

# Duranta

*Duranta erecta*



Native to tropical America, duranta was introduced to Australia as an ornamental. It now invades disturbed areas of native vegetation and road embankments and is spread long distances by birds and the dumping of garden refuse.

## Legal requirements

Duranta 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 under their control.

Local governments must have a biosecurity plan that covers invasive plants 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

Duranta is a vigorous shrub or small tree that grows to 7 m high. It has drooping, spiny branches and leaves that are opposite, stalked, egg-shaped and 2–8 cm long.



Queensland  
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Blue tubular flowers, around 1 cm long, occur in sprays up to 20 cm long and develop into bright-yellow, round fruits that are 5–10 mm in diameter.

## Control

### Manual control

Hand pull seedlings and small plants, making sure you remove all the roots. Try to limit seed setting of larger plants until infested areas can be treated with herbicide. If plants are cut down, the stump must be immediately treated with a suitable herbicide or the shrub will reshoot.

Take care to ensure your own and others safety when trimming or lopping bamboo near power lines.

For electrical safety information visit [worksafe.qld.gov.au/electricalsafety](http://worksafe.qld.gov.au/electricalsafety).

### Herbicide control

There are no herbicide products specifically registered for the control of duranta in Queensland. However,

a permit held by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries allows people generally to use some herbicide products to control duranta as an environmental weed in various situations.

See Table 1 for the treatment options in situations allowed by the permit.

Prior to using the herbicides listed under this permit (PER11463) you must read or have read to you and understand the conditions of the permit. To obtain a copy of this permit visit [apvma.gov.au](http://apvma.gov.au).

### Follow up

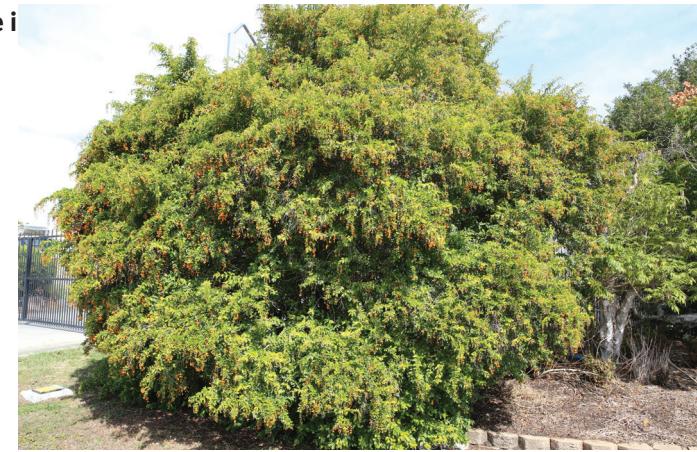
Treated areas should be monitored regularly for any new seedlings or regrowth.

### Further information

Further information is available from your local government office, or by contacting Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23 or visit [biosecurity.qld.gov.au](http://biosecurity.qld.gov.au).

**Table 1. Herbicides for the control of duranta**

Situation	Herbicide	Rate	Registration details	Comments
Non-agricultural areas, domestic and public service areas, commercial and industrial areas, bushland/native forests, roadsides, rights-of-way, vacant lots, wastelands, dunal and coastal areas	Metsulfuron-methyl 600 g/kg (e.g. Associate)	10 g per 100 L water plus wetting agent	APVMA permit PER11463 Permit expires 30/06/2023	Spot spray young plants (less than 2 m)
	2,4-D 300 g/L + picloram 75 g/L (e.g. Tordon 75-D)	1 L per 100 L water plus wetting agent		
	Fluroxypyr 200 g/L (e.g. Fluroxypyr 200)	500 ml to 1 L per 100 L water		Spot spray
	Fluroxypyr 333 g/L (e.g. Starane Advanced)	300–600 mL/100 L water		
	Triclopyr 240 g/L + picloram 120 g/L (e.g. Access)	1 L per 60 L diesel		Basal bark or cut stump
	Fluroxypyr 200 g/L (e.g. Fluroxypyr 200)	35 mL per 1 L diesel/kerosene		Basal bark
	Fluroxypyr 333 g/L (e.g. Starane Advanced)	21 mL per 1 L diesel		



This fact sheet is developed with funding support from the Land Protection Fund.

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 [biosecurity.qld.gov.au](http://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.

