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
- 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 the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) 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 introduction, 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, release 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 possess, sell or release these pests without a permit.

Class 3

A Class 3 pest is one that is commonly established in parts of Queensland. Landholders are not required to control a Class 3 declared pest plant on their land unless a pest control notice is issued by a local government because the pest is causing or has potential to cause an negative impact on an adjacent environmentally significant area.

It is an offence to supply a Class 3 pest. A permit for specific purposes may be issued by Biosecurity Queensland.

Species not declared under the Land Protection (Pests and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 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. Phone 13 25 23 to contact Biosecurity Queensland. Prompt action by everyone will protect our agricultural industries, natural resources and the environment from further destruction by introduced plants.

Penalties apply to the introduction of any Class 1 pest 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 pages. Categories apply to the entire state unless otherwise specified.

Class 1 pest plants

- acacias non-indigenous to Australia ((Acaciella spp., Mariosousa spp., Senegalia spp. (other than Senegalia albizoides) and Acacia spp. (syn. Vachellia spp.) other than Acacia nilotica and Acacia farnesiana))
- alligator weed (Alternanthera philoxeroides)
- anchored water hyacinth (Eichhornia azurea)
- badhara bush (Gmelina elliptica)
- bitou bush (Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. 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. martini, 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)
- serratred tussock (Nassella trichotoma)
- Siam weed (Chromolaena spp.)
- spiked pepper (Piper aduncum)
- thunbergia
  - annual thunbergia (Thunbergia annua)
  - fragrant thunbergia (T. fragrans)
  - laurel clockvine (T. laurifolia)

2 Declared plants of Queensland
• 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. × calodendron and S. × reichardtii)
• witch weeds (Striga spp. other than native species).
• yellow ginger (Hedychium flavescens)

Class 2 pest plants
• African boxthorn (Lycium ferocissimum)
• annual ragweed (Ambrosia artemisiifolia)
• bellyache bush (Jatropha gossypiifolia 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 martini 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 × houghtonii (syn. B. daigremontianum × B. delagoense, Kalanchoe × 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. plimusus)
• 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)
• kahili ginger (Hedychium gardnerianum)
• lantanas
  o lantana or common lantana (Lantana camara)
  o creeping lantana (L. montevidensis)
• Madeira vine (Anredera cordifolia)
• ornamental rubber vine (Cryptostegia madagascariensis)
• privets
  o broad-leaf privet or tree privet (Ligustrum lucidum)
  o small-leaf privet or Chinese privet (L. sinense)
• Singapore daisy (Sphagneticola trilobata; syn. Wedelia trilobata)
• white ginger (Hedychium coronarium)

• willows
  o pencil willow (Salix humboldtiana syn. S. chilensis)
  o tortured willow (Salix matsudana)
• yellow bells (Tecoma stans)

This list is current at October 2013, but new declarations of plants and/or changes in plant declaration can occur at any time.

Further information
Further information is available from your local government office, or by contacting Biosecurity Queensland (call 13 25 23 or visit our website at www.biosecurity.qld.gov.au).