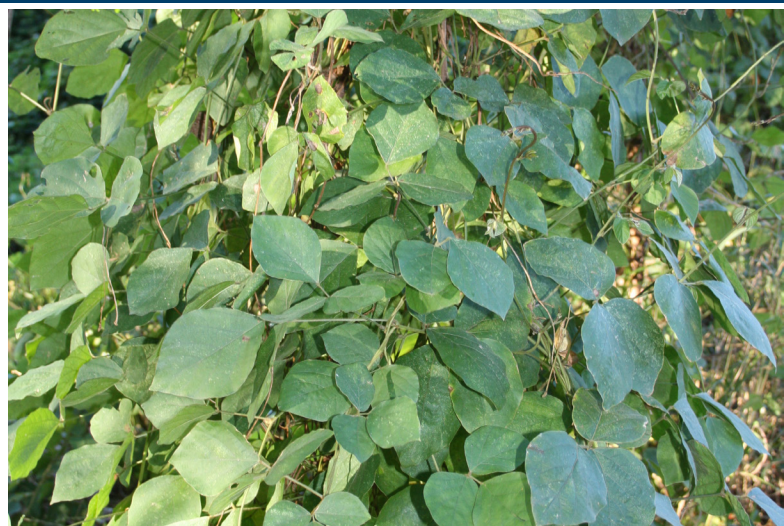


# Glycine

*Neonotonia wightii*



Glycine poses a smothering risk, particularly to grasses and low-lying vegetation. Glycine is able to vegetatively reproduce and spread readily after May frosts through the production of large numbers of seed pods.

In gardens, glycine can cause a severe nuisance due to its tangling, dense growth. Once escaped into bushland, glycine poses a significant threat to understorey vegetation and native tree species. It thrives in tropical and subtropical climates and is naturalised in many areas of coastal and sub-coastal Queensland.

## Legal requirements

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



**Queensland  
Government**

## Description

Glycine is a twining vine with a woody base. It has inconspicuous, creamy flowers that bloom in late autumn. Glycine produces prolific bean-like seed pods up to 3.5 cm long that contain rectangular-shaped seeds. Leaves consist of three leaflets that are dark green and broadly egg shaped. These leaflets are up to 15 cm long and 12 cm wide and are sometimes hairy. Glycine is perennial and persists with a vigorous growth habit.

## Management strategies

Grazing turns infested areas into an asset where stock can be fenced and managed. Manual removal is generally recommended for the control of odd crowns of glycine.

Due to the extensive tangled growth that occurs, a brush cutter or similar implement may be useful for clearing away the plant material.

## Herbicide control

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

**Table 1. Herbicides for the control of glycine**

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 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)	500 mL per 100 L water plus wetting agent or spray oil	APVMA permit PER11463 (permit expires 30/04/2027)	Spot spray
	Dicamba 500 g/L (e.g. Kamba 500)	200–400 mL per 100 L water or 2–4 L per ha		Spot spray Spray lower rate on mature plants and higher rate on regrowth
	Metsulfuron-methyl 600 g/kg (e.g. Associate) plus Fluroxypyr 200 g/L (e.g. Fluroxypyr 200)	0.5 g Metsulfuron-methyl product + 50 mL Fluroxypyr produce per 10 L water + wetting agent (tank mix)		Spot spray Dissolve metsulfuron-methyl product before adding fluroxypyr product to tank mix

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



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](http://apvma.gov.au).

## More information

More information is available from your local government or visit [biosecurity.qld.gov.au](http://biosecurity.qld.gov.au).