

Talipariti tiliaceum

SEA HIBISCUS, MAHOE

Malvaceae

Common Synonyms: *Hibiscus tiliaceus*

FLEPPC Category: 2

FDACS Listed Noxious Weed: No

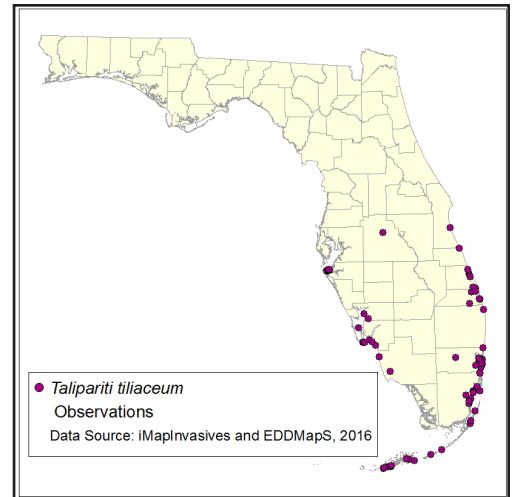
IFAS Assessment

North	OK
Central	INVASIVE
South	INVASIVE

USDA Hardiness Zone: 10a-11

Growth Habit: Tree or shrub

Origin: Tropical Asia and America



FNAI

Description: Shrub or tree, evergreen, 4-10~m tall and wide, bark gray-white. Leaves alternate, blade nearly orbicular to broadly ovate, 8-15 by 8-15~cm, leathery, green, abaxially densely gray-white stellate puberulent, adaxially very sparsely stellate scaly, glabrescent, basal veins 7 or 9, base cordate, margin entire or obscurely crenate, apex abruptly acuminate, petiole 3-8~cm long. Inflorescence a 1- to few-flowered cyme, terminal or axillary. Flower stalk 1-3~cm, with 1 pair of stipulelike bracteoles at base. Calyx 1.5-2.5~cm, connate proximally for 1/4-1/3 of length, lobes 5, lanceolate, stellate puberulent, persistent. Corolla yellow with dark purple center, campanulate, 6-7.5~cm in diameter, petals obovate, 4-4.5~cm, yellow stellate puberulent abaxially. Filament tube ca. 3~cm, glabrous. Style branches 5, slender, with glandular hairs. Capsule subglobose to ovoid, ca. 2~cm, obscurely beaked, densely fascicled-hirsute; valves 5, woody. Seeds reniform, smooth, glabrous (Flora of China).

Habitat: disturbed coastal areas

Florida Introduction Date: Unknown, but herbarium specimens date back to the 1930s

Control Methods: Manual: hand pull seedlings..

Chemical: Basal bark - 10%-20% Garlon 4. Cut stump - 50% Garlon 3A..

Useful Resources:

Flora of China. Volume 12, page 288. http://efloras.org/florataxon.aspx?flora_id=2&taxon_id=200013733. Accessed on June 23, 2014.

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.

Comments: