

Persian shield

Strobilanthes dyerianus



Native to Burma, Persian shield was introduced to Queensland as a garden plant. It invades the understorey of rainforest margins and creek lines.

Legal requirements

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

Description

Persian shield is an evergreen, soft-stemmed shrub growing up to 1.2 m high. Its stems are square in cross-section.

Lance-shaped leaves to 20 cm long have toothed margins and are iridescent purple-silver and green above with a purple underside.

Pale blue, funnel-shaped flowers to 30 mm long grow in short spikes.

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 resprouting.

Herbicide control

There are no herbicide products specifically registered for the control of Persian shield in Queensland. However, a permit allows people generally to use some herbicide products to control Persian shield as an invasive plant in various situations.



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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 Persian shield

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 (expires 30/04/2027)	Spot spray
	Fluroxypyr 200 g/L (e.g. Flagship 200)	500 mL to 1 L per 100 L water		
	Fluroxypyr 333 g/L (e.g. Starane Advanced)	300 to 900 mL per 100 L water		
	Triclopyr 300 g/L + picloram 100 g/L (e.g. Conqueror) or Triclopyr 300 g/L + Picloram 100 g/L + Aminopyralid 8 g/L (e.g. Grazon Extra)	350 to 500 mL per 100 L water plus wetting agent or spray oil		

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

