

SYDNEY GOLDEN WATTLE BLITZ

The Shire undertakes weed control works across the Shire cross-tenure of the invasive weedy wattle Sydney Golden Wattle (*Acacia longifolia*).

The Shire has been mapping known and reported sightings of SGW, with a dedicated Shire Officer engaged to ground-truth locations with a view towards eradication of these populations.

The Shire engages local contractors to undertake weed control works on Sydney Golden Wattle infestations occurring on Shire road reserves and reserves at over 40 locations across the Shire throughout the months of September and October.



JOINT EFFORT:

Over a number of years there has been a collaborative effort by state government agencies, community weed action groups and the Shire of Denmark, to work towards eradicating these weedy wattle plants from the south coast region.

WE NEED YOUR HELP:

In conjunction with these actions the Shire also appeals to private property owners to remove this pest plant by issuing a letter to ratepayers where SGW has been noted as occurring on their property.

To find out more, please visit:
<https://www.denmark.wa.gov.au/our-shire/environment/biodiversity/biosecurity.aspx>

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WEEDY WATTLES



Sydney Golden Wattle
Acacia longifolia



Tasmanian Blackwood
Acacia melanoxylon



SYDNEY GOLDEN WATTLE

Acacia longifolia

Habit: Shrub or small tree to 10m. Dark grey bark.

Foliage: Green leaves with 2-3 parallel veins running longitudinally.

Flowers: Cylindrical yellow flower heads. Late winter to early spring.

Treatment: Cut close to base. Pull seedlings. No chemical application required.

THREAT TO WA NATIVE PLANTS:

Although native to the eastern states, these weedy wattles have the capacity to take over and out-compete native Western Australian flora.

These wattles are fast-growing and seed prolifically with long dormancy rates which can crowd out the native bush, and can act as a fire hazard.

TREATMENT:

Some treatment options to control the plants are by hand removal of small plants and seedlings, or by cutting down larger plants at ground level. Tasmanian Blackwood will also require chemical application.

It is important to undertake weed control prior to the plant producing seed.

Seeds can persist in the soil for approximately 10 to 20 years, so follow up control will be required.



TASMANIAN BLACKWOOD

Acacia melanoxylon

Habit: Large tree 8-40m. Dark grey fissured bark.

Foliage: Dark green leaves with parallel veins.

Flowers: Globular cream flower heads. Late winter to early spring.

Treatment: Cut stump and paint with Glyphosate. Suckers from roots and re-sprouts when felled.