

Shoebuttton ardisia (*Ardisia elliptica*)

MYRSINACEAE FAMILY



GROWTH HABIT

Shoebuttton ardisia (*Ardisia elliptica*) is a short evergreen shrub or tree up to ~17 feet tall with smooth stems and new foliage that is often reddish. **Flowering** and **fruiting** can occur year round in south Florida. **Leaves** are alternate, oblong to oval, smooth margins, fleshy, leathery, and dotted with glands on the underside. **Flowers** are light purple and star-shaped growing in clusters on side branches. The similar-looking native marlberry (*A. escallonioides*) has white flower clusters that only occur at branch tips. **Fruits** are round berries 1 cm wide which turn from red to black when ripe with white juicy flesh. **Seeds** are round with a diameter of ~5 millimeters.

DISTRIBUTION IN FLORIDA

Wet coastal areas in South and Central Florida as far north as Orange County.

Table 1. Herbicide options for Shoebuttton ardisia.
Herbicides are expressed on a (% v/v) by product basis.
The label is the law. Always refer to product label before use.

HERBICIDE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	PRODUCT(S)	-----Recommended Approach -----		
		FOLIAR	BASAL BARK	CUT STUMP
AMINOCYCLOPYRACHLOR + METSULFURON	STREAMLINE	38 oz/100 gal ¹	NR	NR
TRICLOPYR AMINE	GARLON 3A	2% ²	NR	50%
TRICLOPYR ACID	TRYCERA	1.5% ²	10%	50%
TRICLOPYR ESTER	GARLON 4	NR	10%	NR

NR= Not Recommended

¹ Recommended as a low-volume foliar spot treatment. Do not apply more than 11.5 oz/A.

² Foliar applications are most effective on seedlings and small saplings. Resprouting is common on adults following treatment.

NOTES SECTION

Herbicide Notes for Shoebuttan ardisia:

- Always consult the herbicide label for specific concentration recommendations. Shoebuttan ardisia is difficult to control with triclopyr foliar treatments. Streamline is very effective as a foliar treatment but see limitations below.
- General basal bark concentrations are 10% for triclopyr products. Only Trycera can be used when standing water is present.
- General cut stump concentrations for all recommended herbicides are 50%. High stem densities make it very labor intensive. Be careful in leaving sharp cut stems along trails where pedestrian traffic common.

Adjuvant Considerations: A methylated seed oil at 0.5 to 1% v/v may be useful for foliar treatments due to the thick waxy leaves.

Seasonality of Treatments: Shoebuttan ardisia may flower and produce fruits throughout the year. Treatments are also effective throughout the year.

Specific Hydrologic Considerations: Streamline may be applied in wetlands when no standing water is present. For cut stump or basal bark application, only Trycera can be used when Shoebuttan ardisia is in standing water.

Specific Considerations for each Herbicide for Potential Non-Target Damage

- Aminocyclopyrachlor + metsulfuron (Streamline) is injurious to many trees, shrubs and forbs. This is primarily a non-crop roadside/rights of way treatment.
- Triclopyr ester may be volatile at temps > 85 F. Mangroves are very sensitive to triclopyr.
- Although labeled for use in aquatics, Trycera should be used carefully as a basal bark treatment when standing water is present to avoid in water activity.

Retreatment Interval Consideration: Seed longevity is likely less than one year as seeds possess no known dormancy mechanisms. Plants may become sexually reproductive in one to two years. Followup treatment 12 months after initial treatment can greatly diminish reinfestation. Following these efforts, it is important to get the site on a two year monitoring/treatment rotation as birds readily disperse seeds.

Calculations for % v/v: (Volumes must be in the same units, i.e., gallons, ounces, liters, etc).

$$\% \text{ v/v} = (\text{Volume of herbicide product} / \text{total herbicide plus carrier volume}) * 100\%$$

Reference Table for % v/v

% V/V	Ounces of herbicide to add for 1 gallon (128 oz) total mix size
0.25	0.32
0.5	0.64
1.0	1.28
2.0	2.56
5.0	6.4
10.0	12.8
20.0	25.6