



## Glycine

*Neonotonia wightii*



### The problem

This species poses a smothering risk, particularly to grasses and low-lying vegetation. It is able to vegetatively reproduce and spread readily after May frosts through the production of large numbers of seed pods. In gardens, the plant can cause severe nuisance due to its tangling, dense growth. Once escaped into bushland, glycine poses a significant threat to understorey vegetation and native tree species. This plant is native to Africa and was introduced to Australia for cattle fodder. It thrives in tropical and subtropical climates, and is naturalised in many areas of coastal and sub-coastal Queensland.

### Description

Glycine is a twining vine with a woody base. It has inconspicuous creamy flowers in late autumn. Prolific bean-like seed pods are up to 3.5 cm long and contain rectangular shaped seeds. Leaves consist of three leaflets that are dark green and broadly egg shaped. These leaflets are up to 15 cm long and 12 cm wide, and are sometimes hairy. This species is perennial and persists with a vigorous growth habit.

## Management strategies

Grazing turns infested areas into an asset where stock can be fenced and managed. Manual removal is generally recommended for control of odd crowns of glycine.

Due to the extensive tangled growth that occurs, a brush cutter or similar implement may be useful for clearing away the plant material.

## Declaration details

Glycine is not a declared plant under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*, however, plants that are not declared under state legislation may have control requirements imposed by local governments.

## Further information

Further information is available from the vegetation management/weed control/environmental staff at your local government.

**TABLE 1 – HERBICIDES REGISTERED FOR THE CONTROL OF GLYCINE**

| Method     | Herbicide  | Rate  | Registration status  | Comments |
|------------|--|---|--|----------|
| Spot spray | picloram (100 g/L) +<br>triclopyr (300 g/L)<br>e.g. Grazon DS® | 500 mL per 100 L water<br>plus wetting agent or<br>spray oil                  | PERMIT 7485<br>A DPI permit is required for<br>Shires of Caboolture,<br>Caloundra, Maroochy,<br>Noosa and Pine Rivers<br>because of environmental<br>concerns with picloram. |          |
| Spot spray | dicamba (500 g/L)  | 200 mL on mature to<br>400 mL on regrowth per<br>100 L water or<br>2 L per ha | PERMIT 7485  |          |

Read the label carefully before use and always use the herbicide in accordance with label directions.

It is a requirement of a permit that all persons using the products covered by this off-label permit comply with the details and conditions listed in the permit. In addition read the herbicide label carefully before use and always use the herbicide in accordance with label directions. The above permit can be used by pest control operations, members of environmental groups such as Bushcare, Catchment Care, Coast Care and people employed as or working under supervision of local and state government officers.

Fact sheets are available from DPI&F service centres and the DPI&F Information Centre phone (13 25 23). Check our web site <[www.dpi.qld.gov.au](http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au)> to ensure you have the latest version of this fact sheet. The control methods referred to in this Pest Fact 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 utilisation 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, the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries does not invite reliance upon it, nor accept responsibility for any loss or damage caused by actions based on it.

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