



## Callisia Fragrans

	
<p><b>Botanical name:</b> Callisia fragrans</p> <p><b>Common name:</b> Inch Plant</p> <p><b>Family:</b> Commelinaceae</p> <p><b>Origin:</b> Mexico</p> <p><b>Habit:</b> Creeping perennial herbaceous plant</p> <p><b>Height:</b> stems can reach up to 1.5mtrs</p> <p><b>Flowers:</b> Late winter-Spring. Flowers are clustered in axils of reduced (bracteal) leaves at the ends of stems, and are subtended by a papery bract. The flowers are almost stemless with 3 elongated short lived petals. There are 3 sepals, six large white stamens and an ovary topped with an elongated stigma.</p> <p><b>Fruit:</b> Small 3 celled capsule.</p> <p><b>Stems:</b> Thick rather flesh and develop into long runners which branch and give rise to new plants.</p> <p><b>Reproduction:</b> By seed dispersal or via creeping stolons.</p>	<p><b>Leaves:</b> Large and clustered spirally arranged Leaves are lanceolate (oblong or elongated) and glabrous (hairless) and either green, purplish-green or purplish. Leaves are greener the denser the shade. The base of the leaf narrows to an inconspicuous sheath.</p> <p><b>Habitat:</b> Riparian areas, regrowth forests and scrublands, disturbed areas, coastal environs, roadsides, forest margins, urban bushland.</p> <p><b>Toxicity:</b> May cause allergies in pets, characterised by red, itchy skin.</p> <p><b>Control Methods:</b> Remove manually or used repeated foliar spray with a systemic herbicide.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> This plant is a garden escapee that has become a problem in Qld where it has been classified as a significant environmental weed and is a declared weed in WA. In NSW it has become naturalised but I can't find information as to whether it has been classified as a weed at this point in time.</p> <p>Source: <a href="https://weeds.brisbane.qld.gov.au/weeds/purple-succulent">https://weeds.brisbane.qld.gov.au/weeds/purple-succulent</a></p>