

Kalanchoe pinnata

CATHEDRAL BELLS

Crassulaceae

Common Synonyms: *none*

FLEPPC Category: 2

FDACS Listed Noxious Weed: No

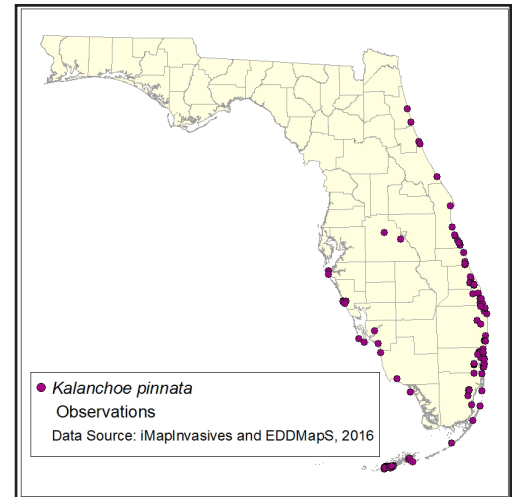
IFAS Assessment

North	CAUTION
Central	INVASIVE
South	INVASIVE

USDA Hardiness Zone: 10a-11

Growth Habit: Perennial Herb

Origin: Madagascar and Asia



Pete Diamond

Description: Succulent, perennial herb to 1.5 m tall. The stems are hollow, fleshy, dark green. Leaves are scalloped and red along margins. Flowers are bell-like and pendulous.

Habitat: coastal uplands, floodplain wetlands, mesic and xeric uplands

Florida Introduction Date: Earliest Florida specimen vouchered in 1943.

Control Methods: Mechanical: Hand pull. Follow-up hand removal of leaves is necessary to prevent leaves from producing new plants. [IFAS].

Chemical: 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.

National Tropical Botanical Garden. 2014. Meet the Plants: *Kalanchoe pinnata* (Crassulaceae). http://ntbg.org/plants/plant_details.php?plantid=11825. Accessed June 26, 2014.

Wunderlin, R. P., and B. F. Hansen. 2008. Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants (<http://florida.plantatlas.usf.edu/>). [S. M. Landry and K. N. Campbell (application development), Florida Center for Community Design and Research.] Institute for Systematic Botany, University of South Florida, Tampa.

Comments: Often found along the edges of conservation lands where landscape materials have been dumped. Used as a medicinal plant by indigenous people in the Amazon for a wide variety of purposes.