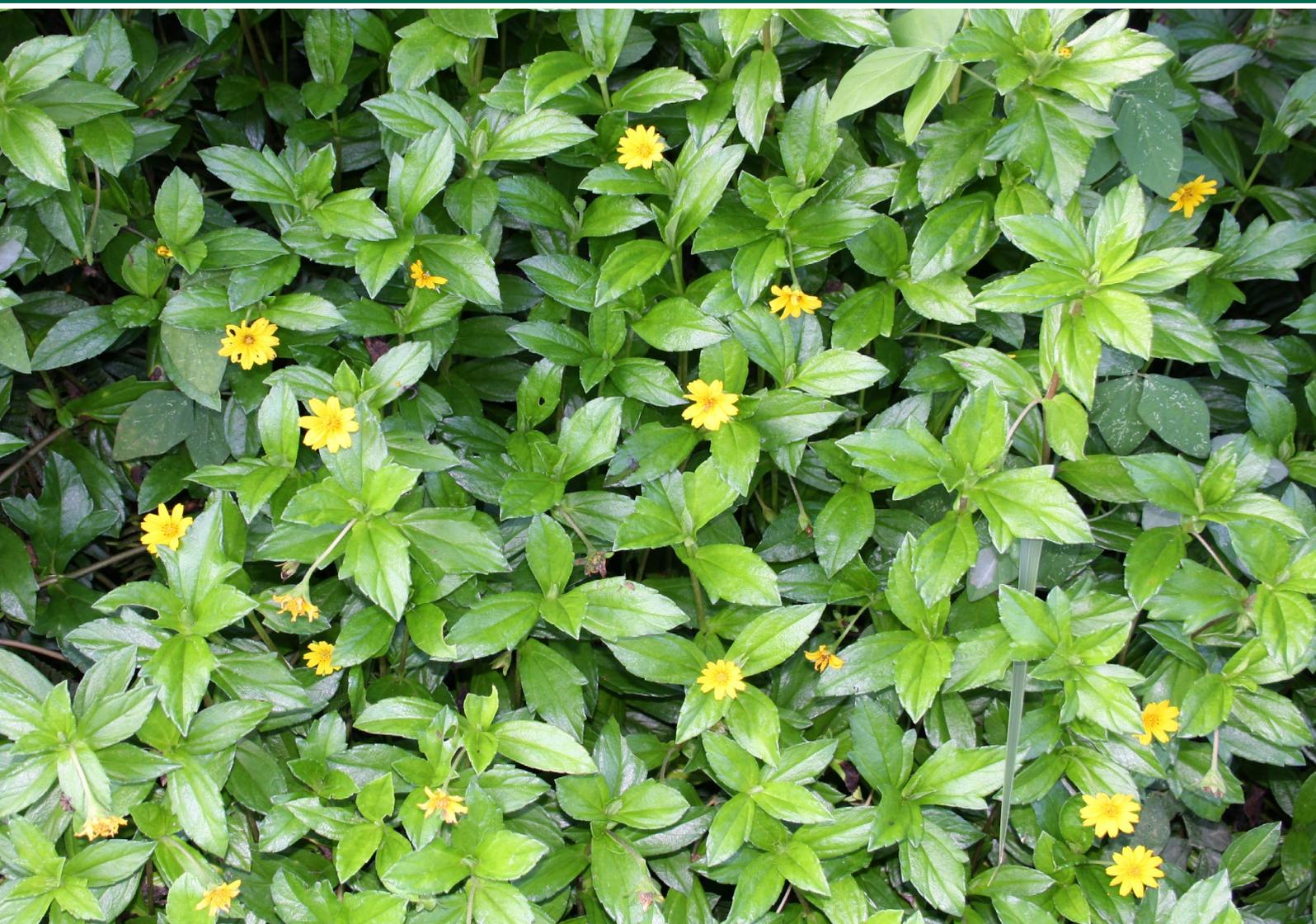


Singapore daisy

Sphagneticola trilobata



Singapore daisy spreads rapidly and smothers seedling, ferns and shrubs and will out-compete them for survival. Singapore daisy is invading all different environmental areas, even living in sand. Singapore daisy is difficult to control.

Declaration details

Singapore daisy 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

Singapore daisy is a vigorous ground cover with lush glossy green leaves. The leaves are usually 3 lobed and in pairs up the stem. Singapore daisy produces yellow to orange-yellow daisy flowers about 2 cm across all year round. The flowers are held above the leaves on short stalks. Singapore daisy is a garden escapee and native of tropical America. It is also becoming a problem by invading lawns, irrigated areas and around drains.

Control

Singapore daisy produces variable amounts of seeds but is mainly spread by cuttings via slashing and pruning. Revegetation of the cleared area should be pre planned to ensure that other weeds do not gain a foothold in the disturbed area, include mulching to keep weeds down.

Take care when mowing or slashing around areas planted with Singapore daisy, so as not to transfer the problem elsewhere.

Hand pull and dig up runners. The plant will regrow from the smallest cutting so dispose of waste carefully. Either burn waste or put into a black plastic bag and leave in the sun for a few days before putting into the refuse bin. Repeat hand pulling will need to be done as new regrowth appears.

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).

Table 1. Herbicides registered for the control of Singapore daisy

Method	Herbicide	Rate	Registration status	Comments
Foliar spray	metsulfuron-methyl (600 g/L)	10 g per 100 L water plus wetting agent	10 g per 100 L water plus wetting agent	Spray thoroughly to wet all foliage, but not to cause run-off. Minimise contact with desirable species.

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



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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.

