Currant bush reduces pasture production, which can be particularly serious where currant bush covers an extensive area. Currant bush is drought tolerant and not grazed as much as the pasture species. This gives it an advantage in dry times or in overgrazed situations.

In some areas, currant bush is seen as a useful browse plant. It is palatable to stock and has a moderate nutritional value. It provides drought fodder and reduces soil erosion. The small thickets also offer good habitats for wild animals and birds.

**Legal requirements**

Currant bush is not a prohibited or restricted invasive plant under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. However, by law, everyone has a general biosecurity obligation (GBO) to take reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control.

Local governments must have a biosecurity plan that covers invasive plants and animals in their area. This plan may include actions to be taken on certain species. Some of these actions may be required under local laws. Contact your local government for more information.
Description
Currant bush is a sprawling native shrub with thorny stems. Currant bush can reach 3 m high, but is usually 1–2 m, branching out to several metres in diameter, and often forming dense, low thickets.

The leaves are leathery, grow opposite one another on the stem, are 2–4 cm long and either narrow (C. lanceolata) or oval-shaped (C. ovata).

The flowers are small and white, tube-shaped with pointed lobes at the end, and highly scented. The flowers develop into oval-shaped berries, 5–9 mm long, which become soft and black when mature and contain 1–2 seeds.

Habitat and distribution
Currant bush is widespread throughout sub-coastal and semi-arid Queensland. It prefers well-drained soils and in normal conditions does not spread quickly. However, when ground cover is significantly reduced, as from drought, heavy grazing pressure or clearing, currant bush will rapidly invade.

Control

Mechanical control
Mechanical control of currant bush is best achieved by cutter bars, blade ploughs, or combined pulling, seeding, and follow-up burning. These methods are expensive.

Bulldozing seems to encourage currant bush growth. It fails to kill the roots, and by clearing the ground cover, it creates conditions that favour the spread of the plant.

Fire
Fire will kill currant bush if the fire is hot enough. If practical, currant bush areas can be fenced off from stock until there is sufficient grass and other matter to carry a very hot fire.

Herbicide control
Herbicide control may be used alone or as a follow-up to mechanical control (see Table 1).

Further information
Further information is available from your local government office, or by contacting Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23 or visit www.biosecurity.qld.gov.au.

Table 1. Herbicides for the control of currant bush

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Situation</th>
<th>Herbicide active ingredient</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brigalow regrowth and associated problem woody weeds on grazing land</td>
<td>Tebuthirion 200 g/kg (e.g. Clearview 200 GR)</td>
<td>Hand application only: 1.5 g/m²</td>
<td>Will kill native trees. Do not use near waterways. Read label for instructions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tebuthirion 200 g/kg (e.g. Clearview)</td>
<td>Aerial application: 7.5–15 kg/ha</td>
<td>7.5 kg for lighter duplex soils 10 kg for medium density re-growth on light clay soils 12.5 kg and above for heavy density re-growth on heavy acidic clays Aerial application to be undertaken in accordance with Graslan Aerial Herbicide Code of Practice 2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
Recording of herbicide usage is required on grazing properties over 2000 ha in Great Barrier Reef catchments. Use on native vegetation must be done in accordance with the Vegetation Management Act 2000 in Queensland.

Read the label carefully before use. Always use the herbicide in accordance with the directions on the label.

© The State of Queensland, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, 2017. 04/17