

Chinese celtis

Celtis sinensis



Chinese celtis is an Asian tree that is naturalised throughout most of South East Queensland. This fast-growing species forms dense infestations along creek banks and prevents regeneration of native riparian vegetation. It also sucks up water and has the potential to affect populations of native animals through habitat destruction. Seeds are spread by birds, flying foxes and water.

Legal requirements

Chinese celtis is a restricted invasive plant under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. It must not be given away, sold, or released into the environment without a permit. The Act requires everyone to take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control. This is called a general biosecurity obligation (GBO). This fact sheet gives examples of how you can meet your GBO.

At a local level, each local government must have a biosecurity plan that covers invasive plants and animals in its 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

This deciduous tree grows up to about 12 m tall and flowers in spring. Leaves are quite glossy, with a paler underside and pronounced veins. Thousands of small, orange berries are produced and are dispersed when eaten by birds.

Life cycle

Flowers in Spring and produces thousands of berries. Which are consumed by birds and mammals.

Methods of spread

Mainly spread by people as an ornamental tree. Berries are spread by water, birds and mammals.

Habitat and distribution

Chinese celtis often grows in clay soils associated with alluvial creek flats and gullies. It is an invader of riparian habitats and seems particularly successful in areas where the original vegetation has been disturbed or fenced off from grazing stock.

Chinese celtis is found throughout most of South East Queensland, and is very common around Brisbane, due to its cultivation as a shade tree and garden plant.

Control

Managing Chinese celtis

The GBO requires a person to take reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks posed by Chinese celtis. This fact sheet provides information and some options for controlling Chinese celtis.

Prevention and early detection

Prevention is the key and Chinese celtis should be removed before it has the chance to grow into a problem.

Physical control

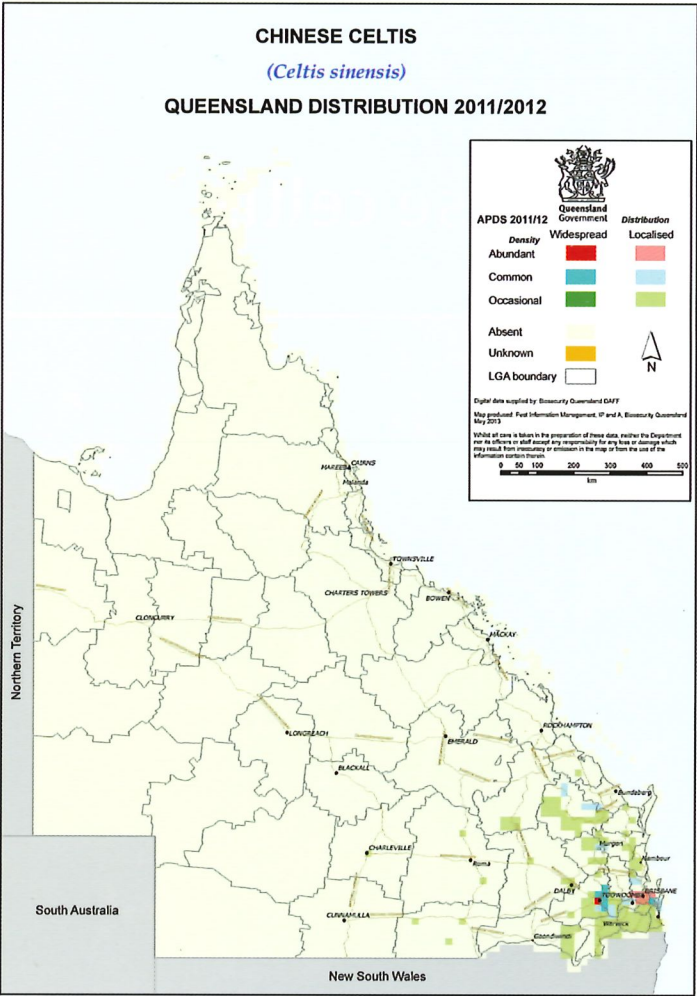
Small seedlings can be hand-pulled or dug out. Pre-plan your revegetation so other weeds do not invade the disturbed area. Dozing and burning dense infestations, with controlled grazing, gives control.

Herbicide control

Herbicides may be necessary for destroying larger specimens. Before using any herbicide always read the label carefully.

An off-label use permit allows the use of various herbicides for the control of environmental weeds in non-agricultural areas, bushland and forests.

Map 1. Distribution of Chinese celtis in Queensland



See Table 1 for treatment options allowed by the permit.

Prior to using the herbicides listed under PER11463 you must read or have read to you and understand the conditions of the permit. To obtain a copy of this permit visit www.apvma.gov.au.

Further information

Further information is available from your local government office, or by contacting Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23 or visit www.biosecurity.qld.gov.au.



Table 1. Herbicides for the control of Chinese celtis

Situation	Herbicide	Rate	Comments
Agricultural non-crop areas and rights of way, commercial and industrial areas, forests and pastures	Fluroxypyr 200 g/L (e.g. Acclaim, Flagship 200)	35 mL per 1 L diesel or kerosene	Basal bark only. Young plants up to 2 m high and 20 cm basal diameter.
	Fluroxypyr 333 g/L (e.g. Starane Advanced)	2.1 L per 100 L diesel	Registered. Basal bark only. Young plants up to 2 m high and 20 cm basal diameter. Treat stems from ground level to where multi-stemmed trunks branch.
	Fluroxypyr 400 g/L (e.g. Comet 400)	1.8 L/100 L diesel	
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	Triclopyr 200g /L plus picloram 100 g/L (e.g. Slasher) or Triclopyr 200 g/L plus picloram 100 g/L plus aminopyralid 25 g/L (e.g. Tordon RegrowthMaster)	1 L per 4 L water	APVMA Permit PER11463 Stem injection
		50 mL per 1 L water	APVMA Permit PER11463 Cut stumps to less than 10 cm above the ground and immediately paint stump after cutting.
	Glyphosate 360 g/L (e.g. Weedmaster Duo)	Undiluted at 1 mL per 2 cm of hole or cut	APVMA Permit PER11463 Stem injection Plants up to 30 cm basal diameter.
	Glyphosate 360 g/L (e.g. Weedmaster Duo)	1 L to 12 L water	APVMA Permit PER11463 Cut stump
	Fluroxypyr 200 g/L (e.g. Acclaim, Flagship 200)	500 mL per 100 L water	APVMA Permit PER11463 Spot spray Overall spray on young plants less than 2 m high.
Non-crop and pasture	2,4-D acid 300 g/L (e.g. Affray 300)	1 L per 100 L water	Registered. Foliar spray (seedlings). Apply as an overall spray on young plants when actively growing.

Persons who wish to prepare for use and/or use products for the purposes specified in APVMA Permit PER11463 must read, or have read to them, the details and conditions of the permit. APVMA Permit PER11463 expires on 30 June 2018.

Read the label carefully before use and always use the herbicide in accordance with the directions on the label.

