



CENTRE FOR
INVASIVE SPECIES SOLUTIONS

BEST PRACTICE MANAGEMENT FOR THE CONTROL OF *lantana (Lantana camara)*

ADDENDUM TO THE WEEDS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE
LANTANA BEST PRACTICE MANUAL AND DECISION SUPPORT TOOL



weeds.org.au

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NO PRODUCT PREFERENCES: The product trade names in this publication are supplied on the understanding that no preference between equivalent products is intended and that the inclusion of a product name does not imply endorsement over any equivalent product from another manufacturer.

ALWAYS READ THE LABEL: Users of agricultural chemical products must always read the label and any permit, before using a product, and must strictly comply with the directions on the label and the conditions of any permit. Users are not absolved from compliance with the directions on the label or the conditions of the permit by reason of any statement made or not made in this publication.

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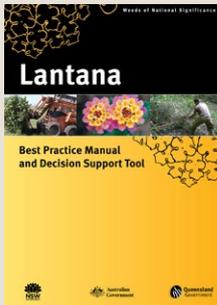
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Cover images

Front — Lantana. Image by Andrew Clark, The State of Queensland (Department of Resources).

Back — *Lantana montevidensis*. Image by J Hosking, NSW Department of Primary Industries.

How to use this addendum



The [lantana best practice manual and decision support tool \(PDF, 8.1 MB\)](#) was published in 2009 and provides information on the weed and best practice management options. The manual has since been reviewed to ensure currency of best practice management advice and information. Any updates to the information contained within the manual are included in this addendum and should be taken as the most current source of information.

Note: the addendum is not a standalone document and should be read in conjunction with the 2009 manual.

The addendum focuses on updates to control options, including mechanical, chemical and biological control methods. It also includes updates on available herbicides and where to go to find additional information on boneseed and its management.

When new or additional information is provided in the addendum, page numbers reference the related text in the original manual.

Section 3: Control methods

Chemical control methods

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Herbicide labels and legislation

Page 49 – The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) regulates the availability of all pesticides, which includes herbicides. Herbicides are registered with the APVMA for specific applications, as stated on the label. State governments regulate the use of pesticides after sale. A herbicide label is a legal document that defines where, when and how a herbicide can be used on which weed species and at what rate.

Note: not all registered herbicides are commercially available. Often, companies improve herbicide formulations and only market the new formulation. For example, many herbicides are being marketed in higher concentrations. This reduces transport, storage and container-disposal costs.

In addition to herbicides being registered and described 'on-label' for specific weeds and situations, herbicides can sometimes be used through permits or 'off-label' use. These situations are described below.

Minor use and emergency use permits

APVMA may issue minor use and emergency use permits for herbicide applications that are not otherwise registered for that particular use. Minor use permits are sometimes referred to as 'off-label' permits. Minor use and emergency permits are valid ('in force') for a limited time. See the [APVMA website](#) to find current permits.

Some states also have permits for the control of 'declared' weeds and may not specifically list the weed species to be controlled. These permits will often list a range of herbicides that can be used for the control of declared or environmental weeds. To find these permits for your state:

- go to the [APVMA permits database](#) search
- enter 'declared weeds' or 'environmental weeds' in the SEARCH box
- click the search term 'Pest/purpose'
- click 'Search'.

It is also recommended that if you are unsure which herbicides can legally be used on a particular weed in your state, contact the relevant biosecurity section of your state department of agriculture. When using herbicides in aquatic situations, only use those that are registered or permitted for use in and around aquatic areas.

Any minor use permits relevant to lantana at time of publication are listed in Table 6.

Off-label use

Off-label use is the use of a registered chemical to address a specific issue that is not covered by the APVMA-approved label. Off-label use is to:

- control a different weed (or pest)
- apply at a different rate (only lower)
- apply in a different manner (not allowed in ACT, NSW and Tasmania).

Off-label use is permitted in all states and territories; however, conditions vary in each jurisdiction (Table 1).

Table 1. Where to find specific rules relating to herbicide use, including off-label use, in each state and territory

STATE/ TERRITORY	WEBSITE AND FURTHER INFORMATION
ACT	Agvet chemical use https://www.accesscanberra.act.gov.au/s/article/pest-and-weed-control-tab-Agvet-chemical-use
NSW	Pesticides https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/pesticides/pesticides-nsw-overview Weed control and identification https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds/weed-control
NT	Chemical use https://nt.gov.au/industry/agriculture/farm-management/using-chemicals-responsibly
Qld	Chemical use https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/fisheries/aquaculture/chemicals/registered
SA	Rural chemicals https://pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/rural_chemicals Weed control handbook https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0020/232382/WEB_8867_PIRSA_Weed_Control_Handbook_2018.pdf (PDF, 4.2 MB)
Tas	Agricultural and veterinary chemicals https://nre.tas.gov.au/agriculture/agvet-chemicals Weeds https://nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds
Vic	Off-label chemical use https://agriculture.vic.gov.au/farm-management/chemicals/offlabel-chemical-use
WA	Using pesticides safely https://ww2.health.wa.gov.au/Articles/U_Z/Using-pesticides-safely

Safety and training

Page 49 – Personal protective equipment (such as protective clothing, eye or face shields, and respiratory protection) must be used in accordance with the recommendations stated on the herbicide label or permit. Chemical-use training is required for people using herbicides as part of their job or business. Training is recommended for community groups and may be required if working on public land. Training courses are run by ChemCert, AusChem and TAFE in each state. Other training courses may be available through state agencies (e.g. AgTrain in Victoria, SMARTtrain in NSW), local councils or non-government organisations.

By law, you must read the label (or have it read to you) before using any herbicide product. Always follow the label or permit.

Chemical user certification

Page 50 – Commercial weed-control operators need to be licenced in most states (Table 2). It should also be noted that there is now shared responsibility between landholders and their contractors for any breaches of laws and regulations (such as herbicide drift).

Table 2. Chemical-user certification by state and territory

STATE/ TERRITORY	WEBSITE
ACT	www.accesscanberra.act.gov.au/s/article/pest-and-weed-control-tab-Agvet-chemical-use
NSW	www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/pesticides/licences-and-advice-for-occupational-pesticide-users
NT	nt.gov.au/industry/agriculture/farm-management/using-chemicals-responsibly/spray-applicator-licences
Qld	www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/chemical-controls/commercial-operators
SA	www.sa.gov.au/topics/business-and-trade/licensing/building-and-trades/pest-control-licence
Tas	nre.tas.gov.au/agriculture/agvet-chemicals/licences-and-certificates/ground-spraying-and-pest-management-licences
Vic	agriculture.vic.gov.au/farm-management/chemicals/licences-and-permits/commercial-operator-licence-for-contractors
WA	https://www.health.wa.gov.au/articles/n_r/pest-industry-licensing-and-registration

Effective use of herbicides

Page 20 – Red-flowered and pink-edged red-flowered lantana are often more difficult to control with herbicide due to their leaves being smaller and tougher. To improve success of controlling these varieties, ensure herbicide application procedures are followed carefully and follow-up control is undertaken.

Page 46 – Successful herbicide control is dependent on the right herbicide for the target species, growth stage of the target species, weather conditions during and after spraying, how thoroughly the herbicide is applied, and the herbicide mix and application rate.

Page 54–57 – Basal bark spraying and cut-stump methods achieve good results for controlling single-stemmed lantana. When treating multi-stemmed varieties, the best results will be obtained by applying herbicide to each stem.

Page 45–52 – For spraying, wind speeds should be low (< 15 km/h) with no rain expected in the following six hours.

Do not apply herbicide to plants that are under any sort of stress, as herbicide will not be absorbed and translocated effectively, resulting in a reduced level of control. Plants may be stressed due to:

- dry soil
- low humidity
- air temperatures above 30 °C
- frost.

Effectiveness of herbicides can be maximised further by:

- mixing dye with the herbicide to help minimise missed areas and prevent overspraying (double spraying)
- using an adjuvant – an additive that improves herbicide uptake (always read the adjuvant’s product labels to ensure that they are compatible with the particular herbicide and there are no restrictions on their use; e.g. most adjuvants should not be used near waterways)
- ensuring spray equipment is correctly calibrated and maintained, including being thoroughly cleaned between uses.

Spraying in sensitive areas

Herbicide users have a legal obligation to avoid spray drift damage and to ensure that the chemicals applied stay within the target area. Target-weed infestations are often located in areas of native vegetation, so great care should be taken to avoid spraying surrounding foliage and soil. Do not use high pump/sprayer pressures that create small droplets which float in the air. Adjust the nozzle settings to produce coarser droplet sizes.

Using herbicides near water

Page 27–28 – Never spray herbicides over bodies of water or plants standing in water. Some herbicides are formulated to be a lower risk when used near water (e.g. Roundup® Biactive). NEVER add unregistered adjuvants to herbicides that will be used near water. Some states have publications explaining the safe use of herbicides near water (Table 3).

Table 3. Safe use of herbicides near water by state and territory

STATE/ TERRITORY	WEBSITE
South-eastern Australia	archive.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/319448/riparian-habitat-management-guide.pdf (PDF, 1.1 MB)
Qld	https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/sustainable/chemical/ground-distribution-herbicide/laws
SA	https://www.epa.sa.gov.au/files/477387_pesticide_water.pdf (PDF, 1.7 MB)
Tas	https://nre.tas.gov.au/Documents/herbicide_guidelinesFINAL2012.pdf (PDF, 689 kB)
WA	https://www.water.wa.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0016/3355/12149.pdf (PDF, 113 kB)

Regulations and permits for works in riparian zones

Areas on or near the bank of a river or other body of water (riparian zones) are sensitive habitats, and in some states a licence is required to conduct weed-control works (Table 4).

Table 4. Authorities who can advise about regulations and permits for works in riparian zones

STATE/ TERRITORY	DEPARTMENT	WEBSITE
NSW	NSW Department of Planning and Environment — Water	https://water.dpie.nsw.gov.au
SA	Landscape SA, including 8 regional boards	https://www.landscape.sa.gov.au
Vic	Catchment management authorities	https://viccatchments.com.au/about-us/our-cma-regions
	Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action — Forests and Reserves	Riparian management licences – www.forestsandreserves.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0016/31426/Riparian-management-licences.pdf (PDF, 160 kB)

High-volume herbicide application – aerial spraying

Page 51 – The best practice manual warns against the use of glyphosate at 4 L/ha because it is not very effective, yet is highly damaging to surrounding vegetation: “... this herbicide is not recommended for aerial use on lantana as the registered rate (4 L of glyphosate 360 g/L/ha) is not sufficient to control lantana and as glyphosate is a non-selective herbicide, the risk of damage to surrounding vegetation is extremely high.”

The current registration by air is glyphosate (360 g/L) plus metsulfuron-methyl, which is likely to be effective, but will be even more damaging to surrounding vegetation. Careful consideration is required before choosing this control method.

Recommended tank mix partners (compatibility)

Page 59 – Trade names have been used in Table 5 of the original manual, and some are no longer available (such as Grazon® DS). Always carefully read the label.

Herbicide resistance

Page 61 – Note that herbicides are now under the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) groupings, which now use numbers instead of letters as part of global harmonisation. For more information about herbicides’ mode of action, see this table from Crop Life Australia Resistance Management: www.croplife.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/2022_HerbicideMOATable_CLEAN.pdf (PDF, 295 kB).

Recommended spray seasons

Page 92 – Some herbicides are no longer available, and others have had a formulation change:

- Cut Out® and Trounce® (glyphosate + metsulfuron) are no longer marketed; however, it is a currently registered tank mix. See current glyphosate labels.
- 2,4-D n-butyl is no longer registered.
- Vigilant® is now Vigilant® II with the addition of aminopyralid to picloram.

Active constituents registered for use on lantana

Pages 48, 100–101 – A number of registered and permitted herbicides have changed since the manual was written. See Table 5 for registered herbicides, and Table 6 for current permits.

Table 5. Herbicides permitted for use on *lantana* under registration as at September 2023

APPLICATION METHOD	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	COMMERCIAL PRODUCT EXAMPLES ¹	STATE OR TERRITORY ²	RATE	SITUATION IN WHICH THE HERBICIDE IS REGISTERED	COMMENTS
Cut-and-paint	picloram + triclopyr (120 + 240 g/L)	Access®	All states	1 L/60 L diesel or Biosafe®	Pastures, rights of way, commercial and industrial areas	Basal bark: plants < 50 mm diameter Cut stump: plants > 50 mm diameter; any time of year
		aminopyralid + picloram (4.5 + 45 g/kg)	All	undiluted (gel)	Native vegetation, conservation areas, gullies, reserves and parks	Apply 3–5-mm layer of herbicide gel to cut stump from 'brush-bottle' supplied.
Foliar spray	triclopyr (600g/L)	Garlon® 600	All	1 L/60 L diesel diameter	Pastures, rights of way, commercial and industrial areas and forests	Basal bark: plants < 5 cm Cut stump: all plant sizes
		Roundup®, Roundup® Biactive™ etc. Weedmaster® Duo	Qld, NSW and NT only All	10 mL/1 L water 150 mL/15 L water (knapsack) 1 L/100 L high-volume	All situations	Handgun or knapsack October to April Apply to actively growing plants with full foliage. Ensure complete treatment of individual plants. DO NOT spray during periods of summer drought stress.
	glyphosate ³ (360 g/L) + metsulfuron (600 g/kg)	Roundup® + Associate®	All	4 L + 30 g/ha 400 mL + 3 g/100 L water	Pastures, forests, commercial and industrial areas, rights of way, domestic and public service areas	Ground boom or aerial March to May Hand gun or knapsack Add Pulse® Penetrant
		Associate®	Qld and NSW only	10 g/100 L water	Native pastures, rights of way, commercial and industrial areas	High-volume handgun March to May Spray thoroughly to wet all foliage.
	picloram + 2,4-D (75 + 300 g/L)	Tordon® 75-D	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	650 mL/100 L water	Pastures, rights of way, commercial and industrial areas	High-volume handgun March to May Spot spray when flowering or fruiting.

APPLICATION METHOD	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	COMMERCIAL PRODUCT EXAMPLES ¹	STATE OR TERRITORY ²	RATE	SITUATION IN WHICH THE HERBICIDE IS REGISTERED	COMMENTS	
Foliar spray	aminopyralid + picloram + triclopyr (8 + 100 + 300 g/L)	Grazon® Extra	All	350 mL/100 L	Agricultural non-crop areas, pastures, rights of way, commercial and industrial areas	Up to plant height of 1-m tall, in summer to autumn Use adjuvant as per label. Plant height 1- to 2-m tall, in summer to autumn Thoroughly wet foliage stems and soil around the base of the plants. Use higher rate on known harder-to-kill varieties.	
				500 or 750 mL/100 L			Helicopter application only
Foliar spray	picloram + triclopyr (100 + 300 g/L)	Adama Fightback®	All	10 L/ha	Agricultural non-crop areas, pastures, rights of way, commercial and industrial areas	Plant height up to 1-m tall, in summer to autumn Use adjuvant as per label. Plant height 1- to 2-m tall, in summer to autumn Thoroughly wet foliage stems and soil around the base of the plants. Use higher rate on known harder-to-kill varieties.	
				350 mL/100 L high-volume handgun			Helicopter application only
				500 or 750 mL/100 L high-volume handgun			Apply late autumn by helicopter only.
			ACT, NSW, NT, Qld only				
			NSW, NT, Qld only (helicopter only)	10 L/ha			

APPLICATION METHOD	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	COMMERCIAL PRODUCT EXAMPLES ¹	STATE OR TERRITORY ²	RATE	SITUATION IN WHICH THE HERBICIDE IS REGISTERED	COMMENTS
Foliar spray	aminopyralid + fluroxypyr (10 + 140 g/L)	Hotshot®	All	500 mL/100 L water	Agricultural non-crop areas, commercial and industrial areas, pastures and rights of way	Seedlings and regrowth from 0.5- to 1.2-m high October to April Mature plants and regrowth from 1.2- to 2-m high Also controls creeping lantana (<i>L. montevidensis</i>) at flowering.
				700 mL/100 L water		
	aminopyralid + metsulfuron (375 + 300 g/kg)	Stinger®	NSW and Qld only	20 g/100 L water high-volume handgun		High-volume handgun Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Minimise contact with desirable species.
	fluroxypyr ³ (333 g/L)	Starane® Advanced	All	300 mL/100 L water high-volume handgun		Seedlings and regrowth 0.5- to 1.2-m high canopies
				600 mL/100 L high-volume handgun		
	dichlorprop (600 g/L)	Lantana® 600	All	500 mL/100 L water	Non-crop, rights of way	High-volume handgun December to April Spray at flowering. Knapsack
				5 mL/L water 6-8 L/ha		
	2,4-D amine ³ (625 g/L)	Amicide® 625	NSW, Qld, ACT, SA only	320 mL/100 L water	Pastures, rights of way and industrial	Helicopter only. As per label Spray March to May using a coarse spray. Wet stems as well as foliage.

APPLICATION METHOD	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	COMMERCIAL PRODUCT EXAMPLES ¹	STATE OR TERRITORY ²	RATE	SITUATION IN WHICH THE HERBICIDE IS REGISTERED	COMMENTS
Splatter gun	glyphosate ³ (360 g/L)	Roundup®, Roundup® Biactive™	Qld, NSW and NT only	1:9 water	All situations	October to April or when actively flowering
		Weedmaster® Duo	All	1:9 water		
	metsulfuron (600 g/kg)	Associate®	Qld and NSW only	1 g/L + organosilicone penetrant (10 mL/5 L)	Native pastures, rights of way, commercial and industrial areas	Apply to bushes up to 2-m tall. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage and stems. Spray should penetrate throughout the bush.
	tebuthiuron ³ (200 g/kg)	Graslan®	Qld only	2 g/m ²	Woody weeds on grazing land	Hand application only Some suppression of lantana is provided by the rates given. Use only for regrowth control, not clearing virgin bush.

Notes to this table can be found at the bottom of Table 6.

Table 6. Herbicides permitted for use on lantana under minor use permits as at September 2023

SITUATION	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	COMMERCIAL PRODUCT EXAMPLES ¹	RATE	STATE OR TERRITORY	COMMENTS
PER80154 – Control of woody and herbaceous weeds in forestry plantations – expires 31 March 2025 FORESTRY CORPORATION OF NSW. Contractors and employees of Forests Corporation of NSW who have approved pesticides qualifications and/or licences (aerial application).					
Preplant spray operations	fluroxypyr (333 g/L) only	Starane® Advanced	600 mL-1.8 L/100 L water	NSW only	Broadcast application by helicopter or tractor boom sprayer
Postplant spray operations			600 mL-1.8 L/100 L water		Ground-based directional spraying to the inter-row zone only
PER11463 – Control of environmental weeds in non-crop areas – expires 30 June 2027 Biosecurity Queensland. Persons generally.					
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 ³ (360 g/L)	Roundup® Weedmaster® Duo	Undiluted	Qld only	Cut stump

SITUATION	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	COMMERCIAL PRODUCT EXAMPLES ¹	RATE	STATE OR TERRITORY	COMMENTS
PER92049 – Control of woody weeds in forestry plantation fallows – expires 30 June 2025 Forestry Corporation of NSW. Appropriately licensed staff or contractors of Forestry Corporation of NSW who are trained and/or experienced in the use of agricultural chemicals.					
Forestry fallow areas (preplantation establishment only)	picloram + triclopyr (100 + 300 g/L)	Adama Fightback®	10 L/ha	NSW only	Ground and aerial spray application. Specifically areas of forestry plantations under the management of Forestry Corporation of New South Wales. Refer to permit critical use comments.
PER83392 – Control of woody weeds in forestry plantation fallows – Expires 31 March 2027. HQPLANTATIONS. Licensed aerial-application contractors working under the direction of the Permit Holder.					
Forestry fallow areas (preplantation establishment only)	picloram + triclopyr (100 + 300 g/L)	Adama Fightback®	10 L/ha	Qld only	Ground and aerial spray application. Licensed aerial application contractors working under the direction of the Permit Holder.
PER12363 – Product for controlling various environmental weeds in natural ecosystems using helicopter and drone/unmanned aerial vehicle spot-spraying equipment – expires 31 March 2026. National Parks and Wildlife Service.					
Natural Ecosystems (non-agricultural)	glyphosate (360 g/L) metsulfuron (600 g/kg)	Roundup® Associate®	1 L/50 L 1–2 g/10 L	NSW only	Staff or contractors employed/ contracted by the National Parks and Wildlife Service or agencies/ organisations represented on NSW Local Land Services Regional Weeds Committees

1 Commercial products listed here are examples only, and many other products containing these active ingredients are registered for use on lantana. Search at <https://apvma.gov.au/node/10831>

2 Products may be registered for use on lantana in all states and territories (shown as 'All') or only in the specific states and territories listed.

3 Products containing different concentrations of the active ingredients. For example, registered products containing the active glyphosate are available with 350, 450, 510, 540, 570, and 600 g/L and 700, 720 and 800 g/kg. concentrations. Check the label for rates.

* Do not use soil-applied herbicides within a distance of 2–3 times the mature height of wanted trees. Use of soil-applied herbicides must be in accordance with state and/or local native vegetation legislation. Do not apply tebuthiuron within 100 m of a recognised watercourse or on land with a slope greater than 20% (11 degrees). Use of soil-applied herbicides must be in accordance with state and/or local native vegetation legislation.

Note: not all currently registered herbicides are commercially available. Check the company website for a current label.

Note: herbicides are not to be used for any purpose or in any manner contrary to the label unless authorised under appropriate legislation. By law, you must read the label (or have it read to you) before using any herbicide product. The same applies for minor use permits. Always follow the label and permit directions.

Biological control

Page 68 – Thirty-five biological control agents have been released on lantana in Australia since 1914. Of these, 18 have established and four of those can cause seasonal damage in some areas, including:

- the sap-sucking lace bug, *Teleonemia scrupulosa*
- the two leaf-mining beetles *Octotoma scabripennis* and *Uroplata girardi*
- a stem-sucking bug, *Aconophora compressa*.

Many of these biological control agents have been established for decades, and are already widespread and occupying areas that are climatically suitable. **Therefore, redistribution is not recommended.**

Further information on collecting, rearing and monitoring biological control agents on lantana can be obtained from: Harvey KJ, McConnachie AJ, Sullivan P, Holtkamp R and Officer D (2021) *Biological control of weeds: a practitioner's guide for south-east Australia*, report to the New South Wales Department of Primary Industries, <https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds/weed-control/biological-control/biological-control-of-weeds-manual>

Current research

Additional agents are under investigation. Contact your local biosecurity officer for more information.

Integration with other control methods

Page 16 – As damage by biological control agents is seasonal and will not permanently suppress lantana, integrated management taking advantage of when lantana is heavily damaged by the agents is strongly recommended.

Australian Biocontrol Hub

Sharing information is vital to the success of biological control of weeds. Recording which weed species you are controlling and the locations of agent release sites can also assist others to obtain access to the right agents for their infestation.

The Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) is a national, online biodiversity database that helps share information. The Australian Biocontrol Hub is a portal within the ALA that acts as a one-stop shop for data and information sharing on weed biological control.

The Australian Biocontrol Hub can:

- facilitate recording of biological control agent release and establishment data
- capture observations of biological control agent spread
- ensure biological control agent distribution data is readily accessible
- provide access to biological control extension material.

For further information on how to contribute to or use information on the Australian Biocontrol Hub, visit the website: <https://biocollect.ala.org.au/biocontrolhub>

Contacts

STATE/ TERRITORY	DEPARTMENT	PHONE	EMAIL	WEBSITE
National	Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority	02 6770 2300	enquiries@apvma.gov.au	www.apvma.gov.au
ACT	Parks and Conservation	13 22 81	ACTBiosecurity@act.gov.au	www.environment.act.gov.au/parks-conservation/plants-and-animals/Biosecurity/invasive-plants
NSW	Department of Primary Industries	1800 680 244	weeds@dpi.nsw.gov.au	www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds
NT	Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security	08 8999 4567	weedinfo@nt.gov.au	www.nt.gov.au/environment/weeds
Qld	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	13 25 23	info@daf.qld.gov.au	www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/invasive-plants-animals/plants-weeds
SA	Department of Primary Industries and Regions	1300 374 731	invasivespecies@sa.gov.au	www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds
Tas	Department of Natural Resources and Environment	1300 368 550	biosecurity.tasmania@nre.tas.gov.au	www.nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds
Vic	Agriculture Victoria	13 61 86	Refer to www.agriculture.vic.gov.au/about/contact-us for contact options	www.agriculture.vic.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds
WA	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development	08 9368 3333	enquiries@agric.wa.gov.au	www.agric.wa.gov.au/pests-weeds-diseases/weeds

Further information

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