Glycine poses a smothering risk, particularly to grasses and low-lying vegetation. Glycine is able to vegetatively reproduce and spread readily after May frosts through the production of large numbers of seed pods. In gardens, glycine can cause severe nuisance due to its tangling, dense growth. Once escaped into bushland, glycine poses a significant threat to understorey vegetation and native tree species. Glycine is native to Africa and was introduced to Australia for cattle fodder. It thrives in tropical and subtropical climates, and is naturalised in many areas of coastal and sub-coastal Queensland.

**Legal requirements**

Glycine 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 measures to minimise the biosecurity risks associated with glycine 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
Glycine is a twining vine with a woody base. Glycine has inconspicuous creamy flowers in late autumn. Prolific bean-like seed pods are up to 3.5 cm long and contain rectangular shaped seeds. Leaves consist of three leaflets that are dark green and broadly egg shaped. These leaflets are up to 15 cm long and 12 cm wide, and are sometimes hairy. Glycine is perennial and persists with a vigorous growth habit.

Management strategies
Grazing turns infested areas into an asset where stock can be fenced and managed. Manual removal is generally recommended for control of odd crowns of glycine.

Due to the extensive tangled growth that occurs, a brush cutter or similar implement may be useful for clearing away the plant material.

Herbicide control
There are no herbicide products specifically registered for the control of glycine in Queensland. However, a permit held by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries allows people generally to use some herbicide products to control glycine as an environmental weed in various situations. Recent experience as a single site in Brisbane has indicated that a tank mix of Fluroxypyr and Metsulfuron-methyl can be effective. Some regrowth may occur from the base of large vines, but is easily spotted and removed by hand where accessible.

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.

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.

Table 1. Herbicides for the control of glycine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Situation</th>
<th>Herbicide</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Registration details</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-agricultural areas, domestic and public service areas, commercial and industrial areas, bushland/native forests, roadsides, rights-of-way, vacant lots, wastelands, wetlands, dunal and coastal areas</td>
<td>Triclopyr 300 g/L + picloram 100 g/L (e.g. Conqueror) or Triclopyr 300 g/L + picloram 100 g/L + aminopyralid 8 g/L (e.g. Grazon Extra)</td>
<td>500 mL per 100 L water plus wetting agent or spray oil</td>
<td>APVMA permit PER11463 Permit expires 30/06/2023</td>
<td>Spot spray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dicamba 500 g/L (e.g. Kamba 500)</td>
<td>200 mL on mature to 400 mL on regrowth per 100 L water or 2 L per ha</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fluroxypyr 200 g/L (e.g. Fluroxypyr 200) Plus Metsulfuron-methyl 600 g/kg (e.g. Associate)</td>
<td>0.5 g Metsulfuron-methyl + 500 mL Fluroxypyr /100 L water + wetting agent (tank mix) Dissolve Metsulfuron before adding fluroxypyr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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 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.