

Griffith City Council – Noxious Weed – Management Plan



Anchored Water Hyacinth

(*Eichhornia azurea*)

All of NSW Declaration



Class 1
State Prohibited
Weed

A Notifiable Weed



This plan is published in accordance with Order 30 (*made under the Noxious Weeds Act 1993*) and outlines requirements to control class (1) 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

State Prohibited Weed – **“The plant must be eradicated from the land and the land must be kept free of the plant”.**

- 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*

Anchored water hyacinth – *Eichhornia azurea*

Anchored water hyacinth is a Class 1 State Prohibited Weed that must be reported to your local council weeds officer or to the NSW Invasive Plants & Animals Enquiry Line 1800 680 244. For more information see www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/weeds

Non-chemical options: Plants can be manually removed from the water body and carefully disposed.

Chemical and Concentration	Rate	Comments
PER9907	Glyphosate 360 g/L Only products registered for aquatic use	Up to 200 mL in 10 L of water Spot spray application

Anchored Water Hyacinth: is an aquatic plant that forms dense mats in and across the surface of water bodies. It can invade still or slow moving bodies of fresh water such as: Rivers, wetlands, lakes, reservoirs, slow moving streams and irrigation and drainage channels.

Spread: this aquatic weed is able to reproduce both vegetatively (*when daughter plants grow from the stems of the parent plant*) and by seed. Infestations spread when daughter plants or pieces of stem break away and move downstream. Whole sections of an infestation can break off and move during floods and periods of high water levels. Flowering occurs in summer and autumn and seeds can be carried in water and mud, on vehicles, boat trailers and by birds. Seeds germinate in spring.

Identification: In contrast to water hyacinth anchored water hyacinth can be identified by its petioles (*leaf stalks*) which are slender – not inflated like the stems of water hyacinth.

Submerged stems are smooth and branched. Flowering stems are erect and stand 8-12 cm above the water. Emergent leaves are variable in size, generally very rounded in shape, 5-16 cm long and 2-16 cm wide. Leaves growing below the water or in heavily shaded areas become elongated, between 6 and 20 cm long and about 1 cm wide.

Flowers: Are in spikes with several flowers along a hairy stem. The flowers are mostly white or lavender blue with deep purple centres. The uppermost petal has a distinctive yellow spot.

Control: Early detection is critical to keeping Australia free of this serious weed. If you think you have found anchored water hyacinth contact your local council weeds officer immediately for assistance.

Images courtesy of the NSW DPI



Above the flowers are mostly white or lavender blue with deep purple centres and has a distinctive yellow spot.



Above: a close-up view of Anchored water hyacinth. Reproduction is both vegetative - daughter plants grow from the stems of the parent plant and by seed.