

Praxelis

Praxelis clematidea



Native to South America, praxelis is an annual short-lived perennial herb found in Queensland in 1993. Praxelis is seen as a threat to cultivation, grasslands and conservation areas.

Legal requirements

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

Description

Praxelis is an annual to short-lived perennial herb, usually growing up to 40–80 cm high, sometimes up to 1 m high. It has brittle hairy stems.

Leaves are opposite, roundly triangular with an acute apex, hairy and toothed along the edges, and have an unpleasant smell when crushed.



Queensland
Government

Flowers are lilac-blue and form in clusters at the ends of stems. Each plant produces hundreds of small black seeds. Praxelis spreads by seed.

Control

Manual control

Hand pulling of small areas of praxelis is not recommended. Mature seed can drop off and increase the area of infestation.

Herbicide control

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

Follow up

Monitor treated areas regularly for any new seedlings or regrowth.

More information

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



Table 1. Herbicides for the control of praxelis

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	2,4-D 300 g/L + picloram 75 g/L (e.g. Tordon 75-D)	1 L per 100 L water plus wetting agent	APVMA permit PER11463 (expires 30/04/2027)	Spot spray
	Metsulfuron-methyl 600 g/kg (e.g. Associate)	10 g per 100 L water plus wetting agent		Add a wetting agent according to label instructions. Consult label for critical use comments.
	Fluroxypyr 200 g/L (e.g. Fluroxypyr 200)	500 ml to 1 L per 100 L water		Spot spray
	Glyphosate 360 g/L (e.g. Glyphosate 360) and other formulations	1 L per 100 L water For other formulations consult the permit		

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.

