



Pacific Pests, Pathogens & Weeds - Mini Fact Sheet Edition

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Devil's fig (444)

Relates to: **Weeds**



Photo 1. Thicket of devil's fig, *Solanum torvum*.



Photo 2. Single bush, devil's fig, *Solanum torvum*; note, the single stem just above ground.



Photo 3. Stem and branches, devil's fig, *Solanum torvum*, showing the thorns.



Photo 4. Thorns on the stems at the back of the photograph, devil's fig, *Solanum torvum*. Note, the shape of the leaves: near oval and with short leaf stalk.



Photo 5. Flowers, devil's fig, *Solanum torvum*.



Photo 6. Flowers, devil's fig, *Solanum torvum*.



Photo 7. Flowers, devil's fig, *Solanum torvum*.



Photo 8. Fruits, devil's fig, *Solanum torvum*.



Photo 9. Flowers and fruits, devil's fig, *Solanum torvum*.

Summary

- Widespread. Africa, Asia, North (Hawaii), South and Central America, Caribbean, Europe, Oceania.
In most Pacific islands
- Invasive, large amounts of seeds, easily spread, drought tolerant, ability to displace local vegetation, forming dense thickets at forest margins, waterways, plantation crops, roadsides, pastures, disturbed sites and waste areas.
- Small shrub/tree, up to 4 m. Young stems, green/purplish, soft, with small star-shaped hairs, and spines; later, brown/greenish-brown lacking hairs. Leaves, up to 25 cm long, deeply lobed when young, roughly oval when old, with spines. Flowers, star-shaped, five white petals, in clusters of 15-100 at the end of stems. Fruits (berries) with few to many flat, woody, often reddish seeds.
- Spread: seeds by birds and bats; water; soil, trash; seed traded on internet, contamination of traded plants.
- Biosecurity: high risk of introduction, showy flowers, used as root stock. Available on internet.
- Biocontrol: a chrysomelid beetle in Caribbean but confirmation of suitability needed.
- Cultural control: dig out (gloves!), removing crown; plough, check for regrowth.
- Chemical control: in Australia: picloram + 2,4-D (cut back and spray regrowth). In PNG: 2,4-D in diesoline (petrol with addition of 15% diesel) to treat stumps. Cut 10-15 cm above ground level. In Fiji, glyphosate.

Common Name

Devil's fig; it is also known as prickly Solanum, or wild tomato. CABI prefers the name turkey berry.

Scientific Name

Solanum torvum. It was known previously as *Solanum largiflorum*. It is a member of the Solanaceae.

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Adapted from Devil's fig (*Solanum torvum*) (2018) Weeds of SE Qld and Northern NSW. Lucidcentral. (<https://www.lucidcentral.org/editors-pick-animal-and-plant-identification-keys/key-to-weeds-of-se-qld-and-northern-nsw>); and additional information from CABI (2019) *Solanum torvum* (turkey berry). Invasive Species Compendium (<https://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/50559>); and from Waterhouse & DF, Norris KR (1987) *Biological Control Pacific Prospects*. Inkata Press, Melbourne. Photos 2,4,6&8 Forest and Kim Sarr, Sarr Environmental, Bugwood.org

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