

Sanchezia

Sanchezia parvibracteata



Native to tropical South America, Sanchezia was introduced to Queensland as an ornamental garden plant.

Sanchezia reproduces vegetatively, with broken fragments easily taking root. It also suckers profusely and can form dense thickets under rainforest edges, especially along creeks and other damp, low-lying areas. Invasions are usually associated with nearby gardens.

Legal requirements

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

Description

Sanchezia is a shade-loving shrub that grows up to 5 m high. It has smooth, squarish stems and large, dark green leaves, 12–25 cm long x 7 cm wide, with striking yellow midrib and lateral venation. At the ends of branches are spikes, up to 16 cm long, of tubular, showy, yellow and red flowers, each with stamens extended beyond its tube.



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Control

Manual control

Hand pull seedlings and small plants, ensuring that all stem fragments and roots are removed. Plant pieces should either be bagged and taken to the dump or hung up off the ground to prevent reshooting.

Herbicide control

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

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	Fluroxypyr 200 g/L (e.g. Flagship 200)	225 to 750 mL per 15 L water	APVMA permit PER11463 (permit expires 30/04/2027)	Spot spray
	Fluroxypyr 333 g/L (e.g. Starane Advanced)	135 to 450 mL per 15 L water		Spot spray (young plants less than 2 m)
	Glyphosate 360 g/L (e.g. Roundup Biactive) and other formulations	1 L per 100 L water For other formulations consult the permit PER11463		Spot spray (young plants less than 2 m)
	Triclopyr 300 g/L + Picloram 100 g/L (e.g. Conqueror) or Triclopyr 300 g/L + Picloram 100 g/L + Aminopyralid 8 g/L (Grazon Extra)	350 to 500 mL per 100 L water plus wetting agent or spray oil		Basal bark spray or cut stump to less than 10 cm above the ground
	Triclopyr 240 g/L + Picloram 120 g/L (e.g. Access)	1 L per 60 L diesel or other suitable carrier as per product label general instructions		Basal bark spray
	Fluroxypyr 200 g/L (e.g. Flagship 200)	15 mL to 50 mL per 1 L diesel, kerosene or Biosafe		
	Fluroxypyr 333 g/L (e.g. Starane Advanced)	9 to 30 mL per 1 L diesel, kerosene or Biosafe		

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

