

Puero

Neustanthus phaseoloides



Photo courtesy Dinesh Valke (<http://www.flickr.com>)

Introduced as a pasture legume, puero has naturalised along roadsides and moist, disturbed areas.

Legal requirements

Puero 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 puero. Some of these actions may be required under local laws. Contact your local government for more information.

Description

Puero is an aggressive, perennial, climbing, leguminous shrub. Its roots are tuberous and the slender stems are 2–10 m long, rusty and hairy. Purple pea flowers with white margins appear in clusters on an elongated inflorescence, 15–30 cm long. Pods are dark grey, linear, and 5–10 cm long, with soft hairs, containing 14–20 brown, barrel-shaped seeds.

Control

Manual control

Isolated plants and small infestations can be hand pulled. Make sure all roots and stem fragments are removed. Plant pieces should either be bagged and taken to the dump or hung up off the ground to prevent reshooting. This treatment will require regular follow up as puero's root system can be deep and reshooting will occur if any roots remain in the ground.



**Queensland
Government**

Herbicide control

There are no herbicide products specifically registered for the control of puero in Queensland. However, a permit allows people generally to use some herbicide products to control puero 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.

Landholders and contractors should check if the property is in a hazardous area as defined in the *Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966* prior to spraying herbicides containing picloram.

Follow up

Monitor treated areas regularly for any new seedlings or regrowth.

More information

More information is available from your local government or visit biosecurity.qld.gov.au.

Table 1. Herbicides for the control of puero

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 (e.g. Roundup Biactive) and other formulations	1 L per 100 L water For other formulations consult the permit PER11463	APVMA permit PER11463 (permit expires 30/04/2027)	Spot spray
	Dicamba 500 g/L (e.g. Kamba 500)	200 mL on mature to 400 mL on regrowth per 100 L water plus wetting agent		
	2,4-D 300 g/L + Picloram 75 g/L (e.g. Tordon 75-D)	1 L per 100 L water plus wetting agent		
	MCPA 340 g/L + Dicamba 80 g/L (e.g. Kamba M)	125 mL per 100 L water		

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

