



Bronze-leaved clerodendrum (Clerodendrum quadriloculare)

Scientific name & Code	Clerodendrum quadriloculare (Blanco) Merr., CLQU2 <u>Synonyms – Ligustrum quadriloculare</u> Blanco
Family:	Verbenaceae – Verbena Family
Duration/Growth Habit:	Perennial Shrub
Common names:	<u>English</u> – bronze-leaved clerodendrum, fireworks, Philippine glorybower, shooting star, starburst bush
Origin:	New Guinea, Philippines
Description:	An erect, glabrous, or nearly glabrous shrub or small tree 2-5 m high. Leaves paired, oblong, 15-20 cm long, apex acuminate, base rounded, the upper surface green, the lower surface usually dark-purple. Flowers in many-flowered terminal panicled cymes, in showy large clusters with a narrow pink tube to 7 cm long, ending in 5-lobed white oblong-elliptic lobes about 1.5 cm long.
Propagation:	Produces large amounts of viable seed and suckers profusely from the roots. Seeds mostly distributed by birds and other animals.
Distribution:	Identified in Hawaii, Guam, CNMI (Rota, Tinian), American Samoa, Chuuk, Kosrae, Pohnpei, Yap, Palau (main island group).
Habitat/Ecology:	Suckers and sprouts profusely. Mostly found along roads and disturbed areas. Forms dense thickets. Very shade tolerant. Requires specialist pollinators (very long corolla tube). Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire.
Environmental impact:	Can form monotypic thickets in forests (tolerates full shade).
Management:	Physical – Very difficult to control manually by pulling.
	<u>Chemical</u> – For young plants, triclopyr can be used as a foliar application; for larger plants undiluted triclopyr can be applied to cut stems.
	<u>Biological</u> – The potential for biological control has not been evaluated. Seeds survive passage through the gut of animals.

PIER Risk Assessment: High Risk, score: 11



a) Clerodendrum flowers and leaves



b) Clerodendrum leaves showing dark purple lower surface







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For More Information:

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