White passion flower is a native of Brazil, and one of three South American passion fruit vines that have become pest plants in Queensland. White passion flower occurs in coastal Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, and invades forest edges, roadside vegetation and disturbed sites, including vegetated areas in grazing land. White passion flower is capable of growing over other vegetation, effectively smothering native shrubs and trees. It contains cyanic acid and is suspected to be toxic to humans and livestock if eaten in sufficient quantities.

Legal requirements
White passion flower 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
White passion flower is a thin stemmed, climbing vine with broad, pale green three-lobed leaves. The leaves are hairless, and tendrils grow from the vine beneath each leaf. The vine bears large white flowers and smooth oval shaped fruits that remain a bluish green. They do not ‘ripen’ like edible passion fruit varieties.

Control
Isolated vines can be hand pulled or grubbed out, as long as the whole crown is removed from the soil. Hand pull only when the soil is moist.

Herbicide control
There is no herbicide currently registered for control of white passion flower 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 white passion flower

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Herbicide</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Registration status</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cut stump</td>
<td>glyphosate 360 g/L</td>
<td>1 part product to 2 parts water</td>
<td>APVMA permit PER11463</td>
<td>Permit expires 30/06/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut stump to less than 10 cm above the ground</td>
<td>triclopyr 200 g/L + picloram 100 g/L e.g. Grazon DS</td>
<td>350 mL per 100 L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut stump or basal bark</td>
<td>triclopyr 240 g/L + picloram 120 g/L</td>
<td>1 L per 60 L diesel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spot spray</td>
<td>triclopyr 200 g/L + picloram 100 g/L</td>
<td>500 mL per 100 L water</td>
<td></td>
<td>Can be used where no germinating broadleaf desirables are expected within six months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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](http://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](http://www.biosecurity.qld.gov.au).

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