Easter cassia

Senna pendula var. glabrata



Easter cassia is a successful invader of disturbed or modified sites. It has been observed to establish in sunny openings and then scramble over the adjacent vegetation, often into the canopy layer of even rain forest. Easter cassia is very common in Brisbane gardens and is naturalised in highly disturbed urban bushland and farmland in many areas of coastal Queensland and northern New South Wales. Easter cassia is frequently seen along roadsides and on the banks of waterways.

Legal requirements

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

Description

Easter cassia grows up to about 5 m high. The stems often grow in a zigzag pattern and may be sparsely hairy. Leaves grow in alternate formation and are pinnate with 3–6 pairs of leaflets. The topside of the leaf stalk has a gland between the lowermost leaflets. Around Easter, it produces masses of bright yellow flowers. Flowering is followed by hundreds of brown, slender seed pods up to 12 cm long, each containing 5–10 seeds.

Control

Small individual plants can be removed by hand pulling, particularly in moist soil. Take care to remove the roots and consider applying mulch to discourage regrowth.

Larger individuals may be dug out with a mattock or similar garden tool. The whole crown must be removed for the achievement of long-term control. This approach may be deemed too labour-intensive for more established individual plants or for larger infestations.

Herbicide control

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

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. Roundup) or other formulations	Use undiluted Consult label for correct rate for other products or calculate using instructions in the permit	APVMA permit PER11463 (expires 30/04/2027)	Cut stump Paint stump immediately after cutting
	Fluroxypyr 200 g/L (e.g. Fluroxypyr 200) Fluroxypyr 333 g/L (e.g. Starane Advanced)	35 mL per 1 L diesel or kerosene 21 mL per 1 L diesel		Basal bark spray as per label instructions

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.

