



Sweetpotato virus diversity and agroecological factors associated with virus transmission risk in the Papua New Guinea Highlands: Implications for a pathogen-tested (PT) seed system

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Appendix 1. Alternative host plants (*Ipomoea spp.*) identified across TEAM zones.

Ipomoea coccinea – Red Morning Glory



Fast growing, twisting climbing flowering vines that attract butterflies. The leaves are heart-shaped at the base, and commonly are three-lobbed. They grow up to be about 50-100 mm long and about half as wide. The vines can reach 3 m or more in length. The flowers are dull red with an orange throat. Red morning glory flowers are borne in clusters of a half dozen.

Ekeke *et al.*, 2021

TEAM zone 2

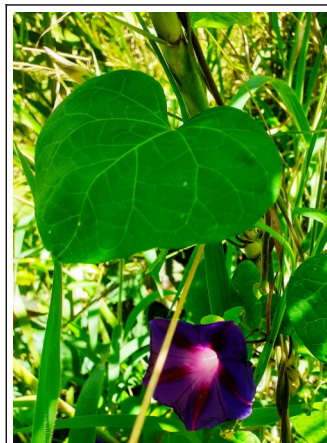
***Ipomoea purpurea* – Common Morning Glory**

Like all morning glories, the plant entwines itself around structures, growing to a height of 2-3 m tall. The leaves are heart-shaped and the stems are covered with brown hairs.

The flowers are trumpet-shaped, predominantly blue to purple or white and 3-6 cm in diameter.

Baucom *et al.*, 2011

All TEAM zones

***Ipomoea indica* – Oceanblue Morning Glory**

This species is known by several common names including blue morning glory, ocean blue morning glory, koali awa and blue dawn flower. It bears heart-shaped or 3-lobed leaves and purple or blue funnel-shaped flowers, 6-8 cm in diameter, from spring to autumn.

Fang, 1995.

All TEAM zones

***Ipomoea cairica* – Mile-a-minute Vine**

A hairless, slim climber with bulbous roots and lignescent base, its leaves are stalked with 2 to 6 cm long petioles. The leaf blade is ovate to circular in outline, 3 to 10 cm long and 6 to 9 cm wide. It is divided into five to seven segments, these are lanceolate, ovate or elliptic, entire and pointed at the tip and base. Often pseudo side-leaves are formed.

The lavender-colored inflorescence are one to a little bloody cymes. The flower stalks are 12 to 20 mm long, the sepals are 6 to 8 mm long, ovate and sting-pointed. The crown is funnel-shaped, 4 to 6 cm long and violet colored.

EPPO Global Database, 2025

TEAM zone 2

***Ipomoea heptaphylla* – Wright's Morning Glory**

An annual or short-lived perennial vine that climbs by twining its slender stems, leaf petioles, and flower peduncles around supports. The stem bears a few rough points, and the corolla has some hairs, but the plant is otherwise glamorous. Flowers are pink or purple. Leaves are variable, typically palmately divided into five equal-sized leaflets, though lanceolate leaves may occur in nearby populations. Palmately divided leaves are roughly circular in outline.

Wood et al., 2020.

TEAM zone 1

***Ipomoea alba* - Moonflower**

This is a perennial herbaceous liana growing to a height of 5-30 m tall with twining stems. The leaves are entire or three-lobed, 5-15 cm long, with a 5-20 cm long stem. The flowers are fragrant, white or pink, and large, 8-14 cm diameter.

Wood *et al.*, 2020

TEAM zone 3

***Ipomoea hederacea* – Ivy-leaved Morning Glory**

Commonly called Kaladana, this is a climbing vine. It produces blue to rose-purple flowers with a white throat from summer to late autumn. Leaves are usually three-lobed but can be five-lobed or entire. Flowers, 2.5-4.5 cm long and wide, appear in clusters of one to three. The sepals, 12-24 mm long, taper to long, recurved tips. This species resembles *I. purpurea*.

Wood *et al.* 2020.

TEAM zone 2