Chinese celtis

Celtis sinensis

Chinese celtis is an Asian tree that is naturalised throughout most of South East Queensland. This fast-growing species forms dense infestations along creek banks and prevents regeneration of native riparian vegetation. It also sucks up water and has the potential to affect populations of native animals through habitat destruction. Seeds are spread by birds, flying foxes and water.

Legal requirements

Chinese celtis 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.

Queensland Government

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

Description

This deciduous tree grows up to about 12 m high and flowers in spring. Leaves are quite glossy, with a paler underside and pronounced veins. Thousands of small, orange berries are produced and are dispersed when eaten by birds.

Life cycle

Flowers in Spring and produces thousands of berries. Which are consumed by birds and mammals.

Methods of spread

Mainly spread by people as an ornamental tree. Berries are spread by water, birds and mammals.

Habitat and distribution

Chinese celtis often grows in clay soils associated with alluvial creek flats and gullies. It is an invader of riparian habitats and seems particularly successful in areas where the original vegetation has been disturbed or fenced off from grazing stock.

Chinese celtis is found throughout most of South East Queensland, and is very common around Brisbane, due to its cultivation as a shade tree and garden plant.

Control

Managing Chinese celtis

The GBO requires a person to take reasonable and practical measures to minimise the biosecurity risks posed by Chinese celtis. This fact sheet provides information and some options for controlling Chinese celtis.

Prevention and early detection

Prevention is the key and Chinese celtis should be removed before it has the chance to grow into a problem.

Physical control

Small seedlings can be hand-pulled or dug out. Pre-plan your revegetation so other invasive plants do not invade the disturbed area. Dozing and burning dense infestations, with controlled grazing, gives control.

Take care to ensure your own and others safety when trimming or lopping Chinese celtis near power lines.

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

Herbicide control

Herbicides may be necessary for destroying larger specimens. Before using any herbicide always read the label carefully.

See Table 1 for herbicide options available for control of Chinese celtis.

Prior to using the herbicides listed under the APVMA 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 or 2,4-D.

More information

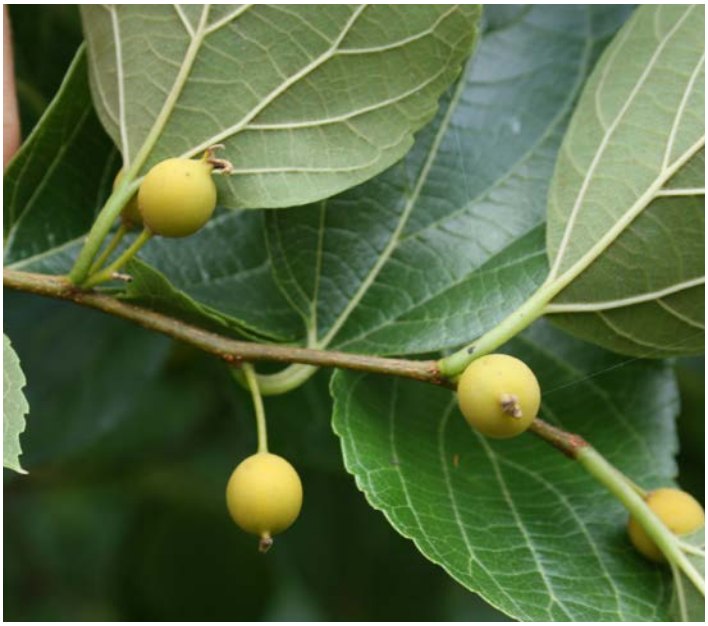
For more information contact your local government or visit biosecurity.qld.gov.au.

Table 1. Herbicides for the control of Chinese celtis

Situation	Herbicide	Rate	Registration details	Comments
Agricultural non-crop areas and rights of way, commercial and industrial areas, forests and pastures	Fluroxypyr 200 g/L (e.g. Flagship 200)	3.5 L per 100 L diesel	Registered	Basal bark only. Young plants up to 2 m high and 20 cm basal diameter. Treat stems from ground level to where multi-stemmed trunks branch
	Fluroxypyr 333 g/L (e.g. Starane Advanced)	2.1 L per 100 L diesel		
	Fluroxypyr 400 g/L (e.g. Apparent Fireball 400)	1.8 L per 100 L diesel		
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 (e.g. Apparent Slogger)	1 L per 4 L water	APVMA permit PER11463 (expires 30/04/2027)	Drill, frill, axe or stem injection
	Triclopyr 200 g/L + Picloram 100 g/L + Aminopyralid 25 g/L (e.g. Tordon RegrowthMaster)			
	Triclopyr 200 g/L + Picloram 100 g/L (e.g. Apparent Slogger)	50 mL per 1 L water		
	Triclopyr 200 g/L + Picloram 100 g/L + Aminopyralid 25 g/L (e.g. Tordon ReqrowthMaster)			
	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
		Undiluted to 1 L per 12 L water		Paint stump immediately after cutting
Non-crop and pasture	2,4-D acid 300 g/L (e.g. Apparent Affray 300	1 L per 100 L water	Registered	Foliar spray (seedlings). Apply as an overall spray on young plants when actively growing

Persons who wish to prepare for use and/or use products for the purposes specified in APVMA Permit PER11463 must read, or have read to them, the details and conditions of the permit. APVMA Permit PER11463 (expires 30/04/27).

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



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