

Chinee apple

Ziziphus mauritiana

Chinee apple is declared a Class B (growth and spread to be controlled) and Class C (not to be introduced) weed in the Northern Territory.

Chinee apple is a declared weed in accordance with the *Weeds Management Act*.

Chinee apple has spread extensively in the dry tropics in Queensland, growing most abundantly where native vegetation has been disturbed or removed. In suitable conditions chinee apple can form dense thickets, altering the structure and ecological integrity of native vegetation. Once established chinee apple can dramatically reduce the stocking rates of rangelands. Thickets can impede mustering and restrict stock access to water.

HABIT



A large shrub or small spreading tree, between 3 - 6m tall.

STEMS & BRANCHES



Bark is dark grey to black. Branchlets have fine hairs and a zigzag form with a leaf and thorn at each angle.

LEAVES



Leaves are rounded with a toothed margin, and are glossy green above and woolly and white underneath.

FLOWERS



Flowers occur in small, inconspicuous clusters and are cream in colour.

FRUIT & SEED



The round, edible fruits turn from green to yellow and reddish-brown when ripe.

Weed Management Officers from the Weed Management Branch can provide advice on all aspects of weed management including control techniques, biological control, legislative responsibilities, policy advice, monitoring and reporting and regional planning. For further information on weed management planning, integrated control, herbicide application techniques and monitoring please refer to the [NT Weed Management Handbook](#). For more information on managing Chinee apple please refer to the [Chinee apple Management Guide](#).