



Austro eupatorium inulifolium



DAISY FAMILY

Asteraceae

COMMON NAMES

English: austro eupatorium

Indonesia: kirinyuh, babanjaran

DESCRIPTION

Evergreen spreading, scrambling shrub [1–2.8 (–5) m tall]; stems covered with dense short hairs.

Leaves: Dark green above, pale green and covered with short fine hairs below; spear-shaped (7–18 cm long and 2.5–8 cm wide), leaves held opposite each other on stem on wedge-shaped leaf stalks (0.5–3 cm long).

Flowers: White in terminal, cylindrical heads (5–6 mm long and 2–3 mm wide), 8–15 flowers in each head, fragrant.

Fruits: Achenes (small, dry, one-seeded fruits that don't open at maturity) brown, somewhat elongated with almost parallel sides, angular (1.5 mm long), with a whitish ring of hairs (pappus) (4 mm long) on the top of the fruit.

ORIGIN

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

REASON FOR INTRODUCTION

Ornament

INVADES

Roadsides, wastelands, disturbed areas, wastelands, urban open space, perennial crops, plantations, forest edges/gaps, grasslands, savannah, riparian zones and wetlands.

IMPACTS

Displaces native plant species and invades areas planted with perennial crops reducing yields and increasing management costs. In the Philippines, it forms dense thickets in rubber, tea and rosella plantations, upland rice plantations and in clearings of secondary forests (Waterhouse and Mitchell, 1998). In Sri Lanka, *A. inulifolium* has spread into the Knuckles Conservation Area, and has invaded many ecosystems such as grasslands, plantations and roadsides. It is unpalatable to livestock and reduces livestock-carrying capacities.



Austroeupatorium inulifolium (Kunth) R. M. King & H. Rob

