

Merremia tuberosa

SPANISH ARBORVINE

Convolvulaceae

Common Synonyms: *Ipomoea tuberosa*

FLEPPC Category: 2

FDACS Listed Noxious Weed: No

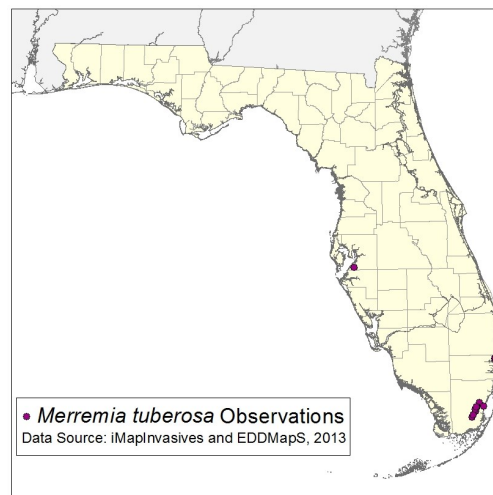
IFAS Assessment

North	OK
Central	CAUTION
South	CAUTION

USDA Hardiness Zone: 9b -11

Growth Habit: Vine

Origin: Central America



John M. Randall, The Nature Conservancy, Bugwood.org

Description: Perennial, woody to herbaceous vine.

Leaves alternate, simple, palmately lobed, elliptic. Flowers showy, solitary, yellow, tubular, 6 cm wide, and on long stalks. Sepals large, brown, persist after the flower and surround the fruit (resembling a wooden rose). Fruit a round, capsule with 1-4 hairy, black seeds.

Habitat: Hammocks, forests, riverine forests

Comments: Vouchered in Monroe, Dade, Broward, and Hillsborough Co. Weed of disturbed areas. Very aggressive in hardwood forests. Seeds viable for long periods of time. Seeds water dispersed. Wood roses used in floral arrangements.

Florida Introduction Date: Before 1913

Control Methods:

Chemical: Foliar (5% glyphosate, IFAS), basal bark (10% triclopyr ester, IFAS), cut stump (50% triclopyr amine or 10% triclopyr ester, IFAS)

Useful Resources:

Dave's Garden. 2013. PlantFiles: Wood rose, Spanish morning glory, yellow morning glory, *Merremia tuberosa*. <http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/31829/>. Accessed on December 10, 2013.

Langeland, K.A., H.M. Cherry, C.M. McCormick, K.C. Burks. 2008. Identification and Biology of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas-Second Edition. IFAS Publication SP 257. University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

Langeland, K.A., J.A. Ferrell, B. Sellers, G.E. MacDonald, and R.K. Stocker. 2011. Integrated management of non-native plants in natural areas of Florida. EDIS publication SP 242. University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.