

# 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. Praxelis spreads by seed.

## 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 steps to minimise the 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 certain species. 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 40–80 cm tall, but can grow to 1 m. 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.



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

## 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 held by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries allows people generally to use some herbicide products to control praxelis as an environmental weed 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).

### Follow up

Monitor treated areas regularly for any new seedlings or regrowth.

### Further information

Further information is available from your local government office, or by contacting Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23 or visit [biosecurity.qld.gov.au](http://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	Spot spray
	Fluroxypyr 200 g/L (e.g. Fluroxypyr 200)	500 ml to 1 L per 100 L water	Permit expires 30/06/2023	
	Metsulfuron-methyl 600 g/kg (e.g. Associate)	10 g per 100 L water plus wetting agent		
	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.**

This fact sheet is developed with funding support from the Land Protection Fund.

Fact sheets are available from Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) service centres and our Customer Service Centre (telephone 13 25 23). Check our website at [biosecurity.qld.gov.au](http://biosecurity.qld.gov.au) to ensure you have the latest version of this fact sheet. The control methods referred to in this fact sheet 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, DAF does not invite reliance upon it, nor accept responsibility for any loss or damage caused by actions based on it.

