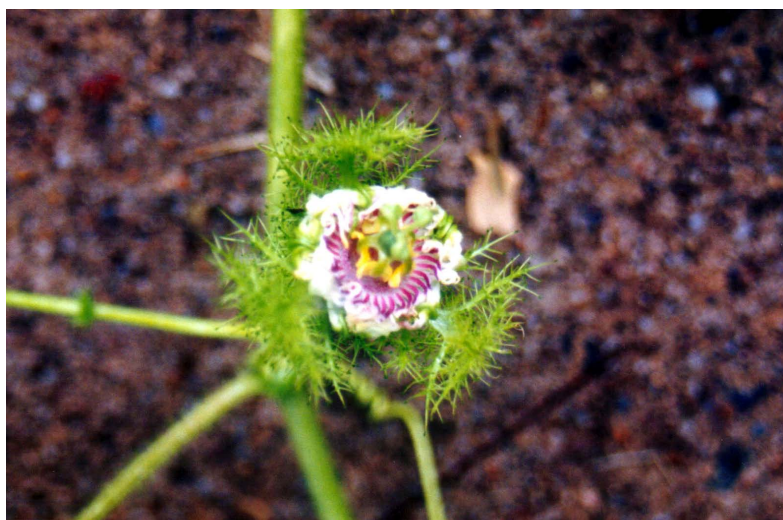
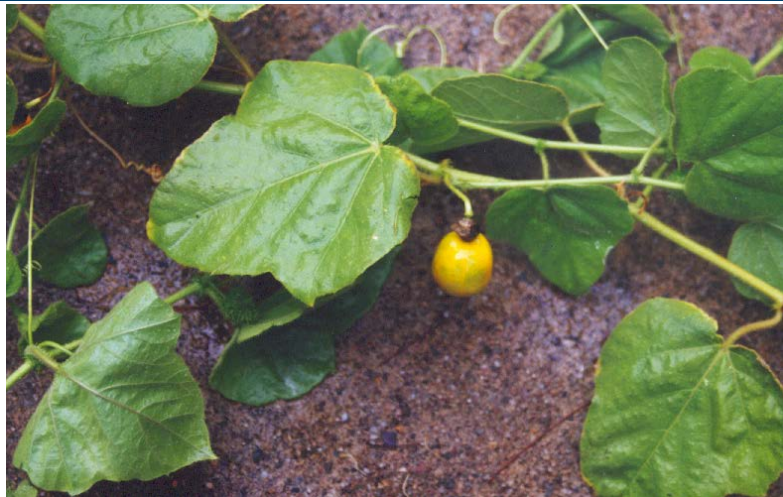


Stinking passion flower

Passiflora foetida



Stinking passion flower is native to South America. Though less common in south-east Queensland than the other passionfruit species (corky passion and white passion), stinking passion flower can be found invading forest edges, coastal vegetation, roadsides and disturbed areas.

In northern Queensland, stinking passion flower is more widespread, and is commonly found invading disturbed areas along river and creek banks. If left unchecked, this environmental weed has the ability to increase its current distribution, spreading into other natural areas and becoming more invasive. Stinking passion flower is also considered a weed of crops and pastures. It contains cyanic acid and is suspected to be poisonous to people and livestock.

Legal requirements

Stinking passion flower 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 stinking passion flower. Some of these actions may be required under local laws. Contact your local government for more information.



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Description

Stinking passion flower is a climbing vine, densely covered in soft, sometimes sticky hairs. Leaves can have 3–5 pointed lobes, and are between 3–10 cm long.

The typical passionfruit-like flowers have cream petals, white, pink or purple centres, and are from 3–5 cm wide.

Unlike commercial passionfruits, the fruits on this species are dry orange berries, 1–3 cm wide, and enclosed in prickly outer leaves (bracts). As its name suggests, the whole plant has an unpleasant smell.

Management strategies

Hand pulling vines when the soil is moist is the most reliable form of control.

Herbicide control

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

More information

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

Table 1. Herbicides for the control of stinking passion flower

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. Weedmaster Duo) and other formulations	1 part to 2 parts water (e.g. 10 mL in 20 mL water) For other formulations consult the permit PER11463	APVMA permit PER11463 (expires 30/04/2027)	Cut stump and paint Apply in spring and summer Apply second application if necessary
	Triclopyr 240 g/L + Picloram 120 g/L (e.g. Access)	1 L per 60 L diesel		Basal bark spray
	Triclopyr 200 g/L + Picloram 100 g/L+ Aminopyralld 25 g/L (e.g. Tordon RegrowthMaster) or Triclopyr 200 g/L + Picloram 100 g/L (e.g. Apparent Slogger)	75 mL per 15 L water 750 mL per 15 L water		Spot spray where residual control is required away from waterways Cut stumps to less than 10 cm above the ground and immediately paint stump after cutting

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

