Pacific Pests, Pathogens, Weeds & Pesticides - Online edition

Winged false buttonweed (491)

Summary

- Worldwide distribution. In Australia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Samoa.
- Aggressive, invasive weed of annual crops (maize, soybean, rice), plantations (sugarcane, rubber, tea), orchards, riverbanks, roadsides. A weed of cassava and taro in Pacific islands.
- Stems, erect or spreading, up to 1m, square, narrowly 'winged', woody at base, sometimes rooting. Leaves, broad, hairy, oval, leaf stalks absent or short; stipules with bristles. Flowers, in leaf axils and terminal, white, blue or mauve petals fused to form 5mm long tube. Fruit covered in white hairs. Seeds smooth with cavity. Long flowering time.
- Spread: seed contaminant of grain, livestock feed, plant nursery materials.
- Biosecurity: regulate imports of seeds, feeds and plant introductions.
- Biocontrol: none.
- Cultural control: hand-weed; cultivate to reduce surface seed germination.
- Chemical control: (soybean) glyphosate + 2,4-D; glyphosate + 2,4-D + diclosulam, followed by glufosinate; imazethapyr. (oil palm and rubber) - glyphosate + picloram; glyphosphate + terbuthylazine; glufosinate, metsulfuron; (maize) - terbuthylazine.



Winged false buttonweed. It is also known as the broad-leafed buttonweed, broadleaf buttonweed. Note, this name is also given to *Spermacocoe alata*, e.g., by USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Scientific Name

Spermacoce latifolia; previously, it was known as Borreria latifolia. Note, The Royal Botanic Gardens Kew lists this species separately from Spermacoce alata. According to RBG, Spermacoce latifolia has spread widely from South and Central America, including to the



Photo 1. Field of winged false buttonweed, *Spermacoce latifolia* (Palau).



Photo 2. Winged false buttonweed, Spermacoce latifolia, among cassava (Fiji).



Photo 3. Winged false buttonweed, Spermacoce latifolia, among taro (Fiji).

Pacific, whereas *Spermococe alata* is a weed of South America alone. Some online websites suggest these two species are the same. It is a member of the Rubiaceae.



Photo 4. Winged stem (and flowers) of winged false buttonweed, *Spermacoce latifolia*.



Photo 5. Leaves and flowers of winged false buttonweed, *Spermacoce latifolia*.



Photo 6. Close-up of flower, winged false buttonweed, *Spermacoce latifolia*.



Photos 7. Seeds, winged false buttonweed, *Spermacoce latifolia*. Note, the deep cavity on one side of the seed (labelled by USDA APHIS PPQ as *Spermacoce alata*).

AUTHOR Grahame Jackson

AUHRN Grahame Jackson Information from Spermacoce latifolia Aubl. (2020) Australian Tropical Rainforest Plants. (https://apps.lucidcentral.org/rainforest/text/entities/spermacoce_latifolia.htm), and Spermacoce alata. Plants of the World online. Kewscience (http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/taxon/urn/sidipni.orgnames:766808-1); and Spermacoce latifolia Aubl. Plants of the world online. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. (http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/taxon/urn/sidipni.orgnames:766800-1); and Wiesrema JH, et al. (2017). A new weed in Bronda, Spermacoce latifolia do and the distinction between S. data and S. latifolia (Spermacoceae, Rubiaceae) Castanea 82: 114-131; and Spermacoce latifolia (2013) Pacific Island Ecosystems at 8ks (PIER) (http://www.hear.org/pier/species/spermacoceae. Butfolia.htm); and Call (2019) Bornation and the distinction between S. latifolia (Dispermacoceae). La

Produced with support from the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research under project HORT/2016/185: Responding to emerging pest and disease threats to horticulture in the Pacific islands, implemented by the University of Queensland and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community.

Copyright © 2022. All rights reserved.







Web edition hosted at https://apps.lucidcentral.org/pppw