouse DF (1993) *Clerodendrum chinense* (Osbeck) Mabberley. 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/pier/species/clerodendrum_chinense.htm); and CABI (2019) *Clerodendrum chinense* (Chinese glory bower). Invasive Species Compendium. (<https://www.cabi.org/isc/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.

Copyright © 2022. All rights reserved.



Australian Government
Australian Centre for
International Agricultural Research



Web edition hosted at <https://apps.lucidcentral.org/pppw>