

# Turbina

*Turbina corymbosa*



A native of tropical America, Turbina can blanket vegetation and is a serious threat to rainforest margins. Dried fruits and seeds float readily in water and have a high level of dormancy.

## Legal requirements

Turbina 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 measures to minimise the biosecurity 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 Turbina. Some of these actions may be required under local laws. Contact your local government for more information.

## Description

Turbina is a vine scrambling over 10 m high. In North Queensland it has invaded rainforest areas displacing native vines and shrubs.

Stems of new growth are smooth, green, cylindrical and hairless. Stems of second-year growth are thicker, pale grey and roughly cylindrical. Older stems are woody, deeply fissured and rope-like, up to 13 cm diameter.

Leaves are oval, heart-shaped at the base with a pointed tip, 3–10 cm long. Both sides of the leaf are bright green and hairless, apart from short, white hairs on the lower surface along the main veins.

Flowers have white petals form an open bell shape with a five-rayed, dark brown to purple centre, each 2–3 cm long and fragrant. Many-branched flowerheads appear in the axils of leaves.



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Fruit is a beaked capsule, 8–15 mm long, 5–6 mm wide with a pointed tip dry and papery, persisting on thin dead stems. Seeds are dull yellow-brown and covered in fine hairs, 8–11 mm.

## Control

### Manual control

Small areas of young plants can be carefully hand pulled. The weeded material should be placed in strong bags and taken out of bushland areas to the dump.

If the plant is mature and growing up trees or other vegetation, cut all vines at a comfortable height from the ground. The vine should be left to die on its support plant; however, the parts of the plant below the cut should be treated with herbicide (see below).

### Herbicide control

There are no herbicide products specifically registered for the control of turбина in Queensland. However, a permit allows people generally to use some herbicide products to control Turбина as an invasive plant 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](http://apvma.gov.au).

### Follow up

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

### More information

More information is available from your local government or visit [biosecurity.qld.gov.au](http://biosecurity.qld.gov.au).

**Table 1. Herbicides for the control of turбина**

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	Glyphosate 360 g/L and other formulations (Many trade names)	1 L per 100 L water For other formulations consult PER11463	APVMA permit PER11463 (permit expires 30/04/2027)	Spot spray
	Fluroxypyr 200 g/L (e.g. Fluroxypyr 200)	500 mL to 1 L per 100 L water		
	2,4-D 300 g/L + picloram 75 g/L (e.g. Tordon 75-D)	1 L per 100 L water plus wetting agent		
	Triclopyr 240 g/L + picloram 120 g/L (e.g. Access)	1 L per 60 L in diesel or other suitable carrier as per product label general instructions		Basal bark spray or cut stump to less than 10 cm above the ground

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

