

# Yellow allamanda

*Allamanda cathartica*



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.

## Legal 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 under their control.

Local governments must have a biosecurity plan that covers invasive 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 are no herbicide products specifically registered for the control of yellow allamanda in Queensland. However, a permit held by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries allows people generally to use some herbicide products to control yellow allamanda 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](http://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 [biosecurity.qld.gov.au](http://biosecurity.qld.gov.au).



**Table 1. Herbicides for the control of yellow allamanda**

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	Triclopyr 240 g/L + picloram 120 g/L (e.g. Access)	1 L per 60 L diesel	APVMA permit PER11463	Basal bark spray or cut stump to less than 10 cm above the ground
	Triclopyr 200 g/L + picloram 100 g/L (e.g. Slasher)	50 ml per 1 L water	Permit expires 30/06/2023	
	Triclopyr 200 g/L + picloram 100 g/L + aminopyralid 25 g/L (Tordon RegrowthMaster)			

**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](http://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.