

African tulip tree

Spathodea campanulata



The African tulip tree is native to tropical Africa. It is popular as an ornamental garden tree or street tree in tropical and subtropical parts of Queensland due to its showy, red tulip-shaped flowers. African tulip trees are a serious environmental weed in Coastal Queensland, where they are highly invasive and form dense stands in gullies and along streams, crowding out native vegetation.

African tulip trees are extremely harmful to native stingless bees and a public safety hazard (when these trees are planted along footpaths, their dropped flowers can create a slippery walking surface). The tree will reproduce via seeds and suckers and is very capable of spreading from a single planting. Areas most at risk include gullies, areas of vegetation around waterways and disturbed rainforest. Removal of African tulip trees is highly recommended, particularly when they are in close proximity to natural areas.

Legal requirements

African tulip tree is a category 3 restricted invasive plant under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. It must not be given away, sold, or released into the environment. The Act requires everyone to take all reasonable and practical measures to minimise the biosecurity risks associated with invasive plants under their control. This is called a general biosecurity obligation (GBO). This fact sheet gives examples of how you can meet your GBO.

At a local level, each local government must have a biosecurity plan that covers invasive plants in its area. This plan may include actions to be taken on African tulip tree. Some of these actions may be required under local laws. Contact your local government for more information.



**Queensland
Government**

Description

African tulip tree is a fast growing evergreen tree that can grow up to 24 m high. It has broadly oval-shaped leaves that are strongly veined, bronze when young and a deep, glossy green when mature. African tulip trees produce large flat clusters of velvety, bronze-green buds and large orange-red flowers with yellow frilly edges. Reddish-brown seed capsules are produced and can be up to 20 cm long.

Life cycle

Flowering occurs mostly in Spring but can occur all year round. Will germinate from seed as well as sucker from damaged roots.

Method of spread

Mostly by people planting it as an ornamental tree. It also spreads by birds eating the fruit, on water and wind.

Habitat and distribution

Native to tropical Africa, African tulip tree is a fast-growing evergreen tree. It is widespread in tropical and subtropical Queensland where it is a popular ornamental garden tree and street tree.

Control

Managing African tulip trees

The GBO requires a person to take reasonable and practical measures to minimise the biosecurity risks posed by African tulip trees.

Manual control

Young African tulip trees can be dug out or hand-pulled when the soil is moist. Stumps of felled trees need to be treated with herbicide due to their ability to sucker.

Take care to ensure your own and others safety when trimming or lopping African tulip tree near power lines.

For electrical safety information visit worksafe.qld.gov.au/electricalsafety.

Herbicide control

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

More information

For more information contact your local government or visit biosecurity.qld.gov.au.

Table 1. Herbicides for the control of African tulip tree

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	Triclopyr 200 g/L + Picloram 100 g/L + Aminopyralid 25 g/L (e.g. Tordon ReqrowthMaster)	1 L per 4 L water	APVMA permit PER11463 (expires 30/04/2027)	Drill, frill, axe or stem inject
	Triclopyr 200 g/L + Picloram 100 g/L (e.g. Apparent Slogger)	1 L per 4 L water		Drill, frill, axe or stem inject
	Triclopyr 200 g/L + Picloram 100 g/L + Aminopyralid 25 g/L (e.g. Tordon ReqrowthMaster)	50 mL per 1 L water		Cut stumps to less than 10 cm above the ground and immediately: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• paint stump after cutting• spot spray cut stump Follow-up treatment needed on suckers
	Triclopyr 200 g/L + Picloram 100 g/L (e.g. Apparent Slogger)	50 mL per 1 L water		
	Triclopyr 240 g/L + Picloram 120 g/L (e.g. Access)	1 L per 60 L diesel		Either paint stump immediately after cutting or paint or spray basal bark
	Glyphosate 360 g/L (e.g. Roundup Biactive) and other formulations	Undiluted to 1 L per 2 L water at 1 mL per 2 cm of hole or cut For other formulations, consult the permit PER11463		Drill, frill, axe or stem inject

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

Fact sheets are available from biosecurity.qld.gov.au. The control methods recommended should be used in accordance with the restrictions (federal and state legislation, and local government laws) directly or indirectly related to each control method. These restrictions may prevent the use of one or more of the methods referred to, depending on individual circumstances. While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this information, the department does not invite reliance upon it, nor accept responsibility for any loss or damage caused by actions based on it.

