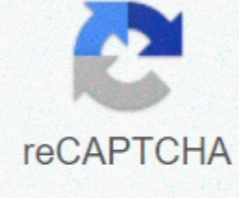




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Tournefortia argentea I. f

L.f. Boraginaceae This name is not universally accepted. A recent publication, Hilger, H.H. & Diane, N. Bot. Jordi. Syst. 125:46. 2003, has proposed the name Heliotropium foertherianum Diane && amp; Hilger (treated here as a synonym). Argusia argentea (L.f.) Heine Heliotropium foertherianum Diane && amp; Hilger Messerschmidia argentea (L.f.) I.M.Johnst. Tournefortia arborea Blanco Common name: General InformationTournefortia argentea is an evergreen shrub or tree with a canopy that can grow from 1 to 12 meters high. The plant has a wide range of uses, especially in the Pacific Islands and at least partly due to the pattern of other plants in the environments in which it grows. It is used as food, has several valuable medicinal uses and provides a range of materials. In addition, it is an excellent species to provide shelter and protection in exposed coastal areas. A very attractive plant, it is often planted within its native range to provide shade in coastal gardens[. Known HazardsNone known botanical references, rangecoastal areas of E. Africa across the Indian Ocean, through Asia to New Guinea, northern Australia and Polynesia. HabitatSandy beaches and rocky and limestone coral slopes where the soil is thin and poor; often forming the strip of vegetation closest to the sea, and rarely lies far from inland[.]. Properties Potential GrassYes Edibility Medicinal rating Other uses Score HabitEvergreen Tree Height6.00 m Growth RateSlow PollinatorsBees, Butterflies Cultivation StatusWild Cultivation DetailsA plant from coastal areas in tropical to subtropical regions. It is usually found in areas where average annual precipitation can be seasonal or year-round and is within the range of 300 - 5,000 mm. It tolerates an annual drought of up to 4 months[. It prefers an average annual temperature within the range 23 - 29 ° c, tolerating a minimum temperature of 18 ° c[. It requires a sunny position[. It requires a well-drained soil, preferring those of a light to medium texture[. It is successful in sandy and rocky soils poor in nutrients[. Tolerant of saline soils, even triumphantly where savaves occasionally wash over their root system[. He prefers a pH in the range 6.1 - 7.4[. Very tolerant of maritime exposure[. Although rarely considered a pest, the plant has some potential to become invasive when introduced into new coastal environments[. This should be measured, however, with the fact that the plant is becoming rare in parts of its range due to its use as an readily available firewood[. It has seeds that float in seawater and remain viable, so it can spread through ocean currents[. A slow growing plant, usually increasing in height by less than 75 cm in a year[. it may take several years before it starts flowering thereafter, although it can then bloom and produce fruit almost all year round[. Another report says you can get started when it is still a shrub only 2 meters high[. The tree has very strong vertical and lateral roots that can anchor it even in the harshest conditions. [Edible usesDesaves - raw or cooked[. The flavour is said to resemble parsley[. It is used as a salad and, more commonly, is eaten as a vegetable[.]. Fruit - sometimes eaten[. The fruits are said to have antihistamine properties[. The meristem and the root's inner crust are struck down to prepare a drug that is used to treat childhood rashes, diarrhea and fish poisoning[. Combined with coconut meat, it is used to treat hemorrhoids[. Combined with the juice of a young green coconut, it is drunk daily as a treatment for asthma[. It takes an infusion of the leaves to treat poisoning caused by eating dyed fish[. The leaves are used in a steam bath to treat bleeding and bruising; as a restorer of a woman after giving birth[. Leaf juice is applied to the infected cuts and bites of certain poisonous fish[. The heated leaves are placed in the eyes to treat blindness probably caused by gonococx[. An infusion of the leaves is used to bathe red, aching or infected eyes, and also as a mouthwash for painful and loose teeth[. The plant grows well on exposed coasts and can be used to form an important barrier that provides protection against salt-laden winds, while helping to stabilize the soil. [The plant does not tolerate extensive pruning or shear, but can be used as an undemonged hedging or barrier plant. A natural species colonizing species from hot, salty and windy coastal areas can be used as a pioneer to help establish forest gardens in coastal areas. The leaves are considered an important spring for the soil[. Children use nuts as peas in peashooters[. The leaves contain tannins and are used in the manufacture of a red dye[. The leaves are used as a female deodorant. Wood is used in the traditional construction of the house, to make certain parts of canoes, crafts, knife handles, etc. Wood is frequently used as fuel, and is also used to make fire by friction. Seed - better sow as soon as ripe, either in a bed of nursery seeds or in individual containers, either in a sunny or slightly shaded position[. Germination takes 2-4 weeks[. Seedlings take 12 months or more to become large enough to plant, the preferred size being about 35 cm high with a woody stem about 10 mm wide at the base[. The seed is likely to have a viability of at least a few weeks if it stays cool[. Root cuttings easily[. Hardwood cuttings are more successful than - they should be around 15 – 30 cm long and usually form roots in 3 - 6 weeks []. Layer of air. If you have any useful information about this plant, please leave a comment. Comments must be approved before they are displayed here. Previous images taken at Nahhap motu in Pohnpei on July 31, 2007 by Dana Lee Ling. Below are pictures of images Metipw, Madolehnhimw, 07 December 2014 Chuuk: amónoset, néet Kosrae: sruhsruhn. Incorrectly reported in some sources as sruhsruh. Pohnpei: the use of titin Kosrae: Children use seeds as projectiles using empty papaya leaf petioles as a blow tube. [Reporting: Shruue Nena Kilafwasru] PLANT PROFILE For Tournefortia argentea (velvety soldatbush) | USDA PLANTS Kingdom Plantae - Plantes Subkingdom Tracheobionta - Vascular plants Superdivision Spermatophyta - Seed plants Division Magnoliophyta - Flowering plants Class Magnoliopsida - Dicotyledons Subclass Asteridae - Order Lamiales - Boraginaceae Family - Borage Family Gender Tournefortia L. - Soldierbush Species Tournefortia argentea L. f. - velvet soldier, heliotrope tree Added material December 2014 Common names amoloset (Chuuk, Losap, Etal) chen (Yap) sesen (Pingelap) sruhsruh (Kosrae) titin (Pohnpei) heliotrope tree , beach heliotrope, velvet leaf soldier, octopus shrub (English) yamolehat (Puluwat) Source: Species profiles for pacific island agroforestry, Traditional tree orgage used on some islands to treat intoxication by ciguatera fish. The leaves may contain rosmarinic acid among other compounds said to be antiviral, antibacterial, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory propertiesEncyclopedia of Life Cut and then crushed leaves are stuck in a dead body in a coffin to suppress malodorous odors. Death from complications of diabetes and associated immunosuppression leaves the body particularly vulnerable to rapid bacterial decomposition. The leaves are full around the feet and elsewhere to stop the smell. - SKLL 2014 Scientific classification Kingdom: Plantae (unclassified): Angiosperms (unclassified): Eudicots (unclassified): Asterids Family: Boraginaceae Gender: Heliotropium Species: H. foertherianum Binomial name Heliotropium foertherianum Diane & Hilger Synonyms Tournefortia argentea L.f. Argusia argentea (L.f.) Heine Messerschmidia argentea (L.f.) I.M.Johnst. Tournefortia arborea Blanco originally published as Tournefortia argentea, was transferred to Argusia argentea, and remained under that name until recently. It was later restored to Tournefortia before being transferred to Heliotropium under a new name in 2003.Encyclopedia of Life Plants of Pohnpei • Pohnpei ethnobotanical • Botany • Courses • COMFSM Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk (PIER) [PIER species lists] [PIER home] Heliotropium foertherianum Diane & Hilger, Boraginaceae Click on an image for links to larger images present on the Pacific islands? Yes, mainly a threat at high elevations? no risk assessment results: Evaluate: Score: 4 (Hawaii-Pacific Weed Risk Assessment for Tournefortia argentea) Other Latin names: Argusia (L. f.) The bed very well. Messerschmidia argentea (L. f.) I'm . M. Johnst.: Tournefortia argentea Linnaeus filius Common name(s): common(s): English: East Indian velvet, beach heliotrope, tahinu, tree heliotrope, Hawaiian heliotrope tree: tahinu Niuean: toihune t&amacron;n;e Samoan: la'au pepe, moegápepe, tausuni, tausunu (probable erroneous spelling of tausuni) Tongan: Unknown touhuni: tausuni, ren tea, touhuni Misens: tausuni Habit: Shrub/tree Description: Tournefortia (genus): Shrubs, sometimes vines or arbus. Lvs usu alterna (rarely opposite). Infl terminal, rolled racemas (or panicles) of cysts; absent hugs. Bisexual Flws; September 5, free or basally united; heart salver- or funnel-shaped, limb of 5 lobes, back of the lobes often keeled; stam 5, included in heart tube; terminal of style, whole or absent, conical stigma or in the form of a shield. Frt a drupe, whole or 4-lobed, you use separating into 2 or 4 sections. Seed 1 or 2 per section. In Tropical Garden Flora, p. 199) As Tournefourtia argentea Linnaeus filius: Evergreen treelet usu to 15(-35') high; dome crown, curved or crumpled trunk, cork bark. Lvs piled up at the ends of bran, appearing from, sessile or almost so; leaves oblanceolate to obovate, 4-8 & mult; 1.3-3.5 , fragile-fleshy, both sides silky-hairy, gradually tapering base. It swells a panicle of rolled cysts, stem to 6 long. Flws sessile, –0.2 long, crowded, 2 classified; white heart, 5-lobed limb. White frt, #fleshy, ca 0.25 ø, glabre. Then use 2. (A tropical garden flora, p. 199) Like Messerschmidia argentea: Widely branched shrub or small tree up to 4 m. or more tall, fragile young growth and densely whitish--or buff-pubescent. The leaves alternate, clustered near the ends of the branches, obovated by spatula, obtuse or acute, wedge-shaped base, whole, up to 20 cm. long and 8 cm. wide, densely silvery hairy. Small flowers, very numerous, white, sessile, in grains, branches, long pedunculation clusters, scorpoid-cimosa; round fruit, four parts, about 7 mm. in diameter. (Plants of Tonga, pp. 229-230) Habitat/ecology: The tree heliotrope [PIER ed.: Heliotropium foertherianum as Tournefortia argentea L. f.] is native to all tropical marine beaches in the Indian and Pacific Oceans and is sometimes found in inland saline habitats on sandy or limestoneous soils. . . . It adapts to saline soils, poor in sand or limestone nutrients, salt spray and strong prevailing winds, and exposure to intense sunlight with a high reflection from land and ocean surfaces. (A tropical garden flora, p. 199) (note: but NOT native to Hawaii [GRIN]) De Messerschmidia argentea (L.f.) Johnst. in Niue: Its frequency and habitat are almost the same [PIER ed.: as heliotropium anomalum], as it grows just above the band Pemphis acidula. (Sykes, 1970, p. 52) From Tournefortia argentea L. f. to Ta'u American); Occasionally on the shores of the coastal forest. (Botanical Inventory of the Ta'u Unit, p. 44) In Tonga: seaside margin of the coastal forest strip; Along the outer side of the coast Thicket just above the upper tidal limit along the beach; [rather frequently near the coast throughout Tonga. (Plants of Tonga, p. 230) In Vanuatu: Costa del Mar. (Notable plants of Vanuatu, p. 48.) Spread: Usually propagated from seeds, the tree is fast growing, easy to care for and pest-free. (A tropical garden flora, p. 199) Native area: Native to tropical Asia, Madagascar, tropical Australia, and Polynesia . . . (Hawaiian Flowering Plant Manual, Wagner et al. 1999). (Checklist of vascular plants in the middle atoll, p. 36) East Africa, Southeast Asia through Malaysia and eastern Polynesia, in the Marshall and Kiribati Islands in Micronesia (Agroforestry Guides for the Pacific Islands, p. 58) Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Madagascar, China, Japan, Taiwan, India, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Australia, Pacific Islands (Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Northern Mariana Islands, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Fiji, New Caledonia, Niue, Samoa, Tonga) (GRIN) from Messerschmidia argentea (L.f.) Johnst.. A widespread coastal plant in tropical Asia, Australia, and the Islands (Sykes, 1970, p.52) From Tournefortia argentea L. f., they go from Mauritius to southeastern Polynesia (Botanical Inventory of the Ta'u Unit, p. 44) Impacts and overgrown habitats: Dr. William Hillebrand reported heliotrope tree [PIER ed.: Heliotropium foertherianum as Tournefortia argentea L. f.] growing in the Islands [PIER ed.: Hawaiian] during his residence (ca. 1851-1871). 635 in 1917, J. F. Rock knew of unmarried trees in Honolulu and Hale'iwa, O'ahu, and some trees in Kahului, Maui. 1248 Since then it has become naturalized on beaches throughout the archipelago. (A tropical garden flora, p. 199) Presence: Pacific Country/Terr./St. && amp; Island group Location Cited status && amp; Cited as invasive && amp; Cited as cultivated && amp; Cited as an Aboriginal introduction? Reference and comments American Samoa American Samoa Islands Pacific Grass Consortium (2018) American Samoa Manu'a Islands Ofu Island Consortium of Pacific Herbaria (2018) American Samoa Manu'a Islands Ta'u Island native Whistler, W. A. (1992) (p. 44) Cited vouchers: Garber 639; Whistler 3214, 7768

