

Hygrophila polysperma

INDIAN SWAMPWEED

Acanthaceae

Common Synonyms: *Justicia polysperma*

FLEPPC Category: 1

FDACS Listed Noxious Weed: No

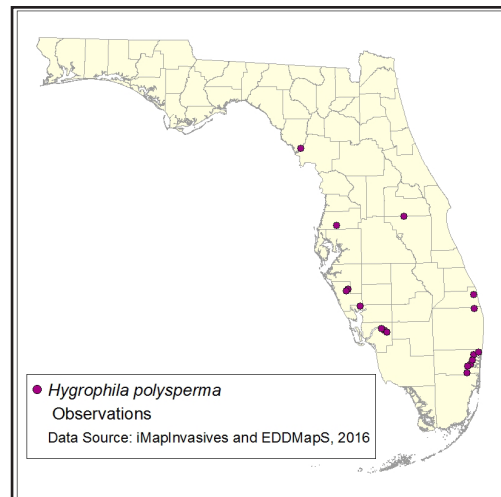
IFAS Assessment

North	PROHIBITED
Central	PROHIBITED
South	PROHIBITED

USDA Hardiness Zone: 7b - 11

Growth Habit: Emergent Aquatic

Origin: India, Malaysia



USDA APHIS PPQ Archive, USDA APHIS PPQ, Bugwood.org

Description: Perennial aquatic, mostly submersed, rooted. Square stem. Leaves opposite, variable color green to red-dish, 8 cm long and 2 cm wide, broadest toward tip, joined at node by ciliate flange of tissue to 1.5 mm long. Flowers bluish white, small, solitary in upper leaf axils (almost hidden by the leaves). Fruit a narrow capsule with tiny round seeds.

Note: Similar to several native submersed species (*Ludwigia repens* and *Diodia* spp.), neither of which have the flange of tissue at nodes.

Habitat: Streams, springs, lakes, and ruderal sites; prefers flowing streams

Florida Introduction Date: 1965

Control Methods: .

Chemical: Flumioxazin most effective, frequent applications of various formulations. Copper, diquat, endothall, fluridone and 2,4-D provide marginal control. [IFAS: <https://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/manage/why-manage-plants/floridas-most-invasive-plants/hygrophila/>].

Biological: Triploid grass carp (successful in canals)

Useful Resources:

IFAS, Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants. 2013. East Indian hygrophila. <http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/node/191>. Accessed on December 2, 2013.

Langeland, K.A., H.M. Cherry, C.M. McCormick, K.C. Burks. 2008. Identification and Biology of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas-Second Edition. IFAS Publication SP 257. University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

Vandiver VV. 1980. Hygrophila. *Aquatics* 2:4-11

Comments: Popular aquarium plant. Vouchered Broward north to Leon County. Established in some waterways since 1980s. Eradication unlikely.