

White passion flower

Passiflora subpeltata



White passion flower is a native of Brazil, and one of three South American passion fruit vines that have become invasive 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 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

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 are no herbicide products specifically registered for the control of white passion flower in Queensland. However, a permit held by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries allows people generally to use some herbicide products to control white passion flower 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.

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 white passion flower

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, wetlands, dunal and coastal areas	Glyphosate 360 g/L And other formulations (Many trade names)	1 part product to 2 parts water For other formulations consult label or the PER11463	APVMA permit PER11463 Permit expires 30/06/2023	Cut stump to less than 10 cm above the ground
	Triclopyr 200 g/L + picloram 100 g/L (e.g. Slasher) or Triclopyr 200 g/L + picloram 100 g/L + aminopyralid 25 g/L (Tordon RegrowthMaster)	50 mL /1 L water		Cut stump to less than 10 cm above the ground
	Triclopyr 240 g/L + picloram 120 g/L (e.g. Access)	1 L per 60 L diesel		Cut stump or basal bark
	Triclopyr 300 g/L + picloram 100 g/L (e.g. Conqueror) or Triclopyr 300 g/L + picloram 100 g/L + aminopyralid 8 g/L (Grazon Extra)	500 mL per 100 L water		Spot spray Can be used where no germinating broadleaf desirables are expected within six months

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.