

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.

Declaration details

Chinese celtis is a Class 3 declared pest plant under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*. Landholders are not required to control a Class 3 declared pest plant on their land unless a pest control notice is issued by a local government because the pest is causing or has potential to cause a negative impact on an adjacent environmentally significant area.

It is an offence to supply a Class 3 pest. A permit for specific purposes may be issued by Biosecurity Queensland.

Description and general information

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.

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

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

Physical

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

Herbicides may be necessary for destroying larger specimens. Before using any herbicide always read the label carefully. All herbicides must be applied strictly in accordance with the directions on the label and the conditions in the APVMA permit.

Some of the herbicides registered or permitted for Chinese celtis control in Queensland are listed in Table 1.

Further information

Further information is available from your local government office, or by contacting Biosecurity Queensland (call 13 25 23 or visit our website at www.biosecurity.qld.gov.au).

Map 1. Distribution of Chinese celtis in Queensland

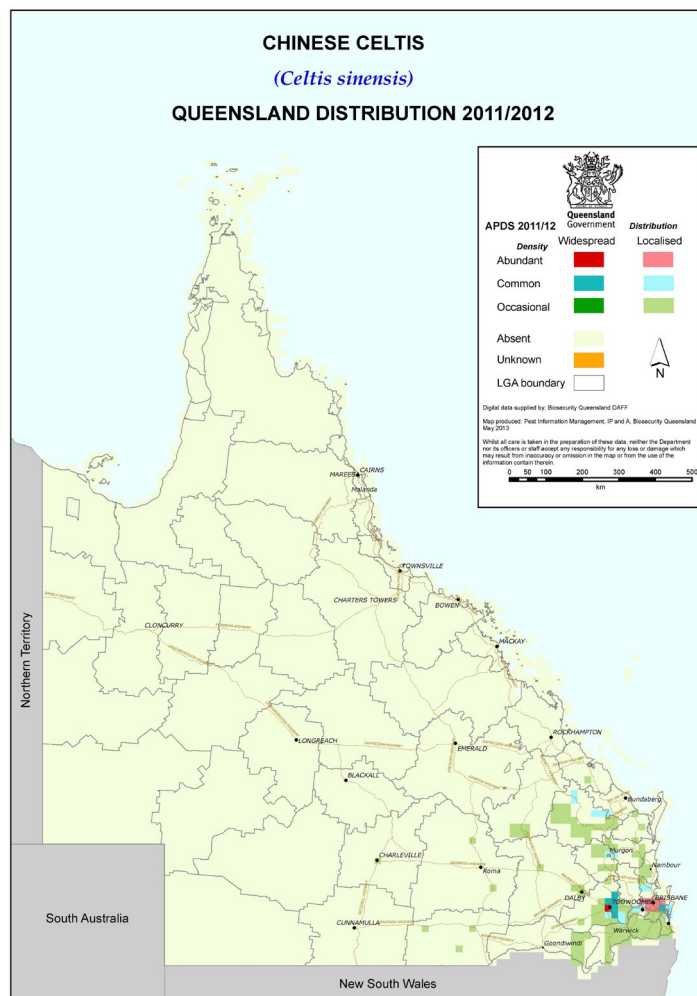


Table 1 Herbicides registered or permitted under APVMA permit PER11463 for the control of Chinese celtis

Situation	Herbicide	Rate	Comments
Agricultural non-crop areas and rights of way, commercial and industrial areas, forests and pastures	fluroxypyr (200 g/L)	35 mL per 1 L diesel or kerosene	Basal bark only Young plants up to 2 m high and 20 cm basal diameter.
Non-agricultural areas, bushland, forests, wetlands, coastal and adjacent areas	picoloram (100 g/L) + triclopyr (200 g/L)	1 L per 4 L water	APVMA Permit PER11463 Stem injection
	picoloram (100 g/L) + triclopyr (200 g/L)	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)	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)	1 L to 12 L water	APVMA Permit PER11463 Cut stump
	fluroxypyr (200 g/L)	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)	1 L per 100 L water	Foliar spray Apply as an overall spray on young plants when actively growing.

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

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 2014 and is available from the APVMA website at www.apvma.gov.au

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Fact sheets are available from Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) service centres and our Customer Service Centre (telephone 13 25 23). Check our website at www.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, DAFF does not invite reliance upon it, nor accept responsibility for any loss or damage caused by actions based on it.

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