

Important considerations

- Start control work in those areas that have the least amount of weeds.
- Focus efforts on a manageable-sized area. It is better to control weeds in a smaller area well than spread resources over a large area and risk limiting your success. Remember follow-up control will be required.
- Control new infestations as soon as you find them. It is easier to manage a few plants now than waiting for them to set seed and become a real problem in the future.
- Many species of weeds love fire. It encourages growth and germinates seeds and so has the potential to make your weed problem worse and further increase bush fire fuel loads. While you should not rely on burning alone to control weeds, it can be used in conjunction with other control methods.
- Have a plan to replace weeds with more desirable species. These could be native species, garden plants or pasture grasses, depending on your situation.
- Before bringing hay onto your property, check for weeds, such as Dock.
- Look after your pasture and turf. Well-managed pasture and lawns will limit the potential for weeds to become established.
- In all situations, try to minimise disturbance to the soil and native vegetation, which will only encourage the growth of weeds.
- A well-mulched garden will help to suppress weed growth. Choose the appropriate mulch (street tree-type prunings are best), but ask your supplier about its composition to ensure it does not contain weed species.

References and other useful resources

- Brown, K. and Brooks, K. 2002. *Bushland Weeds: A Practical Guide to their Management*. Environmental Weeds Action Network.
- Catalano, J. and Cloran, P. 2014. *The Bush is a Garden: Chemical Free Weeding Strategies*. Blackadder/Woodbridge Catchment Group Inc.
- Hussey, BJM et. al. 2007. *Western Weeds: A Guide to the Weeds of Western Australia*. 2nd ed. Plant Protection Society of Western Australia Inc.
- Moore, J. and Wheeler, J. *Southern Weeds and their Control*. 3rd ed. Department of Agriculture and Food and South Coast NRM Inc.
- Scheltma, M. and Harris, J. 1995. *Managing Perth's Bushland*. Greening Western Australia,
- Shire of Denmark, 1997. *Shire of Denmark Local Laws Relating to Pest Plants*.

Website links

- Department of Agriculture and Food: <https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/>. Pest plants, declared plants, crop weeds and Weeds of National Significance.
- FloraBase: <http://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>. Weed identification and control by the Western Australian Herbarium.
- Perth NRM: <http://sustainableagriculture.perthregionnrm.com/>. Sustainable agriculture knowledge.
- Shire of Denmark: <http://www.denmark.wa.gov.au/biosecurity>. Local weed information and Shire documents.
- Weeds Australia: <http://www.weeds.org.au/WoNS>. Weeds of National Significance management and control manuals.

Contacts for further advice and information

- Shire of Denmark – ph. 9848 0300
- Department of Agriculture and Food (Albany) – ph. 9892 8444
- Denmark Environment Centre – ph. 9848 1644
- Denmark Weed Action Group – ph. 9848 2889

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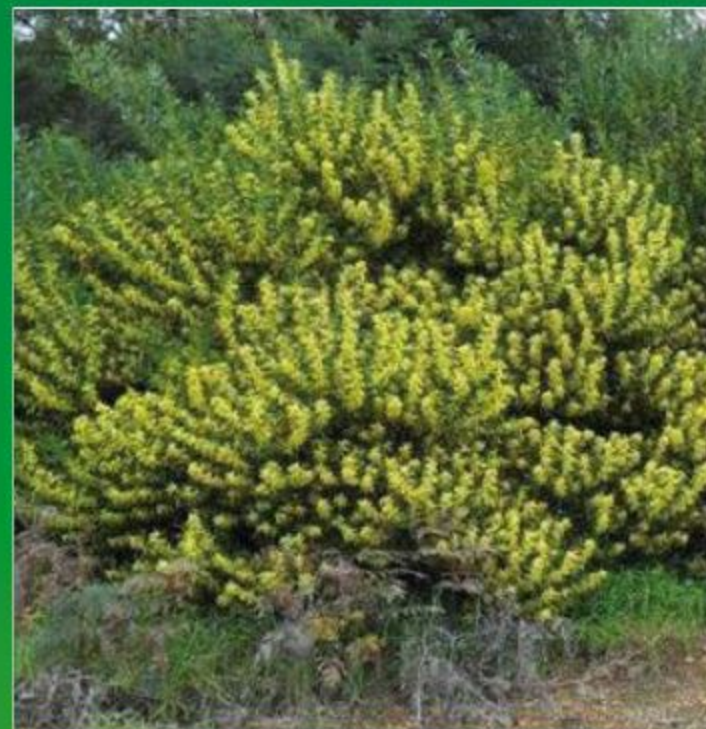
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Weed it Out!

Weed identification and control information for the Shire of Denmark



WEED CONTROL INFORMATION

Common Name	Botanical Name	Pest Status	Plant Description	Control Options
African Love Grass	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	LPP	Tufted perennial grass to 1.2 m high. Purple-green flowering spikes in spring and summer. Occurs on a variety of soil types and loves disturbed areas. Spread by seed.	Try digging out small or isolated plants. Spray with 1—2% glyphosate between Nov–May. Will require follow-up control.
Agapanthus	<i>Agapanthus praecox</i>	—	Perennial herb to 1 m high. Large base of strap-like leaves. Blue to purple or white flower clusters in Dec–Jan. Spread by seed and rhizomes.	Slash or manually remove flower heads or entire plant and bury at more than 1 m deep. Spray with 100 ml triclopyr (240 g/L) plus 25 ml Pulse* in 10 L water in Aug–Nov.
Arum Lily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	DP (C3)	Perennial herb to 1 m high. Large white funnel-like flowers in Jul–Nov. Spread by seed and offsets.	Manual control must remove all root fragments. Remove flower heads. Spray with 1 g chlorsulfuron (750g/kg) plus 10 ml 2,4-D amine (500g/L) plus 25 ml Pulse* per 10 L of water in Jul–Sep.
Asparagus Fern	<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	WONS	Climbing perennial with feathery leaves. White to pink flowers in Aug–Oct. Orange to red berries. Spread by seed.	Removal of tops of plant above ground for several years can provide control. Spray with 100 ml glyphosate (450g/L) plus 1 g metsulfuron (600g/kg) in 10 L water in Jul–Sep (be careful since this will kill surrounding plants also).
Blackberry	<i>Rubus species</i>	WONS, DP (C3)	Scrambling, prickly shrub to 4 m high. Pink/white flowers in Dec–Feb. Seeds are spread by animals eating the red fruits. Also spread by stem layering and suckering.	Hand-pull small plants. Multiple sprays with 100 ml Grazon* plus 25 ml of Pulse* in 10 L of water or 100 ml glyphosate in 10 L water in sensitive areas in Sep–Apr.
Bleeding Heart Tree	<i>Homalanthus novoguineensis</i>	—	Fast-growing shrub or tree to 12 m high. Long spikes of yellow-green flowers in May–Jun. Seed spread by water and possibly birds.	Spray leaves with 1 g metsulfuron 600 plus 100 ml spray oil in 10 L water. Hand-pull seedlings. Top large plants and paint stump with picloram gel but avoid contact with sap.
Bridal Creeper	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	WONS, DP (C3), LPP	Extremely invasive climbing perennial with white flowers in Aug–Sep. Birds spread the seed contained within red berries.	Biological control agents available. Spray 0.2 g metsulfuron methyl + Pulse* in 15 L water in Jul–Aug.
Deck	<i>Rumex species</i>	—	Erect perennial or annual herbs to 1.5 m high. Green flowers in whorls up the flower spike in Jun–Dec. Spread by seed and root fragments. Grows in disturbed areas.	Grazing, mowing and cultivation usually leads to spread. Isolated plants can be cut at least 20cm below ground level. In pastures, blanket wipe or spray with 1 L glyphosate plus 20 g chlorsulfuron plus 2 L water in spring.
Dolichos Pea	<i>Dipogon villosus</i>	LPP	Rampant perennial climber with pink/purple pea-like flowers in Sep–Nov. Spreads by seed and rhizomes.	Hand pull small plants ensuring all root material removed. In degraded areas spray with 10 ml Grazon* plus 25 ml Pulse* in 10 L of water in Sep–Oct.
Fleabane	<i>Ceniza species</i>	LPP	Erect annual herbs to 2 m high. Small white flower heads in summer and autumn. Spread by seed.	Manually remove entire plant. Spray with 1L/ha glyphosate or wipe stems with 50% glyphosate. Best controlled between Jun–Sep.
Flinders Range Wattle	<i>Acacia iteaphylla</i>	—	Dense shrub to 5 m high. Narrow grey-green leaves with one prominent vein. Yellow globular flowers in Mar–Sep. Spread by seed. Mass germination following fire.	Does not resprout or sucker, so cutting at base, ring-barking or hand-pulling seedlings will provide control.
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	WONS, DP (C3)	Scrambling, prickly climber. The flowers are flat clusters, cream-yellow/pink-purple/orange-red in colour in Sep–Feb. Spread by seed (birds eat the berries) and suckering.	Small plants can be hand-pulled. Spray, burn then spray re-growth with 1 L/ha Hotshot*. Apply 250 ml triclopyr (240 g/L) and picloram (120 g/L) in 15 L of diesel to base 50 cm of stems (basal bark) in Mar–May.
Madeira Vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	WONS	Vigorous climber with fleshy leaves and drooping spikes of fragrant tiny white flowers in Mar–May. Spread by tubers on branches and roots.	Hand pull seedlings less than 3 cm high. Destroy any vegetative material. Scrape vine down to fibrous layer and immediately paint with glyphosate (360 g/L) at a ratio of 1:15 mixed with water. Spot spray regrowth and seedlings with glyphosate (360 g/L) at a ratio of 1:100 mixed with water.
Montpellier Broom	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	WONS	Upright shrub to 5 m high with bright yellow flowers from Aug–Nov. Grows along rivers and roadsides. Spread by seed.	Hand pull small or isolated plants. Spot spray 1L glyphosate (360 g/L) in 100L of water. Cut stump and paint or basal bark 1L with triclopyr (240 g/L) and picloram (120 g/L) in 60 L diesel. Follow up will be required.
Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	LPP	Very large tufted perennial grass with leaves up to 1 m long. Tall, silvery, plume-like flowering spikes up to 4 m tall in Jan–Apr. Common on peaty sands, often in wetlands. Wind-blown seeds.	Remove large plants with machinery, then burn or bury at least 1 m deep. Slash or burn dumps. Remove and destroy flower heads. Spray until just wet with 100 ml of glyphosate (450 g/L) plus 25 ml Pulse* in 10 L of water, then burn when dry. Will need follow-up spray in spring. Best controlled Jul–Nov.
Sweet Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	LPP	Tree to 8 m high. Leaves with wavy edges and cream-white flowers in Jul–Oct. Grows in creeks and river banks. Seeds spread by animals, which eat the orange fruit.	Hand-pull or dig out small plants, ensuring all root mass removed. Fell tree and immediately apply neat glyphosate or apply 250 ml triclopyr (240 g/L) and picloram (120 g/L) in 15 L of diesel to basal 50 cm of trunk in Jan–May.
Sydney Golden Wattle	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	LPP	Shrub or small tree to 10 m high with cylindrical yellow flower spikes in Jul–Sep. Leaves have 3–5 prominent longitudinal veins. Spread by seed.	Does not tend to sucker or re-sprout so can be cut at base, ring-barked or mechanically removed. Hand-pull seedlings. Apply 250 ml triclopyr (240 g/L) and picloram (120 g/L) in 15 L of diesel to basal 50 cm of trunk in Mar–Aug.
Taylonna	<i>Pseralea pinnaia</i>	LPP	Shrub or small tree to 4 m high. Very narrow leaflets and cluster of sweet-smelling purple/blue and white flowers in Oct–Mar. Spread by seed.	Hand-pull or dig out small plants. Apply 200 ml triclopyr (240 g/L) and picloram (120 g/L) in 10 L diesel to basal 30 cm of trunk. Hand spray 1 g metsulfuron (600g/kg) plus 25 ml Pulse* in 10 L of water until foliage just wet any time of year.
Victorian Tea Tree	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	LPP	Large shrub or small tree to 6 m in height. Small white flowers in Apr or Jul–Oct. Spread by seed.	Hand pull seedlings. Fell mature plants. Apply 250 ml triclopyr (240 g/L) and picloram (120 g/L) in 15 L of diesel to bottom 50 cm of trunk in Jul–Oct.
Watsonia	<i>Watsonia species</i>	LPP	Perennial herb to 2 m high. Sword-shaped leaves with pink/red/orange flower spike in Sep–Dec. Spread by offsets and corms.	Dig up isolated plants and burn corms. Thick infestations are difficult to control manually. Wipe leaves with 10% glyphosate or spray with 100 g 2,2-DPA (740g/kg) plus 25 ml wetting agent in 10 L water in September.

Pest plant status are those weeds which have been proclaimed as a Weed of National Significance (WONS), Declared Pest (DP) under the State Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act (2007) (category 'C3' indicates the pest is established in Western Australia, but it is desirable or feasible to manage them to limit their damage), or Local Pest Plant (LPP) under the Shire of Denmark's Local Laws Relating to Pest Plants.

DISCLAIMER: Read the manufacturer's labels and material safety data sheet before using any herbicides. Control options are suggestions only. Mention of trade names does not imply endorsement or preference of any company's product and omission of a trade name is unintentional. Note that some herbicides are non-selective eg. glyphosate, and will kill everything. Wherever possible, non-chemical methods of control are recommended before use of herbicides.

What is a Weed?

A weed is a plant growing where it is not wanted. Weeds can be native plants which have come from other parts of Western Australia or other States, or may have originated from overseas. Many garden plants can also become weeds. Under their native conditions, these plants do not usually cause a problem. But in a new environment, weeds may have the ability to grow quickly and reproduce rapidly, eventually out-competing naturally occurring species. Weeds can increase fire risk, deprive fauna of their habitat and dietary resources, and choke waterways. On farm land, weeds can poison stock, contaminate hay crops and affect the use of land.



African Love Grass LPP
Photo: P. Hennig



Agapanthus
Photo: Shire of Denmark



Arum Lily DP
Photo: Denmark Weed Action Group



Asparagus Fern WONS
Photo: Denmark Weed Action Group



Blackberry WONS, DP
Photo: Denmark Weed Action Group



Bleeding Heart Tree
Photo: Shire of Denmark



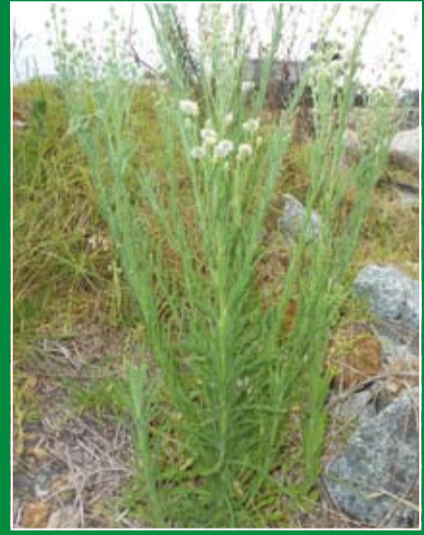
Bridal Creeper WONS, DP, LPP
Photo: Denmark Weed Action Group



Dock
Photo: Shire of Denmark



Dolichos Pea LPP
Photo: Shire of Denmark



Fleabane LPP
Photo: Shire of Denmark



Flinders Range Wattle
Photo: Denmark Weed Action Group



Lantana WONS, DP
Photo: Denmark Weed Action Group



Madeira Vine WONS
Photo: J. Tann. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/31031835@N08/337272764>



Montpellier Broom WONS
Photo: Denmark Weed Action Group



Pampas Grass LPP
Photo: P. Hennig



Sweet Pittosporum LPP
Photo: P. Hennig



Sydney Golden Wattle LPP
Photo: Denmark Weed Action Group



Taylorina LPP
Photo: Shire of Denmark



Victorian Tea Tree LPP
Photo: Denmark Weed Action Group



Watsonia LPP
Photo: Denmark Weed Action Group

Your Responsibilities

Whether you live on a residential block or large rural property, control of weeds on your land is your responsibility. Some weeds are declared pests (DP) under the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act (2007), which means there are legislative requirements to prevent transport, eradicate or manage the spread of certain weeds. The requirement to control some species is also enforced through the Shire of Denmark's Local Laws Relating to Pest Plants (LPP). This means the Shire can issue a notice to a land owner to control or manage certain weeds on private land. Weed species may also be listed as Weeds of National Significance (WONS), which are priority weeds for national action. While there is no legislative requirement to control these species, they have been ranked as Australia's worst weeds.