



Declared plants of Queensland

What is a declared plant?

Pest plants targeted for control under state legislation are species that have, or could have, serious economic, environmental or social impacts. Pest management legislation aims to help protect Queensland's economy, biodiversity and people's lifestyles by:

- preventing the introduction and establishment of new pest plants in Queensland
- preventing the spread of established pest plants into new areas
- and reducing the extent of existing infestations where feasible.

Declaration under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* imposes a legal responsibility for control by all landowners on land under their management. This includes all landowning state agencies. Large landowning state agencies are also required to develop and implement pest management plans.

Other than the above requirements, declaration does not mean that management of declared species becomes the responsibility of the state, although the state may engage in supplemental publicity and awareness activities, research, coordination of control activities, or assistance with some pests in strategic areas.

The Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS) of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries Australia (AFFA) has complementary legislation to restrict the importation of potential weeds not yet found in Australia. All plant nurseries and individuals should ensure they have an up-to-date list of declared plants of Queensland and prohibited plants in Australia.

Declared plants are listed under three different categories.

Categories

Class 1

A Class 1 pest is one that has the **potential** to become a very serious pest in Queensland in the future. We need to prevent the import, possession and sale of these species so that they can't escape

to become pests. All landholders are required by law to keep their land free of Class 1 pests. It is a serious offence to introduce, keep or sell Class 1 pests without a permit.

Class 2

A Class 2 pest is one that has already spread over substantial areas of Queensland, but its impact is so serious that we need to try and control it and avoid further spread onto properties that are still free of the pest. By law, all landholders must try to keep their land free of Class 2 pests and it is an offence to keep or sell these pests without a permit.

Class 3

A Class 3 pest is one that is commonly established in parts of Queensland but its control by landowners is not deemed to be warranted unless the plant is impacting, or has the potential to impact, on a nearby 'environmentally significant area' (e.g. a national park). It is an offence to sell, introduce or release a Class 3 pest.

Species not declared under the *Land Protection (Pests and Stock Route Management) Act* may still be declared at a local government level under local laws.

Reporting Class 1 plants

Please report the sale or presence of any Class 1 plants to your local Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries Officer. Phone 13 25 23 to be connected to your nearest office. Prompt action by everyone will protect our agricultural industries, natural resources and the environment from further destruction by introduced plants.

A maximum penalty of \$60 000 applies to the introduction of any Class 1 plant.

Declared plants list

Plants in Queensland that are declared under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* are listed alphabetically on the following page. Categories apply to the entire State unless otherwise specified.

Class 1 pest plants

- acacias non-indigenous to Australia (*Acacia* spp. (syn. *Vachellia* spp.) other than *Acacia nilotica* and *Acacia farnesiana*; *Acaciella* spp.; *Senegalia* spp (other than *Senegalia albizioides*) and *Mariosousa* spp.)
- alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*)
- anchored water hyacinth (*Eichhornia azurea*)
- badhara bush (*Gmelina elliptica*)
- bitou bush (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* sub sp. *rotundata*)
- bridal creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*)
- candleberry myrth (*Myrica faya*)
- Chilean needle grass (*Nassella neesiana*)
- cholla cactus (*Cylindropuntia* spp. and their hybrids, other than *C. spinosior*, *C. fulgida* and *C. imbricata*)
- Christ's thorn (*Ziziphus spina-christi*)
- Eurasian water milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)
- fanwort (*Cabomba* spp. other than *C. caroliniana*)
- floating water chestnuts (*Trapa* spp.)
- gorse (*Ulex europaeus*)
- harrisia cactus (*Harrisia* spp. syn. *Eriocereus* spp. other than *H. martinii*, *H. tortuosa* and *H. pomanensis* syn. *Cereus pomanensis*)
- honey locust (*Gleditsia* spp. including cultivars and varieties)
- horsetails (*Equisetum* spp.)
- hygrophila (*Hygrophila costata*)
- kochia (*Bassia scoparia* syn. *Kochia scoparia*)
- Koster's curse (*Clidemia hirta*)
- lagarosiphon (*Lagarosiphon major*)
- limnocharis or yellow burrhead (*Limnocharis flava*)
- Madras thorn (*Pithecellobium dulce*)
- mesquites (all *Prosopis* spp. and hybrids other than *Prosopis glandulosa*, *Prosopis pallida* and *Prosopis velutina*)
- Mexican bean tree (all *Cecropia* spp.)
- Mexican feather grass (*Nassella tenuissima*)
- miconia (*Miconia* spp.)
- mikania vine (*Mikania* spp.)
- mimosa pigra (*Mimosa pigra*)
- Peruvian primrose bush (*Ludwigia peruviana*)
- prickly pear (*Opuntia* spp. other than *O. ficus-indica*, *O. stricta*, *O. aurantiaca*, *O. monacantha*, *O. tomentosa* and *O. streptacantha*)
- red sesbania (*Sesbania punicea*)
- salvinia (*Salvinia* spp. other than *S. molesta*)
- Senegal tea (*Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*)
- serrated tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*)
- Siam weed (*Chromolaena* spp.)
- spiked pepper (*Piper aduncum*)
- thunbergia
 - annual thunbergia (*Thunbergia annua*)
 - fragrant thunbergia (*T. fragrans*)
 - laurel clockvine (*T. laurifolia*)
- water mimosa (*Neptunia oleracea* and *N. plena*)
- water soldiers (*Stratiotes aloides*)

- willow (*Salix* spp. other than *S. babylonica*, *S. humboldtiana* (syn. *S. chilensis*), *S. matsudana*, *S. x calodendron* and *S. x reichardtii*)
- witch weeds (*Striga* spp. other than native species).

Class 2 pest plants

- African boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*)
- annual ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*)
- bellyache bush (*Jatropha gossypifolia* and hybrids)
- cabomba (*Cabomba caroliniana*)
- chinee apple (*Ziziphus mauritiana*)
- cholla cactus
 - coral cactus (*Cylindropuntia fulgida*)
 - devil's rope pear (*C. imbricata*)
 - snake cactus (*C. spinosior*)
- fireweed (*Senecio madagascariensis*)
- gamba grass (*Andropogon gayanus*)
- giant sensitive plant (*Mimosa diplotricha* var. *diplotricha*)
- groundsel bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*)
- harrisia cactus (*Harrisia martinii* syn. *Eriocereus martinii*, *H. tortuosa* and *H. pomanensis* syn. *Cereus pomanensis*)
- hymenachne or Olive hymenachne (*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*)
- kudzu (*Pueraria montana* var. *lobata*, syn. *P. lobata*, *P. triloba*) other than in the Torres Strait Islands
- mesquites (*Prosopis glandulosa*, *P. pallida* and *P. velutina*)
- mother of millions (*Bryophyllum delagoense* syn. *B. tubiflorum*, *Kalanchoe delagoensis*)
- mother of millions hybrid (*Bryophyllum* x *houghtonii* (syn. *B. daigremontianum* x *B. delagoense*, *Kalanchoe* x *houghtonii*)
- parkinsonia (*Parkinsonia aculeata*)
- parthenium (*Parthenium hysterophorus*)
- pond apple (*Annona glabra*)
- prickly acacia (*Acacia nilotica*)
- prickly pear
 - common pest pear, spiny pest pear (*O. stricta*; syn. *O. inermis*)
 - tiger pear (*O. aurantiaca*)
 - Westwood pear (*O. streptacantha*)
 - tree pears:
 - drooping tree pear (*O. monacantha* syn. *O. vulgaris*)
 - velvety tree pear (*O. tomentosa*)
- rat's tail grasses
 - American rat's tail grass (*Sporobolus jacquemontii*)
 - giant Parramatta grass (*Sporobolus fertilis*)
 - giant rat's tail grass (*Sporobolus pyramidalis* and *S. natalensis*)
 - Parramatta grass (*Sporobolus africanus*)
- rubber vine (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*)
- salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*)

- sicklepods
 - sicklepod (*Senna obtusifolia*)
 - foetid cassia (*Senna tora*)
 - hairy cassia (*Senna hirsuta*)
- telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*)
- thunbergia or blue thunbergia (*Thunbergia grandiflora*)
- tobacco weed (*Elephantopus mollis*)
- water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*)
- water lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*)

Class 3 pest plants

- African fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*)
- African tulip tree (*Spathodea campanulata*)
- aristolochia or Dutchman's pipe (*Aristolochia* spp. other than native species)
- asparagus fern (*Asparagus aethiopicus* 'Sprengeri', *A. africanus* and *A. plumosus*)
- athel pine (*Tamarix aphylla*)
- balloon vine (*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*)
- blackberry (*Rubus anglocandicans*, *Rubus fruticosus* agg.)
- broad-leaved pepper tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*)
- camphor laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*)
- Captain Cook tree or yellow oleander (*Cascabela thevetia* syn. *Thevetia peruviana*)
- cat's claw creeper (*Macfadyena unguis-cati*)
- Chinese celtis (*Celtis sinensis*)
- harungana (*Harungana madagascariensis*)
- lantanas
 - lantana or common lantana (*Lantana camara*)
 - creeping lantana (*L. montevidensis*)
- Madeira vine (*Anredera cordifolia*)
- ornamental rubber vine (*Cryptostegia madagascariensis*)
- privets
 - broad-leaf privet or tree privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*)
 - small-leaf privet or Chinese privet (*L. sinense*)
- Singapore daisy (*Sphagneticola trilobata*; syn. *Wedelia trilobata*)
- willows
 - pencil willow (*Salix humboldtiana* syn. *S. chilensis*)
 - tortured willow (*Salix matsudana*)
- yellow bells (*Tecoma stans*)

This list is current at 1 January 2008, but new declarations of plants and/or changes in plant declaration can occur at any time.

Further information

Further information is available from the vegetation management, weed control or environmental staff at your local government office.

Fact sheets are available from DPI&F service centres and the DPI&F Information Centre phone (13 25 23). Check our website www.dpi.qld.gov.au to ensure you have the latest version of this fact sheet. The control methods referred to in this fact sheet should be used in accordance with the restrictions (federal and state legislation and local government laws) directly or indirectly related to each control method. These restrictions may prevent the utilisation of one or more of the methods referred to, depending on individual circumstances. While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this information, the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries does not invite reliance upon it, nor accept responsibility for any loss or damage caused by actions based on it.