



Cooperative Extension Service
Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

*Gamolepis chrysanthemoides*¹

Edward F. Gilman, Linda Landrum²

Introduction

The cheerful, bright yellow flowers of African Bush Daisy are produced in great number throughout the year (Fig. 1). The loose, rounded form makes a colorful tall ground cover, small shrub, or works well in mixed flower borders. The finely-divided leaves have a lacy, fern-like appearance.

General Information

Scientific name: *Gamolepis chrysanthemoides*

Pronunciation: gam-oh-LEP-iss kriss-santh-ee-MOY-deez

Common name(s): African Bush-Daisy, Daisy-Bush

Family: *Compositae*

Plant type: perennial; shrub; herbaceous

USDA hardiness zones: 8B through 11 (Fig. 2)

Planting month for zone 8: year round

Planting month for zone 9: year round

Planting month for zone 10 and 11: year round

Origin: not native to North America

Uses: mass planting; specimen; border; container or above-ground planter; foundation; attracts butterflies

Availability: somewhat available, may have to go out of the region to find the plant

Description

Height: 2 to 4 feet

Spread: 3 to 4 feet

Plant habit: round

Plant density: dense

Growth rate: moderate



Figure 1. African Bush-Daisy.

Texture: fine

Foliage

Leaf arrangement: alternate

Leaf type: simple

Leaf margin: lobed

Leaf shape: ovate

1. This document is Fact Sheet FPS-220, one of a series of the Environmental Horticulture Department, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. Publication date: October, 1999 Please visit the EDIS Web site at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>.
2. Edward F. Gilman, professor, Environmental Horticulture Department, Linda Landrum, extension agent, Volusia County, Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, 32611.

The Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer authorized to provide research, educational information and other services only to individuals and institutions that function without regard to race, color, sex, age, handicap, or national origin. For information on obtaining other extension publications, contact your county Cooperative Extension Service office. Florida Cooperative Extension Service / Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences / University of Florida / Christine Taylor Waddill, Dean



Figure 2. Shaded area represents potential planting range.

Leaf venation: pinnate
Leaf type and persistence: evergreen
Leaf blade length: 2 to 4 inches
Leaf color: green
Fall color: no fall color change
Fall characteristic: not showy

Flower

Flower color: yellow
Flower characteristic: year-round flowering

Fruit

Fruit shape: unknown
Fruit length: less than .5 inch
Fruit cover: dry or hard
Fruit color: unknown
Fruit characteristic: inconspicuous and not showy

Trunk and Branches

Trunk/bark/branches: not particularly showy; typically multi-trunked or clumping stems
Current year stem/twig color: green

Current year stem/twig thickness: medium

Culture

Light requirement: plant grows in full sun
Soil tolerances: clay; sand; acidic; slightly alkaline; loam
Drought tolerance: moderate
Soil salt tolerances: poor
Plant spacing: 24 to 36 inches

Other

Roots: usually not a problem
Winter interest: plant has winter interest due to unusual form, nice persistent fruits, showy winter trunk, or winter flowers
Outstanding plant: not particularly outstanding
Invasive potential: not known to be invasive
Pest resistance: long-term health usually not affected by pests

Use and Management

An excellent plant for dry conditions, African Bush Daisy requires full sun and occasional clipping to encourage dense growth. For this reason, another similar plant, *Euryops pectinatus*, is beginning to replace African Bush Daisy because it is more compact and flowers more. Bush Daisy reseeds itself readily. Plant on 18 to 24-inch centers to form a mass planting. They are often frozen to the ground in USDA hardiness zone 8b but resprout from the base in the spring.

Propagation is by seed.

Pests and Diseases

Nematodes are the biggest concern.

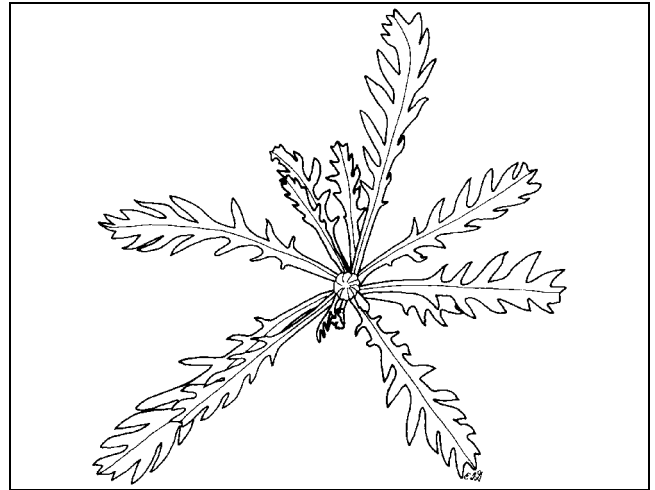


Figure 3. Foliage of African Bush-Daisy