

Anzac flower

Tree daisy

Montanoa hibiscifolia



Anzac flower (or tree daisy) is a native of Central America and was introduced to Far North Queensland as a garden plant. It grows rapidly and invades rainforest margins, gullies, disturbed areas and road embankments.

Legal requirements

Anzac flower 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

Perennial, scarcely branching shrub/small tree up to 6 m high. Leaves deeply palmately lobed, up to 25 cm long and 25 cm wide, dark green above and paler below, softly hairy on both surfaces, with a pair of lobes at the base of the leaf blade.

Daisy-like flowers, about 4 cm across, ray petals white and disc yellow, profuse, in terminal branched inflorescences. Reddish-brown dry fruits look like old papery flower heads, one-seeded, do not open to release the seed.

Control

Manual control

Anzac flower can be difficult to control. Hand pull seedlings and small plants. Try to limit seed setting of larger plants until infested areas can be treated with herbicide.

Herbicide control

There are no herbicide products specifically registered for the control of Anzac flower in Queensland. However, a permit held by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries allows people generally to use some herbicide products to control Anzac flower 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.



Follow up

Monitor treated areas regularly for any new seedlings or regrowth. These should be re-sprayed.

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.

Table 1. Herbicides for the control of Anzac flower or tree daisy

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	Metsulfuron-methyl 600 g/kg (e.g. Associate, Ken-Met 600 WG)	10 g per 100 L water plus wetting agent	APVMA permit PER11463 Permit expires 30/06/2023	Spot spray young plants (less than 2 m)
	Fluroxypyr 200 g/L (e.g. Flagship 200)	500 mL to 1 L per 100 L water		
	Fluroxypyr 333 g/L (e.g. Starane Advanced)	300–600 mL/100 L water		
	Triclopyr 300 g/L + picloram 100 g/L (e.g. Conqueror) or Triclopyr 300 g/L + picloram 100 g/L + aminopyralid 8 g/L (e.g. Grazon Extra)	350 mL to 500 mL per 100 L water plus wetting agent or spray oil		
	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. Flagship 200)	35 mL per 1 L diesel/kerosene		Basal bark spray
	Fluroxypyr 333 g/L (e.g. Starane Advanced)	21 mL/ 1 L diesel		

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

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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.

