This species poses a smothering risk, particularly to grasses and low-lying vegetation. It is able to vegetatively reproduce and spread readily after May frosts through the production of large numbers of seed pods. In gardens, the plant can cause severe nuisance due to its tangling, dense growth. Once escaped into bushland, glycine poses a significant threat to understorey vegetation and native tree species.

This plant is native to Africa and was introduced to Australia for cattle fodder. It thrives in tropical and subtropical climates, and is naturalised in many areas of coastal and sub-coastal Queensland.

Glycine is an invasive plant which can disrupt native flora communities and ecosystems.

Description
Glycine is a twining vine with a woody base. It has inconspicuous creamy flowers in late autumn.

Prolific bean-like seed pods are up to 3.5cm long and contain rectangular shaped seeds.

Leaves consist of three leaflets that are dark green and broadly egg shaped. These leaflets are up to 15cm long and 12cm wide, and are sometimes hairy. This species is perennial and persists with a vigorous growth habit.

Management
Grazing turns infested areas into an asset where stock can be fenced and managed. Manual removal is generally recommended for control of odd crowns of glycine.

Due to the extensive tangled growth that occurs, a brush cutter or similar implement may be useful for clearing away the plant material.

Reference: Land Protection (Invasive Plants and Animals), 2007, "PP80, Weed Busters Fact Sheet", The State of Queensland, Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries.