

# Anzac flower

*Montanoa hibiscifolia*



Anzac flower (or tree daisy) is a native of Central America and was introduced to Far North Queensland as a garden plant. It grows rapidly and invades rainforest margins, gullies, disturbed areas and road embankments.

## Legal requirements

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

## Description

Perennial, scarcely branching shrub/small tree up to 6 m high. Leaves deeply palmately lobed, up to 25 cm long and 25 cm wide, dark green above and paler below, softly hairy on both surfaces, with a pair of lobes at the base of the leaf blade.

Daisy-like flowers, about 4 cm across, ray petals white and disc yellow, profuse, in terminal branched inflorescences. Reddish-brown dry fruits look like old papery flower heads, one-seeded, do not open to release the seed.

## Control

### Manual control

Anzac flower can be difficult to control. Hand pull seedlings and small plants. Try to limit seed setting of larger plants until infested areas can be treated with herbicide.

### Herbicide control

There are no herbicide products specifically registered for the control of Anzac flower in Queensland. However, a permit allows people generally to use some herbicide products to control Anzac flower 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](http://apvma.gov.au).



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## Follow up

Monitor treated areas regularly for any new seedlings or regrowth. These should be re-sprayed.

## More information

For more information contact your local government or visit [biosecurity.qld.gov.au](http://biosecurity.qld.gov.au).

**Table 1. Herbicides for the control of Anzac flower**

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	Metsulfuron-methyl 600 g/kg (e.g. Associate, Ken-Met 600 WG)	10 g per 100 L water plus wetting agent	APVMA permit PER11463 (expires 30/04/2027)	Spot spray young plants (less than 2 m)	
	Fluroxypyr 200 g/L (e.g. Flagship 200)	500 mL to 1 L per 100 L water			
	Fluroxypyr 333 g/L (e.g. Starane Advanced)	300–600 mL per 100 L water			
	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)	350 mL to 500 mL per 100 L water plus wetting agent or spray oil			
	Triclopyr 240 g/L + picloram 120 g/L (e.g. Access)	1 L per 60 L diesel			Basal bark spray or cut stump to less than 10 cm above the ground
	Fluroxypyr 200 g/L (e.g. Flagship 200)	35 mL per 1 L diesel, kerosene or Biosafe Biodegradable Herbicide Carrier			Basal bark spray
	Fluroxypyr 333 g/L (e.g. Starane Advanced)	21 mL per 1 L diesel or Biosafe Biodegradable Herbicide Carrier			

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

