



Appendix 1 Weed List and Recommended Control Methodologies

Recommended Control Methodologies

Weed Species	Description
Agapanthus (<i>Agapanthus praecox</i>) 	<p>Forms a dense ground cover, which stops regeneration of native plants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control Method(s): Dig out including roots (corms) and dispose off site at a refuse transfer station. <p>OR</p> <p>Foliage spray (backpack).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemicals(s): Triclopyr (6ml/L) and penetrant (1ml/L) on to leaves. • Timing: Year round. • Contractor(s): N/A
Arum (<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>) 	<p>lily Forms a dense ground cover, which stops regeneration of native plants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control Method(s): Dig out including roots and dispose off site at a refuse transfer station. • Chemicals(s): N/A • Timing: Year round. • Contractor(s): N/A
Bear's Breeches (<i>Acanthus mollis</i>)	<p>Forms a dense ground cover, which stops regeneration of native plants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control Method(s): Dig out including roots and dispose off site at a refuse transfer station.



OR

Fell/cut and paint stump. Place cut leaves over the top of painted stems to keep rain off.

- **Chemicals(s):** Metsulfuron gel (1-2 mm layer).
- **Timing:** October – March.
- **Contractor(s):** N/A

Black Wattle (*Acacia mearnsii*)



Sours soil preventing regrowth of many natives.

- **Control Method(s):** Ringbark and paint edges.
- **Chemicals(s):** Glyphosate gel (1-2 mm layer).
- **Timing:** October – April.
- **Contractor(s):** Yes. Undertake ringbark.

Blue Morning Glory (*Ipomoea indica*)



Climbs up trees and shrubs and smothers them.

- **Control Method(s):** Dig out including roots and dispose off site at a refuse transfer station.

OR

Fell/cut and paint stumps and leave vines in trees to die. Foliage spray (backpack) new growth and areas where no natives.

- **Chemicals(s):** Metsulfuron gel (1-2 mm layer); Metsulfuron (0.5g/L).
- **Timing:** October - March.
- **Contractor(s):** Yes. Supervise herbicide treatment(s).

Cape Wattle (*Paraserianthes lophantha*)

Sours soil preventing regrowth of many natives.

- **Control Method(s):** Dig out including roots and dispose off site at a refuse transfer station.

OR

Ringbark and paint edges.

- **Chemicals(s):** Glyphosate gel (1-2 mm layer).
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- **Timing:** October – April.
- **Contractor(s):** Yes. Undertake ringbark.

Climbing asparagus
(*Asparagus scandens*)



Climbs up trees and shrubs and smothers them.

- **Control Method(s):** Dig out including roots and dispose off site at a refuse transfer station.

OR

Foliage spray (backpack).

- **Chemicals(s):** Glyphosate (20ml/L) and penetrant (1ml/L).

- **Timing:** Year round.

- **Contractor(s):** Yes. Also upskill volunteers with GrowSafe

Cotoneaster
(*Cotoneaster glaucophyllus*)



Seeds eaten by birds and dispersed a long distance into other gardens and bush areas.

- **Control Method(s):** Dig out including roots and dispose off site at a refuse transfer station.

OR

Fell/cut and paint stumps.

- **Chemicals(s):** Glyphosate gel (1-2 mm layer).

- **Timing:** October – April.

Contractor(s): N/A.

English Ivy (*Hedera helix*)

Climbs up trees and shrubs and smothers them.

- **Control Method(s):** Dig out including roots and dispose off site at a refuse transfer station.

OR

Foliage spray (backpack).



- **Chemicals(s):** Metsulfuron (0.5g/L) and penetrant (1ml/L).
- **Timing:** December - April.
- **Contractor(s):** Yes. Supervise herbicide treatment(s).

Japanese Honeysuckle
(*Lonicera japonica*)

Climbs up trees and shrubs and smothers them.



- **Control Method(s):** Dig out including roots and dispose off site at a refuse transfer station.

OR

Fell/cut and paint stumps and leave vines in trees to die.
Foliage spray (backpack) new growth and areas where no natives.

- **Chemicals(s):** Metsulfuron gel (1-2 mm layer); Metsulfuron (0.5g/L).
- **Timing:** October - March.
- **Contractor(s):** Yes. Supervise herbicide treatment(s).

Loquat (*Eryobotria japonica*)

Seeds eaten by birds and dispersed a long distance into other gardens and bush areas.



- **Control Method(s):** Dig out including roots and dispose off site at a refuse transfer station.

OR

Fell/cut and paint stumps.

- **Chemicals(s):** Glyphosate gel (1-2 mm layer).
 - **Timing:** October – April.
 - **Contractor(s):** Yes. Supervise fell/cut and herbicide treatment(s).
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Monkey apple
(*Syzygium smithii*)



Seeds eaten by birds and dispersed a long distance into other gardens and bush areas.

- **Control Method(s):** Fell/cut and cover stump with thick black polythene to exclude light, cover polythene and entire root zone with 150mm deep mulch for 12 months.

OR

Fell/cut and paint stumps.

- **Chemicals(s):** Glyphosate gel (1-2 mm layer).
- **Timing:** October – April.
- **Contractor(s):** Yes. Supervise fell/cut and herbicide treatment(s).

Nasturtium
(*Tropaeolum majus*)



Climbs up trees and shrubs and smothers them.

- **Control Method(s):** Dig out including roots and dispose off site at a refuse transfer station.

OR

Fell/cut and paint stumps and leave vines in trees to die. Foliage spray (backpack) new growth and areas where no natives.

- **Chemicals(s):** Metsulfuron gel (1-2 mm layer); Metsulfuron (0.5g/L).
- **Timing:** November - March.
- **Contractor(s):** Yes. Supervise herbicide treatment(s).

Palm grass (*Setaria palmifolia*)



Forms a dense ground cover which stops regeneration of native plants.

- **Control Method(s):** Dig out including roots and dispose off site at a refuse transfer station. (CAUTION: leaf stalks covered in irritating hairs, wear protective clothing when handling plant.)

OR

Foliage spray (backpack).

- **Chemicals(s):** Glyphosate (20ml/L) and penetrant (1ml/L).
 - **Timing:** December - April.
 - **Contractor(s):** N/A.
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Pampas grass
(*Cortaderia selloana*)



Forms a dense ground cover which stops regeneration of native plants.

- **Control Method(s):** Dig out including roots and dispose off site at a refuse transfer station.

OR

Foliage spray (backpack).

- **Chemicals(s):** Haloxyfop
- **Timing:** October – April.
- **Contractor(s):** Yes. Supervise herbicide treatment(s).

Phoenix palm (*Phoenix canariensis*)



Seeds eaten by birds and dispersed a long distance into other gardens and bush areas.

- **Control Method(s):** Fell/cut and cover stump with thick black polythene to exclude light, cover polythene and entire root zone with 150mm deep mulch for 12 months.

OR

Fell/cut and paint stumps. Foliage spray (backpack) new growth and areas where no natives.

- **Chemicals(s):** Glyphosate gel (1-2 mm layer); Glyphosate (20ml/L) and penetrant (1ml/L).
- **Timing:** October – April.
- **Contractor(s):** Yes. Supervise fell/cut and herbicide treatment(s).

Privet – Chinese
(*Ligustrum sinensis*)



Seeds eaten by birds and dispersed a long distance into other gardens and bush areas.

- **Control Method(s):** Dig out seedlings including roots and dispose off site at a refuse transfer station; Fell/cut and cover stump with thick black polythene to exclude light, cover polythene and entire root zone with 150mm deep mulch for 12 months.

OR

Drill and inject.

- **Chemical(s):** Metsulfuron gel (10g/L)
 - **Timing:** October – April.
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- **Contractor(s):** Yes. Supervise drill/inject herbicide treatment(s).
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Privet – Tree
(*Ligustrum lucidum*)



Seeds eaten by birds and dispersed a long distance into other gardens and bush areas.

- **Control Method(s):** Dig out seedlings including roots and dispose off site at a refuse transfer station; Fell/cut and cover stump with thick black polythene to exclude light, cover polythene and entire root zone with 150mm deep mulch for 12 months.

OR

Drill and inject.

- **Chemical(s):** Metsulfuron gel (10g/L)
 - **Timing:** November – March.
 - **Contractor(s):** Yes. Supervise drill/inject herbicide treatment(s).
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Sydney Golden Wattle
(*Acacia longifolia*)



Seeds eaten by birds and dispersed a long distance into other gardens and bush areas.

Sours soil preventing regrowth of many natives.

- **Control Method(s):** Dig out seedlings including roots and dispose off site at a refuse transfer station; Fell/cut – no need to paint stump if greater 100mm diameter.

OR

Drill and inject.

- **Chemicals(s):** Glyphosate (500ml/L).
 - **Timing:** October – April.
 - **Contractor(s):** Yes. Supervise drill/inject herbicide treatment(s).
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Wandering willie
(*Tradescantia*)



Forms a dense ground cover, which stops regeneration of native plants. Will regrow from small fragments.

- **Control Method(s):** Dig out including roots and dispose off site at a refuse transfer station.

OR

Foliage spray (backpack).

- **Chemicals(s):** Triclopyr (6ml/L) and penetrant (1ml/L) on to leaves.
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Woolly nightshade
(*Solanum mauritianum*)



- **Timing:** November – March.

- **Contractor(s):** Yes. Supervise herbicide treatment(s).

10Health risk – e.g. injury from spines, breathing issues, allergies.

Seeds eaten by birds and dispersed a long distance into other gardens and bush areas.

Sours soil preventing regrowth of many natives.

- **Control Method(s):** Dig out including roots and dispose off site at a refuse transfer station.

OR

Scrape and paint stumps.

- **Chemicals(s):** Glyphosate gel (1-2 mm layer).

- **Timing:** October – April.

- **Contractor(s):** Yes. Supervise herbicide treatment(s).
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