

Coleostephus myconis

Family: Asteraceae

Species: *Coleostephus myconis* (L.) Cass.

Common Names: tongue-leaved chrysanthemum, pampilho de Micão (Portugal), male me quer and mal me quer amarelo (Brazil), manzanilla romana (Uruguay)

Synonyms:

Chrysanthemum myconis L.

Coleostephus myconis (L.) Reichenb.f.

Leucanthemum myconis (L.) Giraud.

Myconia myconis (L.) Briq.

Pyrethrum myconis (L.) Moench

Bayer Code: CHYMY

Description: An annual weed, or apparently behaving as a rhizomatous perennial in Uruguay (Marzocca et al., 1976). Stout stems are glabrous, up to 80 cm high, simple or branched. Leaves serrate but unlobed, lowermost tapering to a short petiole, stem leaves half clasping the stem, up to 6 cm long. Flower heads solitary on long peduncles, 2–4 cm in diameter, with spreading, golden yellow (occasionally white) ligular florets and shorter disk florets. Involucral bracts papery, in several overlapping rows. Achenes 2.5 mm long with a pappus in the form of a crown.



Figure 1. Seeds of *Chrysanthemum myconis* from Hanf (1983)

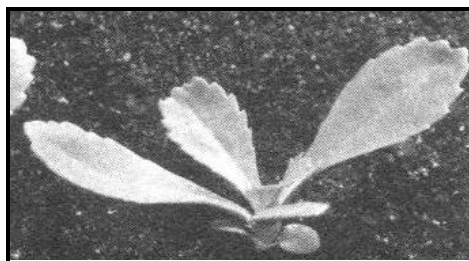


Figure 2. Seedling of *Chrysanthemum myconis* from Hanf (1983)

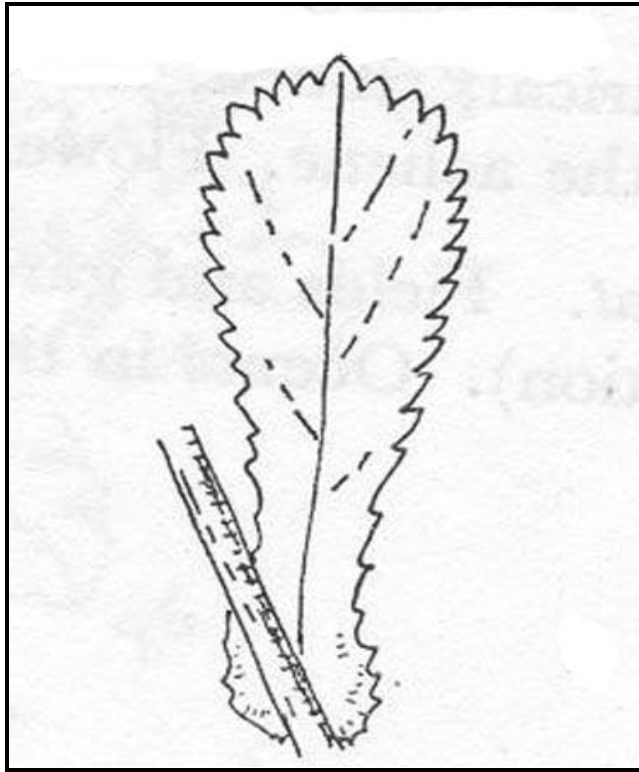


Figure 3. Leaf of *Chrysanthemum myconis* from Edgecombe (1970)

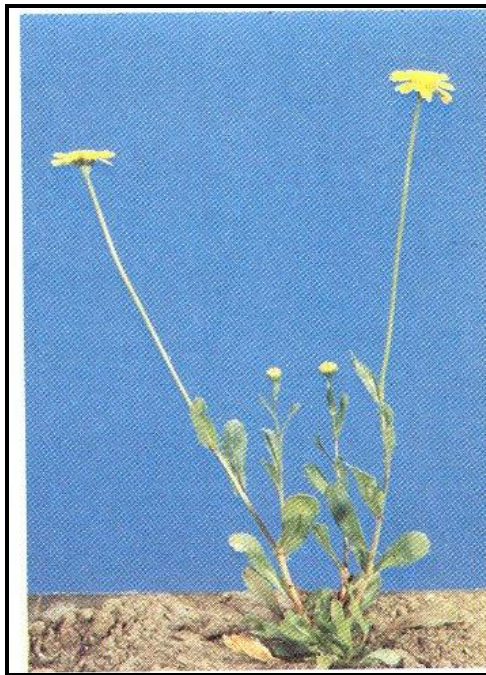


Figure 4. *Chrysanthemum myconis* from Hanf (1983)



Figure 5. *Chrysanthemum myconis* from Polunin (1969)

Distribution: Native in Europe (Albania, France, Greece, Italy, Yugoslavia), naturalized in the Americas (Brazil, Chile, Uruguay) and Europe (Portugal, Spain) (Edgecombe, 1970; Holm et al., 1979; Marzocca et al., 1976; Polunin, 1969).

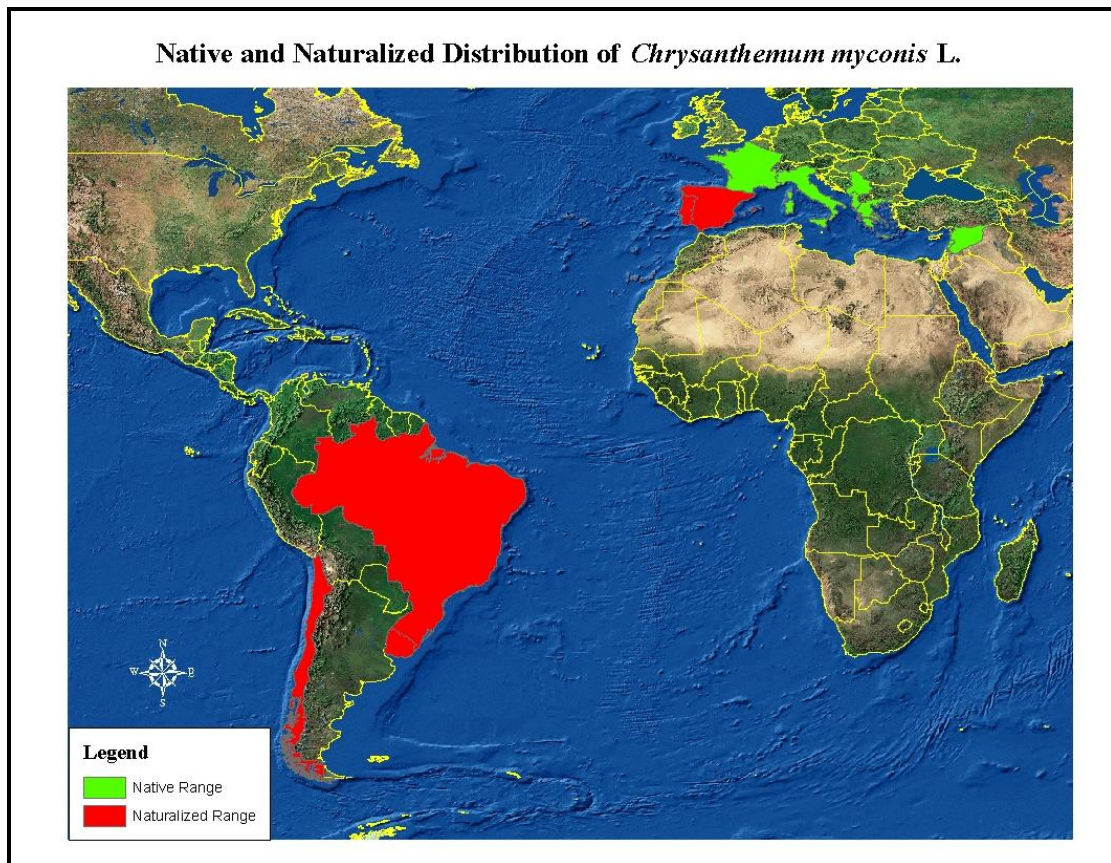


Figure 6. By Glenn Fowler, USDA APHIS PPQ CPHST, 2002 (Fowler, 2002)

Biology and Ecology: *Chrysanthemum myconis* occurs in fields and on roadsides and waste places. It flowers from March to July in Europe and Lebanon (Polunin 1969; Edgecombe, 1970).

Possible Pathways to the United States: As a weed of crops in the Mediterranean and in South America, there is a significant risk of accidental introduction with crop seed or other agricultural produce. It is also referred to as an ornamental by Edgecombe (1970) and Marzocca et al. (1976) and could therefore be introduced deliberately.

Adverse Impact: *Chrysanthemum myconis* is listed by Holm et al. (1979) as a “principal” weed in Brazil, while Marzocca et al. (1976) refer to it as an aggressive weed of crop and pasture land. It appears to pose a significant threat to a variety of habitats in the United States.

Literature Cited:

- Edgecombe, W. S. 1970. Weeds of Lebanon (3rd). American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon. 457 pp.
- Fowler, G. 2002. Distribution Map. USDA, APHIS, PPQ, Center for Plant Health Science and Technology, Raleigh, NC.
- Hanf, M. 1983. The Arable Weeds of Europe: With their Seedlings and Seeds. BASF United Kingdom, Hadleigh, Suffolk. 494 pp.
- Holm, L. G., J. V. Pancho, J. P. Herberger, and D. L. Plucknett. 1979. A Geographical Atlas of World Weeds. Wiley, New York. 391 pp.
- Marzocca, A., O. J. V. Marsico, and O. del Puerto. 1976. Manual de Malezas. Editorial Hemisferio Sur., Buenos Aires, Argentina. 564 pp.
- Polunin, O. 1969. Flowers of Europe: A field guide. Oxford University Press, London. 682 pp.