Japanese honeysuckle is an extremely vigorous, twining vine. Introduced from eastern Asia and Japan as an ornamental species, its invasive tendencies lead to widespread infestation of forest edges and disturbed sites. It grows as a thick ground cover or a dense shroud over supporting structure, including other plants. The fruits produced are attractive to many birds, aiding its dispersal.

Japanese honeysuckle is an invasive problem in many overseas countries, but is less so in arid climates. In Australia, naturalised populations occur in eastern New South Wales, south-east Queensland, the Australian Capital Territory and Victoria.

**Legal requirements**

Japanese honeysuckle 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**

This trailing, woody vine grows to about 2.5 m tall. The leaves grow in opposite pairs and are up to 75 mm long and 35 mm wide. The tubular flowers are 35 mm long and appear in pairs. These flowers are cream to orange in colour and are extremely fragrant, attracting a host of insects. The fruits are small, blue-black berries.

**Management strategies**

Japanese honeysuckle can be manually controlled by hand pulling or cutting it back. Take care to completely remove the roots (particularly larger roots) or the plant will regenerate vigorously.

**Herbicide control**

There is no herbicide currently registered for control of Japanese honeysuckle in Queensland; however, an off-label use permit allows the use of various herbicides for the control of environmental weeds in non-agricultural areas, bushland and forests.

### Table 1. Herbicides for the control of Japanese honeysuckle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Herbicide</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Registration details</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foliar application</td>
<td>glyphosate (360 g/L)</td>
<td>10 mL per 1 L</td>
<td>APVMA permit PER11463 Permit expires 30/06/2018</td>
<td>Apply up to twice a year. Apply only when supporting plant and understorey are dead. Apply early autumn (March-April). Do not spray beyond the point of run-off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut stump</td>
<td>glyphosate (360 g/L)</td>
<td>10 mL in 20 mL water</td>
<td></td>
<td>Apply in spring to summer. Apply second application if necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut stump</td>
<td>picloram (43 g/kg)</td>
<td>Apply 3–5 mm thick over the cut surface (&lt;20 mm in diameter) Apply 5 mm thick over the cut surface (&gt;20 mm in diameter) In multi-stem plant treat at least 80% of stems.</td>
<td>Registered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

See Table 1 for treatment options allowed by the permit.

Prior to using the herbicides listed under PER11463 you must read or have read to you and understand the conditions of the permit. To obtain a copy of this permit visit www.apvma.gov.au

**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.

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Fact sheets are available from Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) service centres and our Customer Service Centre (telephone 13 25 23). Check our website at www.biosecurity.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 use 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, DAF does not invite reliance upon it, nor accept responsibility for any loss or damage caused by actions based on it.

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