Native to tropical South America, sanchezia was introduced to Queensland as an ornamental garden plant. Sanchezia reproduces vegetatively, with broken fragments easily taking root. It also suckers profusely and can form dense thickets under rainforest edges, especially along creeks and other damp, low-lying areas. Invasions are usually associated with nearby gardens.

**Legal requirements**

Sanchezia 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.

**Description**

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.

Sanchezia is a shade-loving shrub that grows to about 5 m. It has smooth, squarish stems and large, dark green leaves (12–25 cm long x 7 cm wide) with striking yellow midrib and lateral venation. At the ends of branches are spikes (up to 16 cm long) of tubular, showy, yellow and red flowers, each with stamens extended beyond its tube.
Control

Manual control
Hand pull seedlings and small plants, ensuring that all stem fragments and roots are removed. Plant pieces should either be bagged and taken to the dump or hung up off the ground to prevent reshooting.

Herbicide control
There is no herbicide currently registered for control of sanchezia 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.

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 sanchezia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Herbicide</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Registration status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spot spray</td>
<td>Fluroxypyr (200 g/L)</td>
<td>500 ml to 1 L per 100 L water</td>
<td>APVMA permit PER11463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spot spray (young plants less than 2 m)</td>
<td>Glyphosate (360 g/L)</td>
<td>1 L per 100 L water</td>
<td>Permit expires 30/06/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spot spray (young plants less than 2 m)</td>
<td>Triclopyr (300 g/L) + picloram (100 g/L)</td>
<td>350 ml to 500 ml per 100 L water plus wetting agent or spray oil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basal bark spray</td>
<td>Fluroxypyr (200 g/L)</td>
<td>35 ml per 1 L diesel/kerosene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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