

Griffith City Council – Noxious Weed – Management Plan

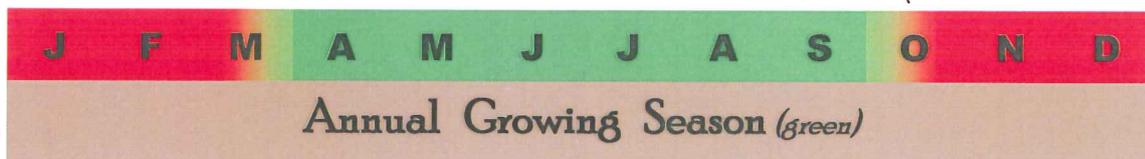


African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*)

Weed of National Significance



Class 4
Locally
Controlled Weed



This plan is published in accordance with Order 30 (*made under the Noxious Weeds Act 1993*) and outlines requirements to control class (4) weeds by private occupiers of land in the Griffith City Council area.

Plan period:

This plan commences on 30th January 2015. Council reserves the right to review, revoke, vary or amend this plan at any time by publication of a revised control plan.

Obligations of landholders (Section 12, Noxious Weeds Act 1993).

Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.

An occupier (other than a public authority or a local control authority) of land to which a weed control order applies must control noxious weeds on the land as required under the order.

Note: If an occupier fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order, those obligations may be enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under section 18.

Prescribed Control Measures as per Weed Control Order no. 30 made under the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

Locally Controlled Weed – **“The growth and spread of the plant must be managed in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread”.**

- The weed must be prevented from growing within 20 metres of a property boundary or watercourse.

Treat all weeds prior to seed set by:

- Application of a registered herbicide as per label.
- Or by physical or mechanical removal.

Individual Management Plans
can be drawn up in consultation with
landholders on request.

Important: Always read herbicide label prior to use. **Mixing rates should be adhered to**, applying extra chemical does not enhance the chemicals' ability to control weeds, but could contribute to "herbicide resistance".

Further assistance and information can be obtained by contacting G.C.C. on (02) 6962 3933.

Correspondence contact

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Plan Authorisation

Signed:

Position: *General Manager*

Date Authorised: *28/1/2015*

African boxthorn – *Lycium ferocissimum*

Non-chemical options: Mechanically remove mature bushes/thickets when soil is wet (winter) and spray regrowth.

For more information – www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/weeds

Chemical and Concentration	Rate	Comments	
Picloram 100 g/L + Triclopyr 300 g/L + Aminopyralid 8 g/L Grazon Extra®	500 mL per 100 L water	Handgun application for when bushes have good leaf cover, growth and no leaf fall. Only apply to plants less than 2 m tall.	
Triclopyr 300 g/L + Picloram 100 g/L Grazon® DS	500 mL per 100 L of water	Handgun application for when bushes have good leaf cover, growth and no leaf fall. Only apply to plants less than 2 m tall.	
Triclopyr 240 g/L + Picloram 120 g/L Access™	1.0 L per 60 L of diesel	Basal bark application up to 5 cm basal diameter. Cut stump application for over 5 cm diameter.	
2,4-D 300 g/L + Picloram 75 g/L Tordon® 75-D	1.3 L per 100 L of water	Handgun application for small bushes only. Spray soil to drip line. Thorough coverage is essential. Spray prior to budburst.	
Glyphosate 360 g/L Roundup®	0.7–1.0 L per 100 L	Handgun application, with low rate on young bushes, high water rate on mature bushes. Do not spray in hot dry summer periods.	
Triclopyr 600 g/L Garlon® 600	1.0 L per 30 L of diesel	Cut stump application for any stem diameter.	
Tebuthiuron 200 g/kg Graslan®	2 g per m ²	Hand application (granules). Estimate the area within 30 cm beyond the drip line of the target plant and calculate the amount of Graslan required. Do not apply near desirable trees.	
Picloram 44.7 g/L + Aminopyralid 4.47 g/L Vigilant II®	Undiluted	Cut stump application. Apply a 3–5 mm layer of gel for stems less than 20 mm. Apply 5 mm layer on stems above 20 mm .	
Glyphosate 360 g/L Roundup®	10 g metsulfuron plus 1 litre glyphosate in 100 L of water	Always add non-ionic surfactant to the spray mix. Apply to actively growing weeds.	
PER9907	Glyphosate 360 g/L Roundup®	1 part glyphosate to 1.5 parts water	Stem injection or stem scrape application

African Boxthorn: was first introduced into Australia in the 1800s and used as hedge row. The weed was thought to have been introduced into Australia in shipping ballast.

It has since invaded semi-arid areas across NSW, VIC, SA, where it has become a major problem to both agriculture and the environment.

Boxthorns crowds out more desirable plants and create impenetrable thickets which are used as habitat for feral and non feral animals.

Fruit: from the boxthorn are round to globular in shape, orange to red in colour; the fruit is readily eaten by birds and deposited throughout the environment – usually found under trees.

Control:

Successful control can be achieved using a combination of herbicide treatment and cut stump applications on smaller infestations to a height of 1.5 metres; and backed up with follow-up herbicide treatments over a three year period.

Large Infestations:

These infestations covering several hectares are difficult to control unless all concerned parties work toward the same goal.

Mechanical Removal:

Established infestations above 2.0 metres in height should be excavated and piled up in strategic locations for later incineration.

Follow-up inspections:

Herbicide control will have to be maintained for 3 years to ensure satisfactory control and inspections continued thereafter.

Farmers/Landholders:

Management Plans drawn up for larger infestations can be of benefit to all stakeholders; when dealing with infestations crossing property boundaries.



Above: African Boxthorn plants produce large crops of berries during the peak of growth; these berries can carry 60 or more seeds.

Removing young suckers also helps to deplete the infestation as plants do not flower during the first 3 years.



Above: View of a large African boxthorn showing a mass of berries; ready to be dispersed to new locations. Co-operation between stakeholders in a given area can greatly reduce the effect this plant can have in the environment.



Above: Infestations can take hold on disturbed ground and quickly colonise an area. Being a vigorous plant it competes with other plant species for both water and nutrients. The end result is boxthorn dominates the area to the exclusion of more desirable species.



Above: Excavators can be varied with Backhoe, Bobcat, Tractor, 20 tonne excavators (for large infestations), being used.

In sensitive areas the footprint from tracked machinery has less effect on surrounding vegetation.