

Urochloa maxima  [简体中文](#) [正體中文](#)

System: Terrestrial

| Kingdom | Phylum | Class | Order | Family |
|---------|---------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| Plantae | Magnoliophyta | Liliopsida | Cyperales | Poaceae |

Common name buffalograss (English), green panic (English), tinikarati (English, Cook Islands), capime guiné (French), panic élevé (French), zacate Guinea (English), vao Kini (English, Samoa), vao Kini (English, American Samoa), talapi (English, Cook Islands), Guinea grass (English), fataque (French), saafa (English, Tonga), yerba de Guinea (English), herbe de Guinée (French)

Synonym *Panicum maximum* , Jacq.
Panicum gongyloides , Jacq.
Panicum hirsutissimum , Steud.
Panicum jumentorum , Pers.
Panicum laeve , Lam.
Panicum maximum , var. *coloratum* C.T. White
Panicum maximum , var. *maximum*
Panicum maximum , var. *pubiglume* K. Schum.
Panicum maximum , var. *trichoglume* Robyns
Panicum polygamum , var. *gongyloides* (Jacq.) E. Fourn.
Panicum trichocondylum , Steud.
Urochloa maxima , var. *trichoglumis* (Robyns) R.D. Webster
Panicum maximum , var. *gongyloides* (Jacq.) Döll

Similar species

Summary Although *Urochloa maxima* is the accepted name for this species, it is still widely known as *Panicum maximum*. *Urochloa maxima* is a native of tropical Africa where it occurs from sea level to 1,800m. It is used as a forage grass and its ability to tolerate a wide range of habitats make it a very productive species. *Urochloa maxima* has become prevalent in Samoa and Tonga and it is a problem species in Guam and Hawaii. Although it is a favourable grass in many areas it can also form dense stands and displace native species.



[view this species on IUCN Red List](#)

Species Description

Urochloa maxima is described as a tufted perennial, often with a short creeping rhizome, variable 60-200cm high, leaf blades up to 35mm wide tapering to a fine point; panicle 12-40cm long, open spikelets 3-3.5mm long, obtuse, green or purplish, glumes unequal, the lower one being one-third to one fourth as long as the spikelet, lower floret usually male or empty depending on the variety. Upper floret (seed) distinctly transversely wrinkled lemma and palea. The grain is about 2mm long. (Skerman and Riveros, 1990; Bogdan, 1977).

Notes

Guinea grass is a very variable species. Many distinct types occur naturally in Africa and about a dozen varieties have been named. It spreads very slowly by seed but needs fertile soil to dominate. In the wet tropics weeds can quickly dominate guinea grass pastures unless pastures are well managed (Hare, M., pers. comm., 2003). Guinea grass, is reported to tolerate periods of drought, grazing, low pH, shade, slope, virus, but not waterlogging, and weeds. Will not withstand long periods of severe desiccation or long periods of hard continuous grazing. This grass is of primary economic importance in many tropical countries, including East Africa, Hawai'i, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Southeast Asia and South America (James A. Duke. 1983). It can survive quick-moving fires which do not harm the underground roots (Tan, Ria. 2001).

Uses

Guinea grass is a most productive forage grass in tropical America and South East Asia, valuable for pasture, green-forage, hay, and silage. Reported to be diuretic and preventative, guinea grass is a folk remedy for tympanitis (Duke and Wain, 1981, cited in James A. Duke. 1983). It's seeds can provide food for birds, the long leaves can also provide nesting material for birds, (Tan, Ria. 2001). Guinea grass is considered as a suitable plant to stop soil erosion on slopes (it has dense root mats) while providing valuable fodder (Tan, Ria. 2001).

Habitat Description

Ranging from Tropical Dry to Wet Forest Life Zones, guinea grass is reported to tolerate annual precipitation of 6.4 to 42.9 (mean of 40 cases = 18.5), annual temperature of 12.2 to 27.8°C (mean of 40 cases = 23.4), and pH of 3.5-4.3 to 8.4 (mean of 33 cases = 5.9) (Duke, 1978, 1979. Handbook of Energy Crops. unpublished. Cited in James A. Duke. 1983.). Grows naturally in open grasslands, usually forming colonies under or near trees and shrubs, frequent in woodland bush thickets, and on abandoned cultivated land, fields and on waste lands, from sea level to 1800m in East Africa. Suited to areas with annual rainfall from 87 to 100cm. With sufficient moisture, plants grow extremely rapidly, providing much biomass. Grows well on a wide variety of well-drained soils. Does not thrive in areas subject to prolonged waterlogging or flooding, nor on saline soils. Not resistant to frost. Somewhat tolerant to shade and grows under trees or in stands of low bush. Grows in moderately dry ground and is drought-resistant, but will not tolerate dry periods longer than 4 months.

Reproduction

Seeds profusely but seeds are of low germination, often empty and do not survive long. The seeds are dispersed short distances by wind. Fire will sweep through stands of this grass but it regenerates rapidly from underground rhizomes (Hare. M., pers. comm., 2003).

Nutrition

In South Africa, it is suspected to cause a sheep disease ("dikoor"), perhaps in conjunction with a smut. The plant is said to cause fatal colic if eaten too wet or in excess. Traces of HCN occur in stems and leaves, more in the roots.

General Impacts

Urochloa maxima forms dense stands in open pastures and disturbed areas. Guinea grass can suppresses or displace local plants on fertile soils in pastures Its resistance to drought also means it builds up a dangerous mass of plant material so when fires occur, the blaze is fiercer and native plants which have not built up fire-tolerance are wiped out. As guinea Grass can survive fires, it can dominate the ground after a fire.



GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE

FULL ACCOUNT FOR: *Urochloa maxima*

Management Info

Preventative measures: A [Risk Assessment of *Urochloa maxima* \(*Panicum maximum*\)](#) for Hawai'i and other Pacific islands was prepared by Dr. Curtis Daehler (UH Botany) with funding from the Kaulunani Urban Forestry Program and US Forest Service. The alien plant screening system is derived from Pheloung *et al.* (1999) with minor modifications for use in Pacific islands (Daehler *et al.* 2004. The result is a score of 17 and a recommendation of: "Likely to cause significant ecological or economic harm in Hawai'i and on other Pacific Islands as determined by a high WRA score, which is based on published sources describing species biology and behaviour in Hawai'i and/or other parts of the world."

Physical: Hand pulling / grubbing also works, but spraying seems easier (Starr, F and Starr, K., pers. comm., 2003).

Chemical: "Susceptible to glyphosate and readily controlled by drizzle applications. Young plants are susceptible to selective grass-killers" (Motooka *et al.*, 2002, cited in PIER, 2002).

Biological: Plants die rapidly under close continuous grazing (James A. Duke. 1983).

Pathway

Introduced to almost all tropical countries as a source of animal fodder. (Tan, Ria. 2001)

Principal source: [Pacific Island Ecosystem at Risk \(PIER, 2002\)](#)

Compiler: IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)

Review: Dr. Michael Hare Faculty of Agriculture, Ubon Ratchathani University, Warin Chamrab, Ubon Ratchathani, Thailand

Publication date: 2006-01-26

ALIEN RANGE

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| [1] AMERICAN SAMOA | [1] ANGUILLA |
| [1] ASIA | [2] AUSTRALIA |
| [1] BAHAMAS | [2] BERMUDA |
| [1] BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY | [3] CAYMAN ISLANDS |
| [1] CENTRAL AFRICA | [1] CHINA |
| [5] COOK ISLANDS | [2] COSTA RICA |
| [1] CUBA | [3] ECUADOR |
| [1] FIJI | [1] FRENCH GUIANA |
| [5] FRENCH POLYNESIA | [1] GEORGIA |
| [1] GHANA | [1] GUADELOUPE |
| [1] GUAM | [1] INDONESIA |
| [3] JAMAICA | [1] JAPAN |
| [1] KIRIBATI | [1] KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF |
| [1] KOREA, REPUBLIC OF | [1] LATIN AMERICA |
| [1] MALAYSIA | [1] MARTINIQUE |
| [1] MAURITIUS | [1] MAYOTTE |
| [1] MEXICO | [2] MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF |
| [1] MOZAMBIQUE | [1] NEW CALEDONIA |
| [1] NIUE | [1] NORFOLK ISLAND |
| [4] NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS | [2] PALAU |
| [1] PAPUA NEW GUINEA | [1] PHILIPPINES |
| [1] PUERTO RICO | [1] REUNION |
| [1] SAINT BARTHELEMY | [1] SAINT HELENA |
| [1] SAINT MARTIN (FRENCH PART) | [2] SAMOA |

[1] SOLOMON ISLANDS
 [1] TAIWAN
 [1] THAILAND
 [1] TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
 [1] UGANDA
 [1] VANUATU
 [1] VIET NAM
 [1] WALLIS AND FUTUNA

[1] SOUTH AFRICA
 [1] TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF
 [4] TONGA
 [1] TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS
 [8] UNITED STATES
 [1] VENEZUELA
 [1] VIRGIN ISLANDS, U.S.
 [1] WEST AFRICA

BIBLIOGRAPHY

21 references found for *Urochloa maxima*

Management information

[Calvert, Greg. 1999. Weeds - The Silent Invaders. Number 16, December 1999. ISSN 1326-7469.](#)

Summary: Distribution, habitats invaded and some management information.

Available from: <http://farrer.riv.csu.edu.au/ASGAP/APOL16/dec99-2.html> [Accessed 28 February 2003].

Daehler, C.C; Denslow, J.S; Ansari, S and Huang-Chi, K., 2004. A Risk-Assessment System for Screening Out Invasive Pest Plants from Hawaii and Other Pacific Islands. Conservation Biology Volume 18 Issue 2 Page 360.

Summary: A study on the use of a screening system to assess proposed plant introductions to Hawaii or other Pacific Islands and to identify high-risk species used in horticulture and forestry which would greatly reduce future pest-plant problems and allow entry of most nonpests. Gee II, David E., pers. comm. 2006. Wildlife Biologist, Guam Division of Aquatic & Wildlife Resources and Guam team member of the Pacific Invasives Learning Network (PILN).

Kueffer, C. and Mauremootoo, J., 2004. Case Studies on the Status of Invasive Woody Plant Species in the Western Indian Ocean. 3. Mauritius (Islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues). Forest Health & Biosecurity Working Papers FBS/4-3E. Forestry Department, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy.

[PIER \(Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk\), 2002. Panicum maximum.](#)

Summary: Ecology, synonyms, common names, distributions (Pacific as well as global), management and impact information.

Available from: http://www.hear.org/pier/species/panicum_maximum.htm [Accessed 28 February 2003].

[UN FAO. Panicum maximum Jacq. Important Weed Species in Crops and Countries. United Nations Food and Agriculture organisation.](#)

Summary: Common names, description of plant, management information, and habitats.

Available from: <http://www.fao.org/WAICENT/FAOINFO/AGRICULT/AGP/AGPP/IPM/Weeds/> [Accessed 28 February 2003].

[Varnham, K. 2006. Non-native species in UK Overseas Territories: a review. JNCC Report 372. Peterborough: United Kingdom.](#)

Summary: This database compiles information on alien species from British Overseas Territories.

Available from: <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-3660> [Accessed 10 November 2009]

General information

Boghan, A.V. (1977) Tropical pasture and fodder plants Longman, London

[Centre des ressources biologiques. Plantes tropicales. INRA-CIRAD. 2007.](#)

Summary: Available from: <http://collections.antilles.inra.fr/> [Accessed 31 March 2008]

Chen, C.P. Chen and Hutton, E. M. (1992) Panicum maximum Jacq. In: Marnette J. t and Jones R.M. (eds) Plant Resources of South-East Asia Pudoc Sxcientific Publishers, Wageningen. 172-174.

[CONABIO. 2008. Sistema de informaci3n sobre especies invasoras en M3xico. Especies invasoras - Plantas. Comisi3n Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad. Fecha de acceso.](#)

Summary: English:

The species list sheet for the Mexican information system on invasive species currently provides information related to Scientific names, family, group and common names, as well as habitat, status of invasion in Mexico, pathways of introduction and links to other specialised websites. Some of the higher risk species already have a direct link to the alert page. It is important to notice that these lists are constantly being updated, please refer to the main page (<http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Portada>), under the section Novedades for information on updates.

Invasive species - Plants is available from: http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Especies_invasoras_-_Plantas [Accessed 30 July 2008]

Spanish:

La lista de especies del Sistema de informaci3n sobre especies invasoras de m3xico cuenta actualmente con informaci3n acerca de nombre cient3fico, familia, grupo y nombre com3n, as3 como h3bitat, estado de la invasi3n en M3xico, rutas de introducci3n y ligas a otros sitios especializados. Algunas de las especies de mayor riesgo ya tienen una liga directa a la p3gina de alertas. Es importante resaltar que estas listas se encuentran en constante proceso de actualizaci3n, por favor consulte la portada (<http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Portada>), en la secci3n novedades, para conocer los cambios.

Especies invasoras - Plantas is available from: http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Especies_invasoras_-_Plantas [Accessed 30 July 2008]

[Conservatoire Botanique National De Mascarin \(BOULLET V. coord.\) 2007. - Urochloa maxima Index de la flore vasculaire de la R3union \(Trach3ophytes\) : statuts, menaces et protections. - Version 2007.1](#)

Summary: Base de donn3es sur la flore de la R3union. De nombreuses informations tr3s utiles.

Available from: <http://flore.cbnm.org/index2.php?page=taxon&num=7a0c1035bcb33b6d86942ecbedb37267> [Accessed 20 March 2008]

[Duke, James A. 1983. Handbook of Energy Crops. Unpublished. Cited in Purdue University, 2002.](#)

Summary: Uses, description, Distribution, Ecology, and cultivation information.

Available from: http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/duke_energy/Panicum_maximum.html#Uses [Accessed 28 February 2003].

Global Invasive Species Database (GISD) 2026. Species profile *Urochloa maxima*. Available from:

<https://iucngisd.org/gisd/species.php?sc=398> [Accessed 25 May 2026]



GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE

FULL ACCOUNT FOR: *Urochloa maxima*

[Florence J., Chevillotte H., Ollier C. & Meyer J.-Y. 2007. *Urochloa maxima* Base de données botaniques Nadeaud de l'Herbier de la Polynésie française \(PAP\).](#)

Summary: Available from: http://www.herbier-tahiti.pf/Selection_Taxonomie.php?id_tax=5618 [Accessed 20 March 2008]

Fournet, J. 2002. Flore illustrée des phanogames de guadeloupe et de Martinique. CIRAD-Gondwana éditions.

[ITIS \(Integrated Taxonomic Information System\), 2005. Online Database *Urochloa maxima*](#)

Summary: An online database that provides taxonomic information, common names, synonyms and geographical jurisdiction of a species. In addition links are provided to retrieve biological records and collection information from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) Data Portal and bioscience articles from BioOne journals.

Available from:

http://www.cbif.gc.ca/pls/itisca/taxastep?king=every&p_action=containing&taxa=Urochloa+maxima&p_format=&p_ifx=plgt&p_lang= [Accessed March 2005]

[Meyer, J.-Y. 2000. Invasive plants in the Pacific Islands. In: *The Invasive Species in the Pacific: A Technical Review and Draft Regional Strategy*. Sherley, G. \(tech. ed\). Published in June 2000 by the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme \(SPREP\).](#)

Summary: Resource that includes the distribution of invasive species throughout the Pacific Islands.

[Plant protection society of Western Australia, 1998.](#)

Summary: Distribution and habitats invaded.

Available from: http://members.iinet.net.au/~weeds/western_weeds/poaceae_seven.htm [Accessed 28 February 2003].

Skerman, P.J. and Riveros, F. (1990) Tropical grasses. FAO, Rome

[Tan, Ria. 2001.](#)

Summary: Habitat information, a brief description and general information.

Available from: http://www.naturia.per.sg/buloh/plants/guinea_grass.htm [Accessed 28 February 2003].

[TROPICOS, Missouri Botanical Garden, Nomenclatural Data Base.](#)

Summary: Taxonomy, Synonyms

Available from: http://mobot.mobot.org/cgi-bin/search_vast [Accessed 21 Jan 2003].