Common sensitive plant competes with many tropical crops. It is especially troublesome in areas where hand-weeding is practised, as its thorns can cause painful wounds.

Common sensitive plant can also be a pest in tropical pastures where high plant populations and the sharp prickles restrict grazing.

**Legal requirements**

Common sensitive plant 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**

Common sensitive plant is a low, sprawling, perennial plant which usually grows about 15–45 cm high. Its round, often woody stems are reddish brown or purple and have short, curved prickles.

Leaves are dark green, feathery, fern-like and divided into one or more pairs of segments near the end of the leaf stalk. Each segment is divided into 10–25 pairs of leaflets. These small leaflets close up when disturbed or injured.

Flowers are pale pink or purplish pink in fluffy balls, about 1 cm across. They are on short stalks in leaf forks and develop into clusters of seed pods.

Seed pods 2–3 cm long with stiff bristles along edges and one to five seeds. Pods eventually break up into one-seeded pieces. Seeds are flattened, small and 3 mm in diameter.
**Habitat and distribution**

Common sensitive plant is a native of tropical America, introduced into Australia as a curiosity plant in gardens. Common sensitive plant has since escaped and is now found all along the Queensland coast, mainly in the wetter areas of the tropical north.

Common sensitive plant is a weed of disturbed and cultivated areas, such as roadsides, vacant allotments, heavily grazed pastures, crops and lawns. Common sensitive plant grows on a wide variety of soils, and can stand considerable shading.

**Spread**

Common sensitive plant is spread mainly by seeds clinging to man and animals. Seeds can remain viable for many years.

**Control**

In pasture situations, dicamba and fluroxypyr can be used to control common sensitive plant (see table below).

Thorough wetting of all leaf surfaces is essential. If plants are disturbed before spraying, the leaves will fold up and the herbicide will be ineffective.

Ensure all spraying is done with forward booms or ahead of operators with knapsack sprayers.

**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.

**Table 1. Herbicides for the control of common sensitive plant**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Situation</th>
<th>Herbicide</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Between cropping applications (conservation tillage)</td>
<td>Dicamba 700 g/kg (e.g. Cadence WG)</td>
<td>230–400 g/ha</td>
<td>Apply to seedlings. Use high rates on larger weeds (consult label).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural non-crop areas, commercial and industrial areas, forests, pastures and rights-of-way</td>
<td>Fluroxypyr 333 g/L (e.g. Starane Advanced) and other formulations</td>
<td>300 mL/ha for other formulations (consult label)</td>
<td>Seedlings and young plants up to flowering. Add a spraying oil (e.g. Uptake) Do not disturb plants before spraying. Legumes present at time of spraying will be killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Triclopyr 300 g/L + picloram 100 g/L + aminopyralid 8 g/L (Grazon Extra)</td>
<td>200 mL/ha for 100 L water plus wetting agent (consult label)</td>
<td>Foliar spray. Do not disturb plants before spraying. Legumes present at time of spraying will be killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Triclopyr 300 g/L + picloram 100 g/L (e.g. Conqueror)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Established grass pastures</td>
<td>Fluroxypyr 333 g/L (e.g. Starane Advanced) and other formulations</td>
<td>900 mL/ha for other formulations (consult label)</td>
<td>Boom spray. Add spraying oil (e.g. Uptake)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Banvel 200 is also registered for many other weeds in pastures and non-crop situations. Refer to label for appropriate rates. If treating other weeds in pastures with Banvel 200 common sensitive plant may also be controlled.

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