



White passion flower

Passiflora subpeltata



The problem

White passion flower is a native of Brazil, and one of three South American passion fruit vines that have become environmental weeds in Queensland. White passion flower occurs in coastal Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, and invades forest edges, roadside vegetation and disturbed sites, including vegetated areas in grazing land. The vine is capable of growing over other vegetation, effectively smothering native shrubs and trees. It contains cyanic acid and is suspected to be toxic to humans and livestock if eaten in sufficient quantities.

Description

White passion flower is a thin stemmed, climbing vine with broad, pale green three-lobed leaves. The leaves are hairless, and tendrils grow from the vine beneath each leaf. The vine bears large white flowers and smooth oval shaped fruits that remain a bluish green. They do not 'ripen' like edible passion fruit varieties.

Management strategies

Odd isolated vines can be hand pulled or grubbed out, as long as the whole crown is removed from the soil. Hand pull only when the soil is moist.

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

Declaration details

White passion flower is not declared under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*, however, plants that are not declared under state legislation may have control requirements imposed by local governments.

Further information

Further information is available from the vegetation management/weed control/environmental staff at your local government.

TABLE 1 – HERBICIDES REGISTERED FOR THE CONTROL OF WHITE PASSION FLOWER

Method	Herbicide	Rate	Registration status	Comments
Cut stump	glyphosate (360 g/L)	1 part product to 2 parts water	PERMIT 7485	
Cut stump to less than 10 cm above the ground	triclopyr (200 g/L) + picloram (100 g/L) e.g. Grazon DS	350 mL per 100 L	PERMIT 7485	
Cut stump or basal bark	triclopyr (240 g/L) + picloram (120 g/L)	1 L per 60 L diesel	PERMIT 7485	
Spot spray	triclopyr (200 g/L) + picloram (100 g/L)	500 mL per 100 L water	PERMIT 7485	Can be used where no germinating broadleaf desirables are expected within 6 months

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

It is a requirement of a permit that all persons using the products covered by this off-label permit comply with the details and conditions listed in the permit. In addition, read the herbicide label carefully before use and always use the herbicide in accordance with label directions. The above permit can be used by pest control operations, members of environmental groups such as Bushcare, Catchment Care, Coast Care and people employed as or working under supervision of local and state government officers.



Fact sheets are available from NRW service centres and the NRW Information Centre phone (07 3237 1435). Check our web site <www.nrw.qld.gov.au> to ensure you have the latest version of this fact sheet. The control methods referred to in this Pest Fact 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 utilisation 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 of Natural Resources and Water does not invite reliance upon it, nor accept responsibility for any loss or damage caused by actions based on it.