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

Native to South America, yellow allamanda was introduced to Far North Queensland as an ornamental and is now common in gardens.

Through seed and garden dumping, yellow allamanda has spread out along roadsides and into bushland displacing native species.

**Description**

Yellow allamanda is a vine shrub climbing up to 10m high with smooth, red stems that bleed milky sap when cut.

Leaves are glossy, dark-green, leathery are lance-shaped, 8–15cm long × 4–5cm wide and arranged in whorls (spirals) of 3–4 up the stem.

Flowers are bright yellow trumpet shape, consisting of five overlapping petals, 6–10cm across; appear in clusters at the ends of stems. Flowering can occur during spring and summer. Fruit is a seed capsule, round with soft spines 4cm across.

Seeds are tan flat and slightly winged.

Yellow allamanda spreads via the dumping of garden refuse and plants climbing from gardens into adjoining areas. Seeds are spread by wind and water.

**Management**

Yellow allamanda has a very strong and extensive root system and requires persistent effort to remove by hand.

Dig out large areas using a garden fork and mattock. If stems are cut, the stump must be treated with a suitable herbicide to prevent reshooting.

Hand weeded yellow allamanda must be hung up off the ground or preferably taken out of bushland areas as stem fragments can take root.

If you would like further information on the control of weeds, head towards the A–Z Listing of Weeds at Queensland Government Website.

**Reference:** The State of Queensland, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, 2014, “PP144, Weed Busters Fact Sheet”.