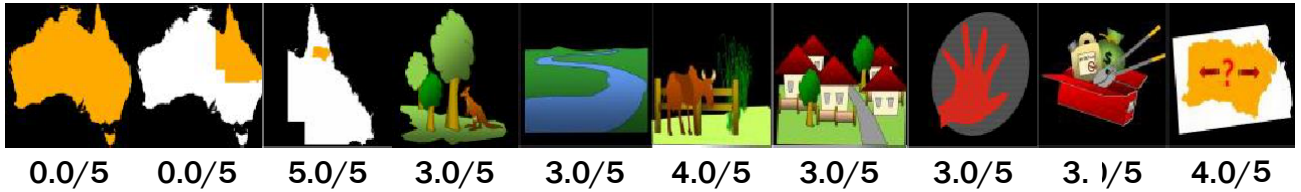


Leonotis nepetifolia (Lion's tail)

Priority



Details

Description: Lions tail is an erect, sparsely branched annual herb to 1-2m with four angled stems with opposite leaves and round compound orange flowers. Spherical seed pods are held long into the dry season.

Distribution: A series of large to major infestations exist in localised areas within Rinyirru. Scattered outliers have been detected at a range of other locations. Most outbreak of lions tail are associated with gardens, particularly around older or historical settlements. In adjoining regions lions tail occurs in Mareeba Shire where it isolated to one paddock and Tablelands where it is progressing to monitoring toward eradication.

Impacts: A weed of environment and production Lions tail can outcompete native grasses and pastures. It can form dense stands in open savannah and grasslands and along watercourses.

Key projects: An ongoing management program is in place in Rinyirru to reduce the risk of spread and systematically remove outlier infestations and protect key assets.

Management requirements

Delimitation

Report any occurrences and survey sites where previous records have been collected.

Prevention

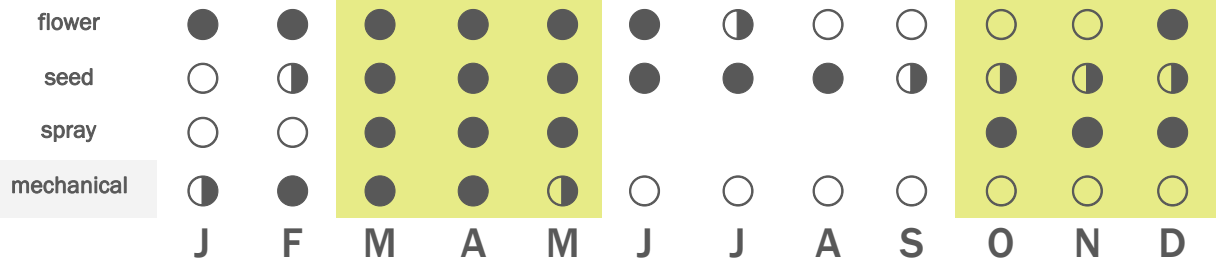
Lions tail seed is easily spread on machinery, vehicles, stock and in raw materials. Detailed hygiene is required to prevent spread to new locations. Cleaning down machinery and making sure raw materials are sourced from a clean site will assist to prevent the introduction of lions tail. Avoiding areas of infestation with vehicles and camping gear and keeping to defined tracks will assist to reduce spread to new locations.

Asset protection

Manage roadsides, access tracks and camping areas and pastures to prevent spread to adjoining paddocks and properties. Spot spraying isolated outbreaks as they occur will assist to prevent development and spread of seed.

Ensuring adequate buffers are maintained between active (growing) and dormant (seeds in soil) infestations will reduce likelihood of spread along watercourses and road ways.

Mapping infestations will help to identify key assets at risk and steps which might be taken to manage lions tail infestations. Careful follow up after disturbance such as movement of soil, fire or heavy grazing will limit the establishment of dense infestations and spread to new areas.



Biology

●
Peak

○
First/last flush

○
Occasional

⊗
n/a

Control

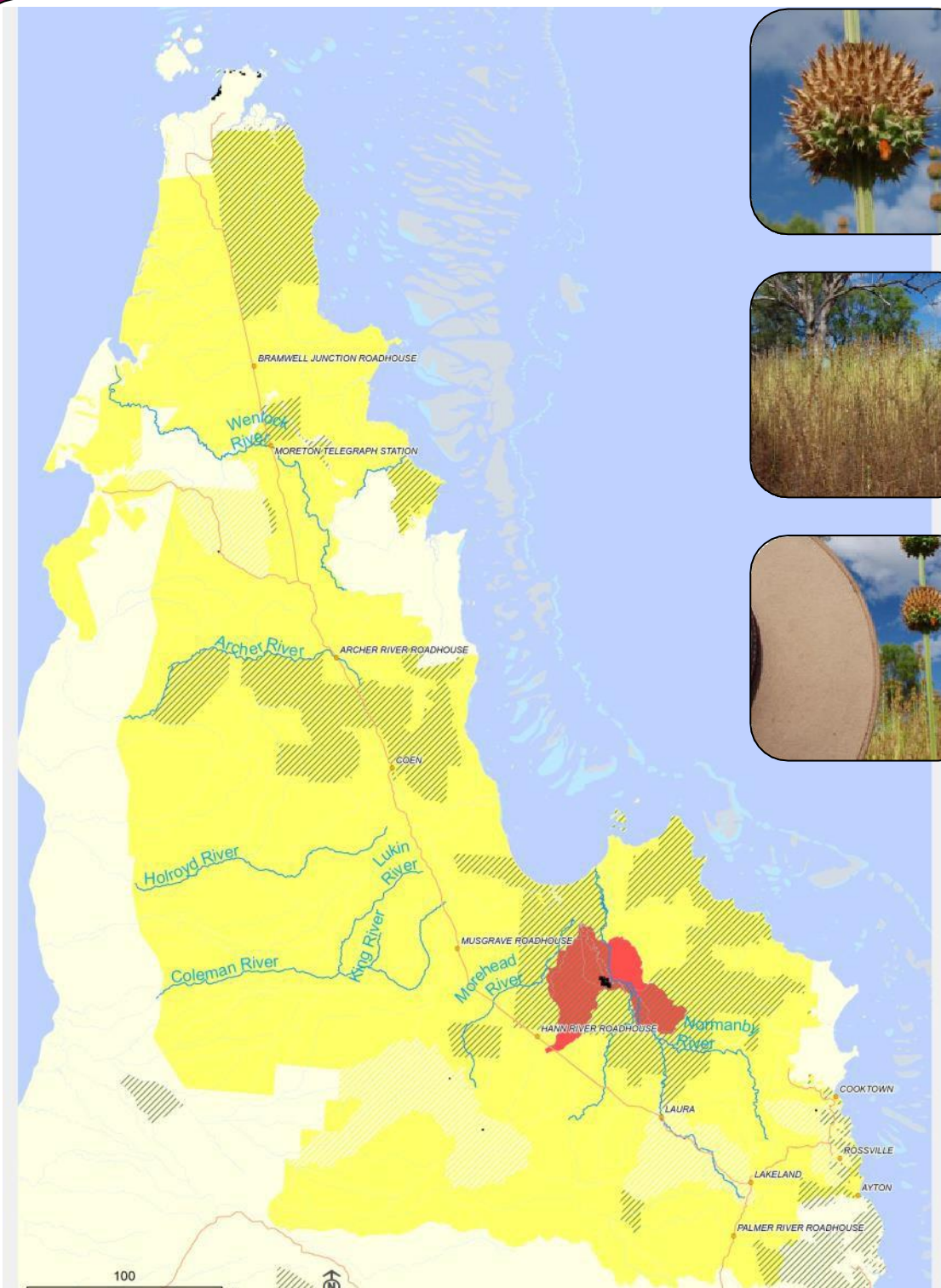
●
Optimal

○
Good

○
Marginal

⊗
Not recommended

Leonotis nepetifolia (Lion's tail)



- terrestrial
- herb
- annual



Category

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Control

- 
- 
- 

Spread

- 
- 

What is my biosecurity obligation?

-  **Delimitation zone**
-  **Prevention zone**
-  **Asset protection zone**

Report any suspected outbreaks or detections in the prevention or eradication zones to Cook Shire Council on 07 4069 5444. Ensure any machinery or vehicles moving from the infested areas are free from plant material and soil. Ensure best practice weed hygiene measures are in place to reduce risk of spread to new locations.

Ensure best practice weed hygiene measures are in place to reduce risk of spread to new locations. Maintain weed free areas. Minimise or prevent soil disturbance in known infestations.

For more information on management aims in each zone refer to *Using the pest plan templates*