

Sanchezia

Sanchezia parvibracteata



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 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

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 are no herbicide products specifically registered for the control of *sanchezia* in Queensland. However, a permit held by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries allows people generally to use some herbicide products to control *sanchezia* as an environmental weed in various situations.

See Table 1 for the treatment options in situations allowed by the permit.

Table 1. Herbicides for the control of *sanchezia*

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	Fluroxypyr 200 g/L (e.g. Fluroxypyr 200)	500 mL to 1 L per 100 L water	APVMA permit PER11463	Spot spray
	Fluroxypyr 333 g/L (e.g. Starane Advanced)	300–600 mL/100 L water	Permit expires 30/06/2023	
	Glyphosate 360 g/L (e.g. Glyphosate 360) And other formulations	1 L per 100 L water For other formulations consult the PER11463		Spot spray (young plants less than 2 m)
	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)	350–500 mL per 100 L water plus wetting agent or spray oil		Spot spray (young plants less than 2 m)
	Triclopyr 240 g/L + picloram 120 g/L (e.g. Access)	1 L per 60 L diesel		Basal bark spray or cut stump to less than 10 cm above the ground
	Fluroxypyr 200 g/L (e.g. Fluroxypyr 200)	35 mL per 1 L diesel/kerosene		Basal bark spray
	Fluroxypyr 333 g/L (e.g. Starane Advanced)	21 mL/ 1L diesel		

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

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.

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.

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.

