

Praxelis

Praxelis clematidea



Photos courtesy of the Cape York Weeds and Feral Animals Program and Cook Shire Council.

Native to South America, praxelis spreads rapidly along roadsides, and invades pastures and native vegetation where it can form dense monospecific stands that exclude other vegetation. Praxelis spreads by seed.

Declaration details

Praxelis is a not 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.

Description and general information

Praxelis is an annual to short-lived perennial herb, usually 40–80 cm tall, but can grow to 1 m. It has brittle hairy stems.

Leaves are opposite, roundly triangular with an acute apex, hairy and toothed along the edges, and have an unpleasant smell when crushed.

Flowers are lilac-blue and form in clusters at the ends of stems. Each plant produces hundreds of small black seeds.

Control

Manual control

Hand pulling of small areas of praxelis is not recommended. Mature seed can drop off and increase the area of infestation.

Herbicide control

There is no herbicide currently registered for control of praxelis in Queensland; however, an off-label use permit (Permit No. 11463) allows the use of various herbicides for the control of environmental weeds in non-agricultural areas, bushland, forests, wetlands, and coastal and adjacent areas.

See Table 1 for treatment options allowed by the permit.

It is important to note that specific research on the use of herbicides to control praxelis has not been undertaken to date. Therefore, the treatment options outlined in Table 1 are suggestions only, based on registered controls for similar weeds in non-agricultural areas and the specifications of PER11463. As such, their effectiveness cannot be guaranteed.



Queensland Government

Prior to using the chemicals listed under PER11463 you must read or have read to you and understand the conditions of the permit. To obtain a copy of this permit contact your local council weed inspector or visit www.apvma.gov.au

It is a requirement of the permit that all persons using products covered by this off-label permit comply with the details and conditions listed in the permit. Permit number PER11463 expires on 30 June 2014. While the permit may be extended beyond this date, there is no guarantee that it will, so contact your local council weed inspector for the latest information after the expiry date.

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 (call 13 25 23 or visit our website at www.biosecurity.qld.gov.au).

Table 1. Herbicides registered for the control of praxelis

Method	Herbicide	Rate	Registration status	Comments
Spot spray	2,4-D (300 g/L) + picloram (75 g/L)	1 L per 100 L water plus wetting agent	APVMA permit PER11463 Permit expires 30/06/2014	Read permit carefully prior to use
Spot spray	Fluroxypyr (200 g/L)	500 ml to 1 L per 100 L water	APVMA permit PER11463 Permit expires 30/06/2014	Read permit carefully prior to use
Spot spray	Metsulfuron-methyl (600 g/kg)	10 g per 100 L water plus wetting agent	APVMA permit PER11463 Permit expires 30/06/2014	Read permit carefully prior to use
Spot spray	Glyphosate (360 g/L)	1 L per 100 L water	APVMA permit PER11463 Permit expires 30/06/2014	Read permit carefully prior to use

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

Source: Infopest 2009 + PER11463

Fact sheets are available from Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI) service centres and our Customer Service Centre (telephone 13 25 23). Check our website at www.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, DEEDI does not invite reliance upon it, nor accept responsibility for any loss or damage caused by actions based on it.