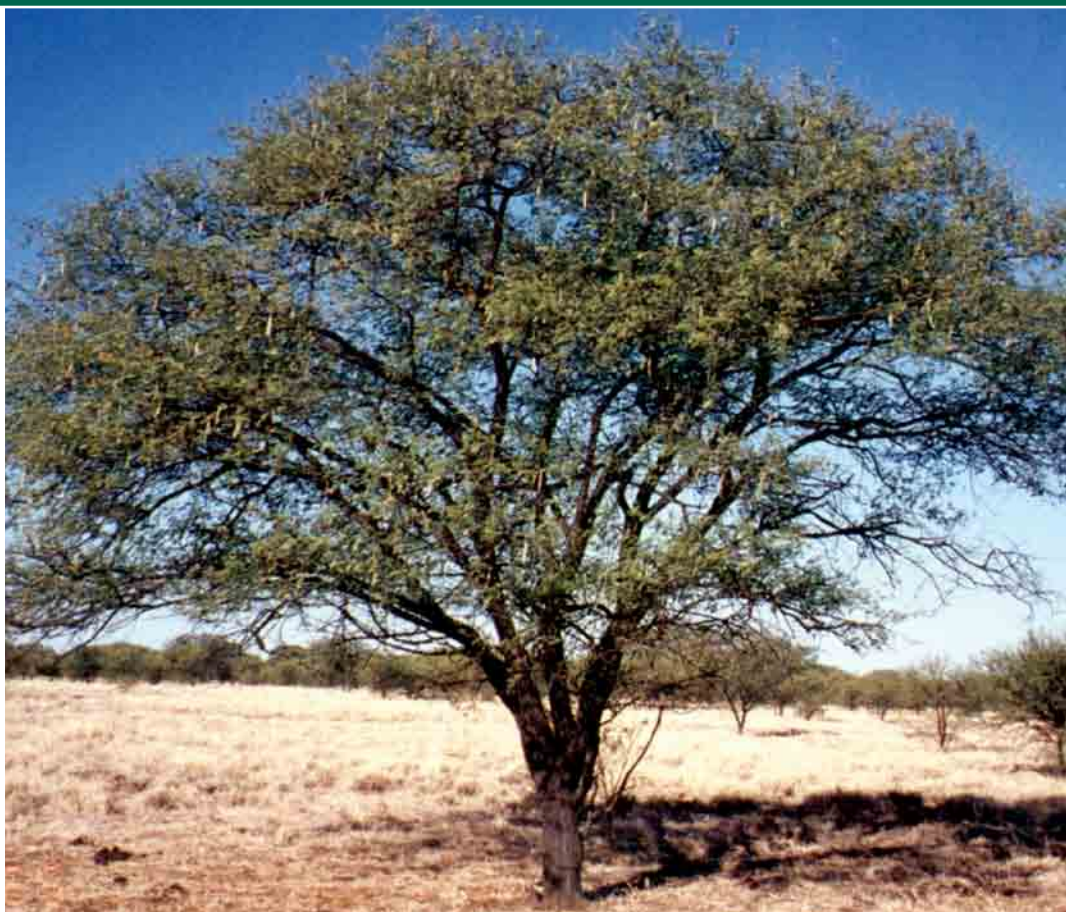


# Prickly acacia

*Acacia nilotica*



Prickly acacia was introduced into Queensland for shade and fodder. This weed has been recognised in Australia as a Weed of National Significance.

## Declaration details

In Queensland, prickly acacia is a declared Class 2 plant. Declaration requires landholders to control declared pests on the land and waters under their control. A local government may serve a notice upon a landholder requiring control of declared pests.

## Description and general information

### Size and appearance

Prickly acacia is a thorny shrub or small tree that typically grows 4–5 m high and up to 10 m. The umbrella shape and pods are characteristic features.

The young shrubs form dense thorny thickets, while mature trees are usually single stemmed, with spreading branches that have lost most of their thorns.

Bark on saplings are orange and/or green tinged. Older trees have dark, rough bark.



Queensland Government

## Leaves

Leaves are finely divided and fern-like, with four to ten pairs of leaf branches and ten to twenty pairs of small, narrow, green leaves on each branch.

## Flowers

Pairs of stout thorns, usually 1–5 cm long, grow at the base of the leaves. Golden-yellow, ball-shaped flowers, about 1 cm across, grow on stems from leaf joints with two to six flowers per group.

Pods are 10–15 cm or longer, flat, with narrow constrictions between the seeds, grey when ripe.

## Potential damage

Prickly acacia infestations favour bore drains and water courses where trees spread out onto adjacent grassland.

Trees along bore drains use valuable water, make maintenance of bore drains more costly, and provide seed to further increase the spread of prickly acacia. As a tree increases in size it outcompetes pasture for water.

Thorny thickets interfere with mustering, movement of stock and access to water.

Prickly acacia is a threat to biodiversity through the transformation of natural grasslands into thorny scrub and woodlands. Prickly acacia also causes soil degradation by facilitating erosion.

## Habitat and distribution

There are widespread infestations of Prickly acacia in areas of north-west and central-west Queensland. The variety of *Acacia nilotica* has been cultivated in many parts of tropical Queensland for its shade and the fodder value of leaves and pods, and is now naturalised in many areas.

Several million hectares of the Mitchell grass plains are infested with prickly acacia. Major areas of infestation occur from Barcaldine north to Hughenden and west to Longreach, Winton and Julia Creek.

Prickly acacia is also found in the lower Gulf of Carpentaria region between Burketown and Normanton, at coastal locations including Bowen, Ayr and Rockhampton, in the Central Highlands and isolated occurrences elsewhere.

This plant has the potential to grow in most areas of Queensland, and about one-third of the state is well-adapted for prickly acacia growth.

## Control

### Management strategies

The following strategies are recommended for landholders to limit the spread of prickly acacia.

- 1. Map prickly acacia areas on your property before commencing control:**
  - a coordinated management strategy can then be devised
- 2. Try to eliminate all prickly acacia along bore drains, creeks and dams:**
  - these trees will produce seeds in most years
  - one medium-sized tree can produce 175 000 viable seeds per year
  - seeds can remain viable in the soil for at least seven years.
- 3. Consider replacing open bore drains with piped water:**
  - trees along bore drains are the main seed producers
  - additional advantages of controlled waters are that supplements can be administered to animals via water.
- 4. Clean up either least infested paddocks or seeding trees first:**
  - preventing the problem is easier than curing it
  - good management involves keeping some paddocks clean.
- 5. Do not let cattle or sheep graze where mature pods are available (pods ripen from October onwards):**
  - insects can destroy much of the seed on the ground
  - cattle relish pods and spread the seed throughout paddocks and properties.
  - sheep and goats also spread prickly acacia by regurgitating seed.
- 6. Incorporate strategic fencing to contain prickly acacia:**
  - seeds are primarily spread by stock.
- 7. Run sheep instead of cattle in prickly acacia-infested paddocks, wherever possible:**
  - sheep graze seedlings more heavily than cattle.
- 8. Quarantine cattle and sheep when moving them from infested paddocks to clean areas:**
  - prickly acacia seed can take up to six days to pass through an animal
  - seed also travels in mud packs on animals' feet.
- 9. Do not let trees become thick:**
  - trees reduce grass production
  - as many as six plants per m<sup>2</sup> may be lying dormant in the soil underneath prickly acacia stand.
- 10. Do not overgraze:**
  - conserve perennial grasses
  - a good stand of grass should reduce establishment of prickly acacia seedlings by competing for soil moisture and nutrients.

## 11. Supplement animals with nitrogen at critical stages (e.g. lambing, weaning or in drought)

- dry Mitchell grass pastures usually have inadequate levels of protein for optimum production, especially in the case of pregnant and lactating animals. When prickly acacia is removed, consider providing supplements of non-protein nitrogen such as urea.

### Biological control

Six insects have been introduced into Australia as biological control agents against prickly acacia with two of these establishing and providing some benefit. The beetle *Bruchidius sahlbergi* established successfully and is now widespread. Seed predation is generally low but may reach up to 80% where mature pods are available. The leaf-feeding caterpillar *Chiasmia assimilis* has not established in western Queensland but is exerting pressure on prickly acacia in coastal locations. Recent surveys in India have identified a further three insects and two rust fungi as potential biological control agents. These will be subject to host-testing studies prior to release.

### Native insect attack and dieback

Prickly acacia is attacked by native insects associated with Australian native acacias and other native plants. Generally, leaf-feeding, sap-sucking, root, pod and seed feeding insects attack actively growing prickly acacia. Bark and wood-feeding insects (including borers and twig-girdlers) prefer stressed and dying plants. Native insects can weaken prickly acacia and can contribute to the death of plants when other stresses are involved.

Since the 1970s, dieback of large areas of prickly acacia has occurred throughout western Queensland infestations. The causal factors remain unclear but may involve: water stress during dry seasons and drought, high salt concentrations in soils, root predation by cicada nymphs, and attack by insects and diseases on stressed plants.

### Chemical control

The range of chemical control options available is detailed below:

#### Basal bark spray

For stems up to 10 cm diameter, carefully spray around the base of the plant to a height of about 30 cm above ground level. Thoroughly spray into all crevices. Large trees may be controlled by spraying to a height of up to 100 cm above ground level. The best time for treatment is autumn.

#### Cut stump treatment

At any time of the year, cut stems off horizontally as close to the ground as possible and immediately swab or spray the cut surface and stem with the herbicide mixture.

#### Soil-applied treatments

Soil-applied herbicides are taken up by the roots of plants after rainfall. The major benefit of this method

is the speed and ease of application. Prickly acacia is a deep rooted plant with the canopy acting as a funnel for rainfall. It is best to apply these herbicides as close to the trunk as possible, preferably when rainfall is likely to occur within a few months. October to January is the best application period.

### Foliar (overall) spraying

Foliar spraying of seedlings and young plants to 2 metres high may be undertaken with Starane® mixed with water and a wetting agent. This method is a useful and relatively cheap follow-up control option.

### Irrigation channels

Channels and drains must be empty of water. Spray a 1 metre wide strip into the mud in the channel or drain. Wait for 2–3 days for the diuron to bond to the mud before slowly allowing water in again. Water must not be used as domestic water supply or supplied to desirable shade trees for 7–14 days after reopening the drain.

### Mechanical control

#### Grubbing

Grubbing is ideal for large areas of scattered to medium density infestations. Wheeled tractors are usually used with a scoop or grubbing attachment. This method requires a tractor of around 80 hp. Trees greater than 15 cm in diameter can be difficult to grub out. Grubbing is best undertaken from May to September or before pod drop.

#### Pushing

Pushing with dozers or loaders is useful for large areas of medium density infestation. Timing of this method should be restricted to May-September to lessen the establishment of seedling regrowth or during drought conditions. Massive seedling emergence may occur in areas around permanent waters and drainage lines.

#### Stickraking

This technique utilises a stickrake with cutter bars attached to the bottom of the tines. Timing should be restricted to May-September or during drought conditions. Costs vary depending on the density of plants, terrain, operator skills and machinery used. This method gives immediate results and clean country.

#### Double chain pulling

This method is adopted by those with high density prickly acacia. It is effective against established stands but not plants below 40 mm in basal diameter.

Timing is important and the technique is best applied in the second year of drought, or before the first pod drop coming out of drought. Chaining along drainage lines and waterways is not recommended due to the high seed loads and the high probability of re-establishment.

## 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](http://www.biosecurity.qld.gov.au)).

**Table 1 Herbicides registered for the control of prickly acacia.**

Application method	Herbicide	Rate	Comments
Basal bark/ cut stump	fluroxypyr e.g. Starane 200 <sup>®</sup> , Flagship 200 <sup>®</sup> , Comet 200 <sup>®</sup>	Refer to product label	Basal bark only when plant is actively growing; or cut stump at any time of year (swab or spray stump within 15 seconds of cutting)
	triclopyr e.g. Garlon 600 <sup>®</sup> , Invader 600 <sup>®</sup> , Safari 600EC <sup>®</sup> , Hurricane 600 <sup>®</sup> , Redeem 600 <sup>®</sup> , Triclopyr 600 <sup>®</sup> , Triclon 600 <sup>®</sup> , Melon 600 <sup>®</sup> , Uni-Lon 600 <sup>®</sup>	Refer to product label	
	triclopyr + picloram e.g. Access <sup>®</sup>	Refer to product label	Any time of year
	2, 4-D ester e.g. AF Rubbervine Spray <sup>®</sup>	Refer to product label	Use only between April and July
Soil applied	hexazinone e.g. Velpar L <sup>®</sup> , Bobcat SL <sup>®</sup>	Refer to product label	For seedlings/bushes/trees up to 5 m tall
	tebuthiuron e.g. Graslan <sup>®</sup>	Refer to product label	Refer to product label for critical comments
Foliar (overall) spraying	fluroxypyr e.g. Starane 200 <sup>®</sup>	Refer to product label	For seedlings and young plants up to 2 m high Add uptake spraying oil
Bore drains, turkey nest dams	diuron e.g. Diuron 500SC <sup>®</sup> , Diuron 900DF <sup>®</sup> , Diuron 900WG <sup>®</sup> , Zee-uron 800WP <sup>®</sup> , Zee-uron 900WG <sup>®</sup>	Refer to product label	Refer to critical comments on label 3-day withholding period

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](http://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.

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PR11-5579