

Corky passionflower

Passiflora suberosa



Corky passionflower is an aggressive invasive plant. It usually prefers the sub-canopy, where it smothers small trees, shrubs and even the ground cover species. Corky passionflower has been observed smothering upper canopy species in some locations.

Legal requirements

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



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Description

Corky passionflower is a perennial vine with extensive, twining tendrils. Stems are commonly purplish in colour. Leaves are dark green and either three-lobed (with the centre lobe the largest) or entire in shape. They are generally 4–8 cm long, with a leaf stalk up to 2.5 cm long.

Flowers are up to 2.5 cm wide and appear in solitary arrangements in leaf axils. They are free of petals, but they possess 'sepals' that are yellow-green in colour with a purple inner fringe. Fruits are purple and are readily eaten by birds, aiding in considerable seed dispersal.

Control

The most reliable method of control for corky passionflower is hand pulling when the soil is moist. Care must be taken not to break the stem above the roots, or the plant will regenerate. The above-ground vegetative parts of the weed can be removed using a brush hook or similar tool.

Herbicide control

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

More information

More information is available from your local government or visit biosecurity.qld.gov.au.



Table 1. Herbicides for the control of corky passionflower

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. Glyphosate 360, Weedmaster Duo) and other formulations	1 part product to two parts water (e.g. 10 mL in 20 mL water). Consult PER11463 for the appropriate rate when using different formulations.	APVMA permit PER11463 (expires 30/04/2027)	Apply as cut stump application in spring Apply second application if necessary

Read the label carefully before use. 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.

