

Laurel-leaf pigeon wings

Clitoria laurifolia



Native to tropical America, laurel-leaf pigeon wings is a perennial forb/climber. In North Queensland, laurel-leaf pigeon wings has aggressively invaded paperbark swampland, displacing the natural ground cover. Hard seeds could remain viable in the soil for around 10 years, germinating after fire.

Legal requirements

Laurel-leaf pigeon wings 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 and animals in their area. This plan may include actions to be taken on laurel-leaf pigeon wings. Some of these actions may be required under local laws. Contact your local government for more information.

Description

Laurel-leaf pigeon wings is a perennial forb/climber with slender twining stems up to 2 m long and grows up to 1 m high. The root is a thick woody rootstock. Young growth has silky hairs.

The leaves are dark green and trifoliate, with oval, blunt leaflets, 8 cm by 4 cm, that have very fine hairs on the underside. Purple to nearly white pea-shaped flowers, 3–3.5 cm long, that occur in clusters in the leaf axil, with only a couple opening at any one time. Fruit is a slender pod and contains hard seeds.

Control

Manual control

Hand pull isolated plants and small infestations, making sure that 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 resprouting.



Queensland
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Herbicide control

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

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 laurel-leaf pigeon wings

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.	Dicamba 500 g/L (e.g. Kamba 500)	200 mL (on mature plants) to 600 mL (on regrowth) per 100 L water	APVMA permit PER11463 (expires 30/04/2027)	Spot spray Add a wetting agent according to label instructions. Consult label for critical use comments.
	2,4-D 300 g/L + picloram 75 g/L (e.g. Tordon 75-D)	1 L per 100 L water plus wetting agent		

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

