Native to South America, yellow allamanda was introduced to Far North Queensland as an ornamental and is now common in gardens.

Through seed and garden dumping, yellow allamanda has spread out along roadsides and into bushland displacing native species.

**Legislative requirements**

Yellow allamanda 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
A vine shrub climbing up to 10 m high, yellow allamanda has smooth, red stems that bleed milky sap when cut.

Leaves are glossy, dark-green, leathery are lance-shaped, 8–15 cm long × 4–5 cm wide and arranged in whorls (spirals) of 3–4 up the stem.

Flowers are bright yellow trumpet shape, consisting of five overlapping petals, 6–10 cm across, appear in clusters at the ends of stems.

Fruit is a seed capsule, round with soft spines 4 cm across. Seeds are tan flat and slightly winged.

Yellow allamanda spreads via the dumping of garden refuse and plants climbing from gardens into adjoining areas. Seeds are spread on wind and water.

Flowering can occur during spring and summer.

Control

Manual control
Yellow allamanda has a very strong and extensive root system and requires persistent effort to remove by hand.

Dig out large areas using a garden fork and mattock. If stems are cut, the stump must be treated with a suitable herbicide to prevent reshooting. Hand weeded yellow allamanda must be hung up off the ground or preferably taken out of bushland areas as stem fragments can take root.

Herbicide control
Larger plants and thickets may be treated with herbicide.

There is no herbicide currently registered for control of yellow allamanda 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.

See Table 1 for treatment options allowed by the permit.

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

Follow up
Monitor treated areas 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 www.biosecurity.qld.gov.au.

Table 1. Herbicides for the control of yellow allamanda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Herbicide</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Registration status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basal bark spray or cut stump to less than 10 cm above the ground</td>
<td>Triclopyr (240 g/L) + picloram (120 g/L)</td>
<td>1 L per 60 L diesel</td>
<td>APVMA permit PER11463 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)</td>
<td>50 ml per 1 L water</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 www.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.

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