

Ecological and vegetative characteristics of a potent invader, *Hyptis suaveolens* Poit. from India.

Abstract

Hyptis suaveolens Poit a member from Lamiaceae family has naturalized in India and is considered as a potent invader. Although it has several medicinal properties and used in folklore remedies but its spread is so fast that in due course of its establishment it disrupts the recruitment pattern in the nearby occupied. Not only it restricts the area for other species but it increases livestock pressure on the native species because of its unpalatable nature due to presence of essential oils. It has spread at an alarming stretch in the Vindhyan highland and adjoining areas along with other parts of the India. Its population expansion is so fast that it may prove to be an established invader in near future. Present paper deals with different morphological and reproductive characteristics of *Hyptis* which confer greater advantage to *Hyptis* in comparison to other species growing in its vicinity along with control methods prescribed for *Hyptis* to check its growth.

Key words: essential oils, *Hyptis*, invader, Lamiaceae, Vindhyan forests.

Introduction

Hyptis is a genus of Lamiaceae with about 400 species (Willis 1973). Most of the species are native to the tropical America (Hickey & King 1988, Hutchinson & Dalziel 1963) and extends from Southern United States through the Caribbean region and Central America, south to Argentina (Srivastava 1976, Aluri & Reddi, 1989). But few of these species has naturalized in the warmer parts of the old world (Harley 1988; Aluri & Reddi, 1989, Holm *et al.* 1979).

One of the species from genus, *Hyptis suaveolens* Poit (referred as *Hyptis* hereafter) is naturalized in India. It has now established in Deccan Peninsula, North East India, Vindhyan Highland and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Wealth of India 1959; Yoganarasimhan 2000). *Hyptis* is of common occurrence along the rail tracks, roadsides (Verma & Mishra 1992), foothills of open forests, forest clearings (Mudgal *et al.* 1997) and can heavily infest wastelands particularly arid and rocky substrates. It is a ruderal weed (Walter 1963 Keller & Armbuster 1989, Aluri 1990) and is capable of heavy infestations displacing native flora and is said to be a potent invader of Vindhyan Highlands (Sharma *et al.* 2007). Present paper investigates ecological and vegetative features of *Hyptis* which favour its growth and invasiveness.

Ecology and Phenology:

Hyptis is a rigid annual herb of aggressive nature (Mudgal *et al.* 1997). It starts its vegetative phase either from perennating rootstock or viable seeds either from persistent seed bank or from fresh stock with the onset of monsoon rains (Figure 1). It can attain height of approximately 2.5 meters within a growing season. Its stem is quadrate and bears hair. Leaves are either ovate or obovate. Leaves are generally 3-5 cm long and 2-4 cm wide with serrulate margins and a long petiole. Lower surface of the leaves bears hairs; petioles up to 3 cm long. Flowering starts in it at an early age of two to three months. It produces copious blue flowers in small cymes along branch that ends with reduced leaves. Calyx is hairy in nature and is nearly 5 mm long in flower while it enlarges to 10 mm long in fruit and become ribbed. Corolla is blue, strongly zygomorphic and bilabiate, declinate, and about 8 mm long, with a limb 5 mm in diameter. The flower has 4 stamens. *Hyptis* flowers are pollinated by a large number of pollinators leading to enormous seed production (Plate 1).

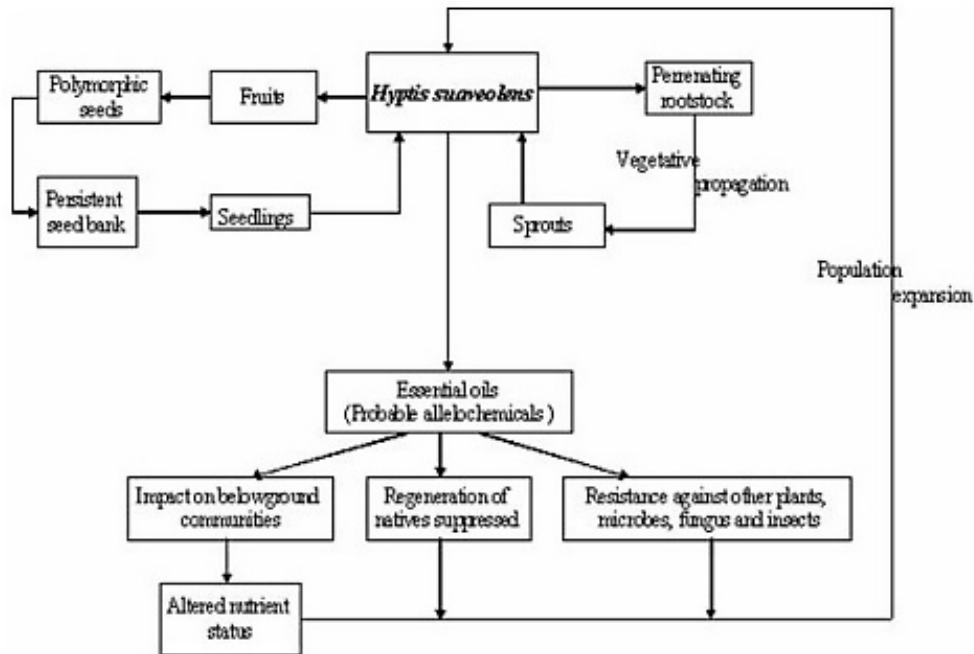


Figure 1

Cyclic representation of *Hyptis* life cycle and factors conferring invasive potential

[IMAGE]

Morphological description of *Hyptis*. a.-*Hyptis* in full bloom, b.-Mature twigs, c.- Twig bearing fruits, d.-Flowers, e.-Seeds in spined burr, f.-Dimorphic seeds, g.-Vegetative propagation

Hyptis fruits (nutlets) are about 1.2-1.5 mm long and seeds are protected in spined burr which help in its dispersal and are slightly notched at the end (Stone 1970). Seeds of *Hyptis* are characteristically dimorphic. This dimorphism is reflected in the seed size (Wulff 1973) and an inverse relationship of seed size with light requirement has been observed which confers a good spectrum for the seed germination across a range of germination temperature, so seeds are capable of germinating across a range of temperature within 10°C to 40°C but 25-30°C seems to be optimum for its growth (Felippe *et al.* 1983). Seeds produce mucilage after getting in contact of water. Population expansion takes place by heavy sprouting after rains and through autogamic and allogamic reproduction (Aluri & Reddi 1989).

No evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat indicates production of a good quantity of viable seed. Due to successful reproduction, *Hyptis* covers a large area after the rains and not allows the adjoining native species not to flourish. So it has potential for a successful invader. Probable factors which can make *Hyptis* a successful invader of grasslands are discussed in detail as follows,

Factors conferring invasive potential to *Hyptis*

As each plant species displays its own reproductive strategy, i.e. a set of characteristics, which maximizes the chances of its offspring to overcome the hazards posed by environmental stress, competition, predation and disease (Fenner 1985) *Hyptis* also shows strategy for better survival and establishment. It exhibit vigorous growth on the agricultural fields and wastelands. A number of vegetative characters are helpful in the heavy proliferation of *Hyptis* such as small seed size, prolific seed production (>2000 m⁻²) forming persistent propagule bank within short period, seed dimorphism, autogamic and allogamic mode of reproduction, good proliferation from the perennating rootstock, probable allelochemicals and presence of essential oil conferring resistance to it against variety of pathogens. Description of life cycle of *Hyptis* along with factors favoring its growth is

presented in figure 1.

The small seed size facilitates burial of seeds because of the ease with which such seeds would penetrate into cracks or small openings in the soil. Reduction in size along with large number of seeds has also been associated with predator avoidance as reported by Fenner (1985).

Seed dimorphism in *Hyptis* is helpful in its germination across a range of temperature conferring year round seed germination. In addition to its small seeds have greater surface to volume ratio showing greater germination rates than in the large seeds (Cideciyan *et al.* 1982). Seed polymorphism is also helpful in exploration of different microsites (Sagar 1960) or safe sites as described by Harper *et al.* (1961). Polymorphic seeds as produced by some other species often differ in their germination response to temperature and light as demonstrated by Caves *et al.* (1966). Different soil qualities *viz.* soil temperature and irradiance in addition to spectral quality of light reaching to the floor may vary widely over short distances within range of dispersion of seeds of a single individual (Thompson & Grime 1979) so *Hyptis* could potentially be favoured in different microsites owing to the differential seed size.

Further dispersal of seeds across a range of area and different places is attributed to difference in seed size because as compared to larger, smaller seeds may be more easily dispersed; less predated and maintains more favourable water balance on soil surfaces (Harper & Benton 1966). Seeds of *Hyptis* have spined burr which catches in wool, fur, clothing and other fibrous materials and also floats on water and some movement is also with animal hooves in mud, machineries and other vehicles (Parsons & Cuthburston 2000).

Although allelopathic effect of *Hyptis* is not well documented but essential oils present in it may confer competitive advantage to it as some members of Lamiaceae family *viz.* *Trichostema lanceolatum* (Heisey & Delwiche 1985), *Oscimum sanctum*, *Nepata cataria* and *Salvia* species possess allelopathic properties owing to presence of essential oils, volatile oils, exudates, leachates and inhibitory zones (Qasem & Foy 2001). Essential oils of *Hyptis* has nearly 2.3 % terpinene 4-ol (Peerzada 1997) which is reported as main allelopathic inhibitory compound of *Trichostema lanceolatum* (Heisey & Delwiche 1985). So we can predict that pathogen resistance and decreased recruitment of natives by *Hyptis* is due to presence of allelopathicals. In addition to all these factors another factor which plays an important role in the species loss in the area occupied by *Hyptis* is its unpalatability to livestock due to presence of essential oils so because of avoidance as a fodder other species are heavily used as fodder by livestock resulting in the loss of other species.

Biological attributes *viz.* superior reproduction, dispersal benefit and probable allelopathic chemicals than the native flora are the factors which may be attributed for its spread at a fast pace on the open areas interferes with the recruitment of nearby herb and shrub causing threat to the pre-existing flora and ultimate decrease in the diversity of the area as in the case of Vindhyan highlands where it has covered a large by creating monospecific thickets and displacing native species. Its reproductive capacity is so good that it has been referred as high fertility weed (Sturtz *et al.* 1975, Tothill *et al.* 1982.)

Hyptis also has good medicinal value owing to the presence of essential oil, a characteristic feature to the family Lamiaceae. After hydro distillation of its leaves, an average yield of 0.1 % is obtained. Main constituents of the distillate are 1, 8-cineole (32%) and *o*-caryophyllene (29%) (Peerzada 1997). *Hyptis* is known to be used for traditional medicine for the treatment of various illnesses and has been found to possess significant pharmacological (Kuhnt *et al.* 1995), anti-cancerous properties (Mudgal *et al.* 1997) and tumorigenic (Peerzada 1997) properties. In addition to above, it also has mycotoxic activity against fungus *Candida albicans*, antimicrobial activity against both gram positive *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Basillus cereus* and negative strains of *E. coli*, *Pseudomonas* (Olayinka *et al.* 1999). Besides all these properties it also has insecticidal properties and said to be mosquito repellent (Mudgal *et al.* 1997).

Although *Hyptis* possess medicinal properties but it is not efficiently utilized in this context. Further damage to the biodiversity of adjoining areas is much greater than its utilization as medicinal plants. To avoid its spread, small plants or small infestation should be pulled out by grubbing. Removal of larger colonies depends on planned use of the area. Use of tall growing crops *viz.* pearl or bulrush millet (*Pennisetum glaucum*) is effectively used to shade out *Hyptis*. It can also be controlled chemically with atrazine. Exploration of suitable host against the plant may prove to be beneficial in its removal. Rust disease from *Puccinia* may seem to be promising but it further needs to be investigated (Cullen & Delfosse 1990). So efforts should be done to check its spread so that it may not become a successful invader in near future like other invaders in the Indian forests.

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