

*Lantana camara*  [简体中文](#) [正體中文](#)

**System:** Terrestrial

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Plantae	Magnoliophyta	Magnoliopsida	Lamiales	Verbenaceae

**Common name** supirrosa (Spanish, Galapagos Islands), wild sage (English), ach man (English, Cambodia), Wandelroeschen (German), bunga tayi (English, Malaysia), big sage (English), ayam (English, Malaysia), blacksage (English), cambara de espinto (English, Brazil), lantana wildtype (English), cuasquito (English, Nicaragua), lantana (English), largeleaf lantana (English, USA), prickly lantana (English), latora moa (English, Tahiti), angel lips (English), pha-ka-krong (English, Thailand), shrub verbean (English), flowered sage (English, Jamaica), white sage (English, Trinidad)

**Synonym** *Camara vulgaris*  
*Lantana scabrida*

**Similar species**

**Summary** *Lantana camara* is a significant weed of which there are some 650 varieties in over 60 countries. It is established and expanding in many regions of the world, often as a result of clearing of forest for timber or agriculture. It impacts severely on agriculture as well as on natural ecosystems. The plants can grow individually in clumps or as dense thickets, crowding out more desirable species. In disturbed native forests it can become the dominant understorey species, disrupting succession and decreasing biodiversity. At some sites, infestations have been so persistent that they have completely stalled the regeneration of rainforest for three decades. Its allelopathic qualities can reduce vigour of nearby plant species and reduce productivity in orchards. *Lantana camara* has been the focus of biological control attempts for a century, yet still poses major problems in many regions.



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