

Colubrina asiatica

LATHERLEAF

Rhamnaceae

Common Synonyms: *Ceanothus asiaticus*, *Rhamnus asiatica*

FLEPPC Category: 1

FDACS Listed Noxious Weed: Yes

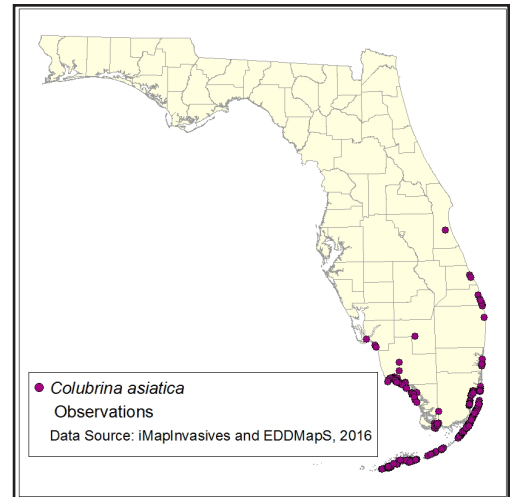
IFAS Assessment

North	PROHIBITED
Central	PROHIBITED
South	PROHIBITED

USDA Hardiness Zone: 9B - 11

Growth Habit: Shrub

Origin: Old World



FNAI

Description: Sprawling shrub often forming a tangled mat of glabrous stems. Slender branches to 5 m. Oval, stalked, leaves are alternate, shiny dark green, 4-9 cm long with toothed margins. Flowers small, greenish white, in small clusters at the leaf axils, petals 5. Fruit a green to brown round capsule with 3 grayish-brown seeds inside.

Note: Similar to native *Colubrina* species and distinguished by the glabrous stems, sprawling nature, and leaf blades with serrate margins.

Habitat: Coastal areas including hammocks, mangrove swamps, and buttonwood forests

Florida Introduction Date: naturalized by 1933

Control Methods: Mechanical: seedlings can be hand-pulled ..

Chemical: Basal bark (10-20% triclopyr ester or undiluted Pathfinder II), cut stump (50% triclopyr amine), foliar (3% triclopyr amine or triclopyr ester). Follow up for 3-4 weeks. Repeat applications certainly necessary. [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, Florida.

Comments: Established in south, EDRR candidate in central zone if not well established. Capsules dispersed by tides, currents, and birds.