

# *Abrus precatorius*

## ROSARY PEA

### *Fabaceae*

Common Synonyms: *Abrus abrus*

**FLEPPC Category:** 1

**FDACS Listed Noxious Weed:** No

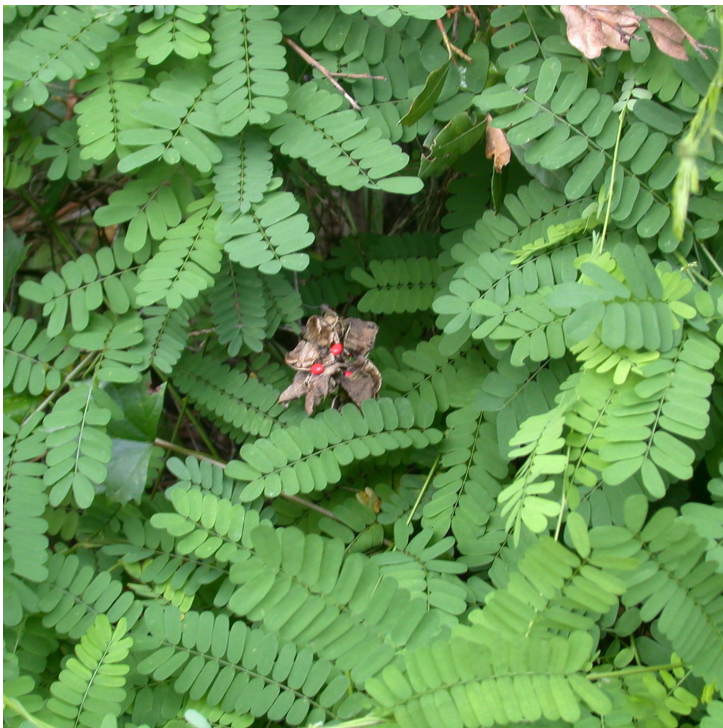
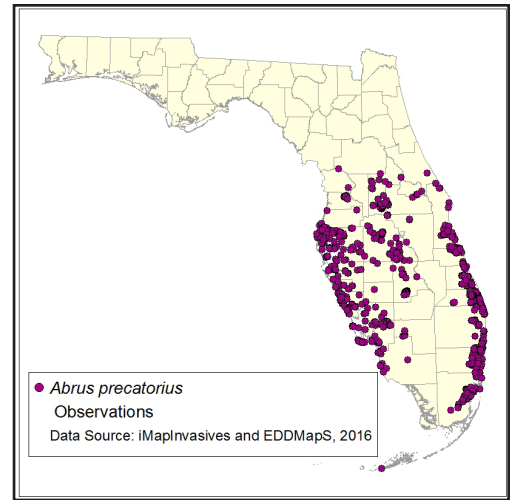
**IFAS Assessment**

North	PROHIBITED
Central	PROHIBITED
South	PROHIBITED

**USDA Hardiness Zone:** 11

**Growth Habit:** Vine

**Origin:** India



FNAI

**Description:** High-climbing, perennial, woody vine with slender herbaceous branches. Alternate, stalked leaves, 5-13 cm long, even-pinnately compound with 5-15 pairs of oblong leaflets, to 1.8 cm long with entire margins. Small pea-shaped flowers, white, pink or reddish, in clusters at leaf axils. Flowers in summer. Fruit a short, oblong pod, with 3-8 shiny hard seeds, 6-7 mm long, red with black bases. Seeds extremely poisonous to livestock and humans.

**Habitat:** Able to colonize a wide variety of habitats - xeric hammock, coastal uplands, flatwoods, hydric hammock, disturbed sites

**Florida Introduction Date:** pre-1932

**Control Methods:** Manual: Hand removal effective on small scale.

Chemical: Basal bark (10% triclopyr ester) for larger stems, or foliar (5% glyphosate). [IFAS].

**Useful Resources:**

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.

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.

**Comments:** Established in central and south Florida. Difficult to eradicate and increases following fire. Seeds dispersed by birds.