

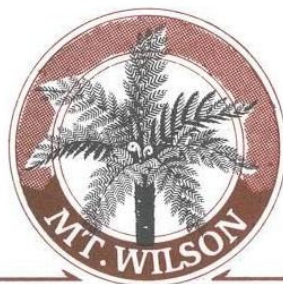
BUSHLAND WEEDS
OF
MOUNT WILSON & MOUNT IRVINE

A Guide to Identification, Prevention and Control



by

Libby Raines



MOUNT WILSON PROGRESS ASSOCIATION INC.

**This booklet is dedicated to
Bill Smart**

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INTRODUCTION

Surrounding Mount Wilson and Mount Irvine are large reserves of warm temperate rainforests, and bushland with tall eucalyptus and tree ferns. These areas are a unique heritage and must be preserved.

Gardening has been an important activity on Mount Wilson for more than one hundred and twenty years. In the deep rich volcanic soil and with the warm, wet summers, the plants have thrived and grown to huge proportions. The gardens are one of the lovely features of Mount Wilson.

Unfortunately, some of these plants have now made their way into the surrounding bushland, and their presence in the bush and rainforest is now creating a most serious problem for these Mountains. These weeds are called environmental weeds.

The Progress Association has been working with the Blue Mountains Council for some years to try to eradicate the noxious weeds Blackberry and Scotch Broom from the Reserves and road sides, and these invasive weeds have been significantly reduced. We now are working with the Council and the Community on the environmental weeds.

This weed problem affects everyone who owns property or who lives on the Mountains, and the problem is increasing dramatically each year.

We all love these beautiful Mountains, and to help make us all more aware of this alarming problem I was asked at a Progress Association Committee meeting to compile a list of the worst weeds in the area. I have drawn, described and photographed the plants, explained how they spread, where you can go and see for yourself the devastation in some areas, and how you can control the plant.

We do implore everyone to think twice about planting the species mentioned and we need to work together as a community to actively remove the offenders from the road sides, reserves and bushland and, where possible, from our own properties.

It is heartening to see some of the Community already aware of the problem and doing something constructive about it. Please help! Removal of weeds is a long, slow, time-consuming task. If you are cutting any environmental weeds off, please also paint the stump with poison immediately as they will grow again unless killed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A lot of people have helped and encouraged me to write this little booklet for the Community, and I do thank you all for your support. There are a few people I would like to mention.

Bill Smart for all his knowledge, assistance and wise counsel, and the time he spent experimenting with various herbicides, using different concentrations (strengths) to find the most effective spray for our various environmental weeds. Bill also worked with the Council and our local contractor, Alan Gunn, to eradicate much of the Blackberry, Broom and Leycesteria from our reserves and roadsides for many years. Sadly, Bill died in July, 1999, before the booklet was published, so I have dedicated the booklet to him in his memory.

Mark Williams, the Weeds Officer in the Council, for his enthusiasm and knowledge and Chris Dewhurst for his help. Barbara Harley kindly offered to publish this booklet for me, and special thanks go to her for her time and effort.

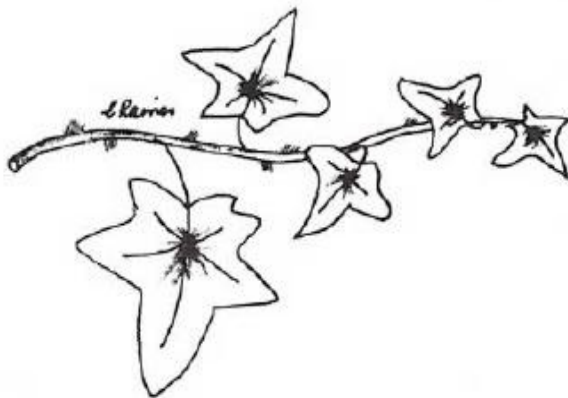
Bruce and Sue Gailey from Mount Irvine have helped with local knowledge and concern and Bruce took a couple of the photographs.

Ellis Reynolds for proof reading the booklet.

Thank you to my family for their encouragement and patience and Robert and Elizabeth for their work on the computer.

Libby Raines

2000



COMMON HOLLY

Ilex aquifolium



PLATE I

A native of Europe to China and North Africa. Holly is a large fast growing evergreen shrub (a small tree on Mount Wilson). It has very prickly shining green leaves and many red berries in the Autumn, which are carried by the birds. Each berry contains up to four seeds, which germinate readily in our ideal conditions, especially in the shade, and they quickly make a large self-layering shrub which usually shades out everything else around it.

Holly can be seen almost everywhere you walk on good soil. There are large infestations at the western end of Galwey Lane (opposite *Rimon*), Waterfall Reserve and in the bush on Silva Plana. Holly and Ivy are the two most serious weeds on Mount Wilson.

It is heartening to see many land owners removing holly trees from their properties.

The variegated forms of Holly are suitable to grow.

Control

- Pull or dig out small plants or spray December to March. Large plants cut off and poison.

ENGLISH IVY

Hedera helix

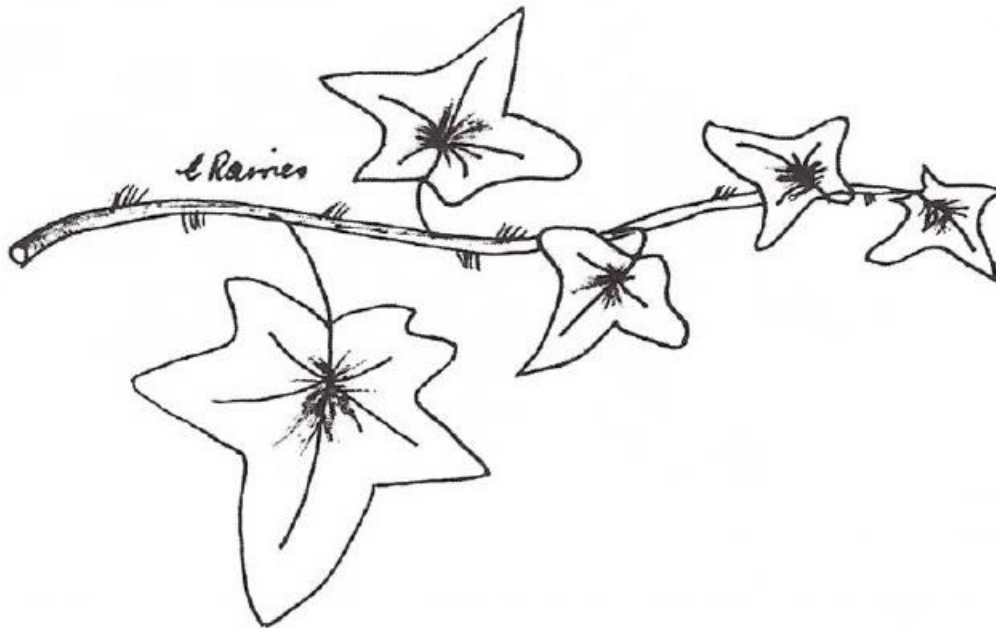


PLATE I

A native of Europe and the Middle East. Ivy is a vigorous evergreen climber and ground cover, which grows well in deep shade. The leaves are very pretty, green and glossy. Ivy covers the ground quickly, rooting as it goes and eventually over-powering everything else. It then grows up the trees where it enters an adult stage, sets flowers and seeds. The many black berries which appear in late autumn are carried by the birds all over the Mountain. Ivy and Holly are the two worst weeds on Mount Wilson.

Ivy can be seen almost everywhere you walk, and there is much in the old gardens, Ferny Corner, Galwey Lane and the top of the Waterfalls.

Prevention

- Keep ground Ivy clipped and well controlled.
- Do not let ground Ivy run up into the trees where it will seed.

Control

- Pull out where possible.
- Ground Ivy can be removed by summer spraying - this takes several months to work and a second treatment will be required the following summer.
- Cut and poison the climbing stage.
- For Ivy growing on tree ferns it is best to scrape the Ivy stems with a sharp knife and paint quickly with herbicide.

BLACKBERRY

Rubus fruticosus agg spp



PLATE I

Declared a noxious weed.

A native of Europe. Blackberry is an erect scrambling perennial shrub with long arching thorny canes which grow up to 2-3 metres (6ft-10ft) in height and are deciduous on Mount Wilson and Mount Irvine. The many white flowers are followed by berries which are green, turning red then black as they ripen in February and March. The berries are delicious especially when made into jam.

The berries which contain the seeds are spread by birds all over the Mountain and quickly form new plants in ideal conditions. The canes will also grow by suckering, so a large dense prickly bush will soon form.

Concerted efforts by the Mount Wilson Progress Association and the Blue Mountains City Council have been made over many years to control this noxious weed in the reserves and on the roadsides. This has been most successful.

A combined effort by landowners and the Council is now needed annually to control Blackberry on some private land where it is a big problem, causing continual reinfestation of the reserves and roadsides.

Control

- Dig out small plants.
- Spray fruiting plants November to January, non-fruiting plants up to March.
- Basal bark treatment: paint every stem for 300mm (8in- 12in) of its length.
- Cut and poison.

SYCAMORE

Acer pseudoplatanus

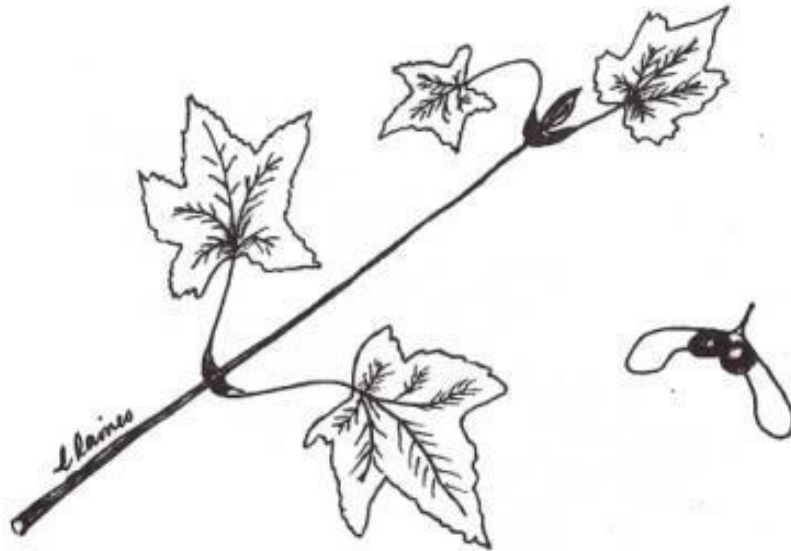


PLATE II

A native of Europe and Western Asia. Sycamore is a large, spreading, vigorous deciduous tree, and produces many winged seeds which are dispersed over a large area by the wind. The trees can be spotted in the bush during the Autumn when the leaves turn yellow.

There is a huge grove of Sycamores at the edge of the rainforest below the properties on the eastern side of Queens Avenue from *Overcote* to *Coolangatta*, and in the rainforest behind *Goonong* on Farrer Road.

Prevention

- Please do not plant this species. There are many other, better trees to grow on Mount Wilson which do not cause the serious problem this tree creates. Suggested alternatives to grow are Beech, Parrotia, Magnolia and Tulip Tree.

Control

- Remove by pulling or digging small plants. Spray seedlings in Summer. Large trees need to be cut and poisoned.

BLUE PERIWINKLE

Vinca major



A native of Europe and North Africa. Blue Periwinkle is a rampant ground cover with shining green leaves and pretty blue flowers. It spreads by trailing and then rooting, and is capable of quickly covering large areas, overpowering everything in its path.

There is a very large area behind the Church and Post House and some at the western end of Galwey Lane opposite *Rimon* and along the roadsides at Mount Irvine, where it is the most serious weed problem present.

Control

- Persistent Summer spraying, taking special care to reduce damage to non-target plants.

JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE

Lonicera japonica

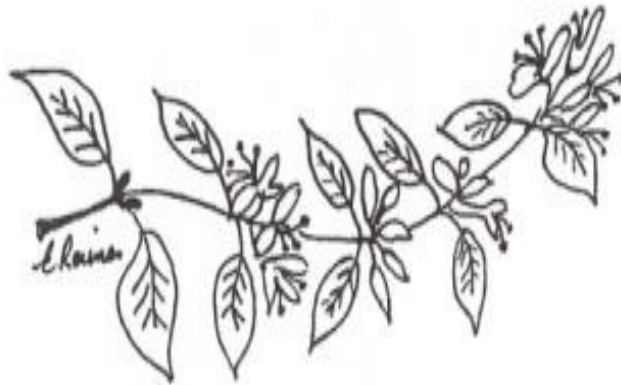


PLATE I

A native of China and Japan. Honeysuckle is a vigorous climber with soft green leaves and pale yellow, sweetly scented flowers which self layers and quickly grows up and over shrubs and small trees, smothering them. The black berries are carried by the birds.

There are many small outbreaks and large areas in the bush opposite *Windyridge*, at the top of the waterfalls, at Ferny Corner and along Mereweather Lane (from the War Memorial to the top fire trail behind *Dennarque*).

Prevention

- Please do not plant this invasive plant.

Eradication

- Small areas can easily be pulled or dug out.
- Cut and poison thick stems or scrape and paint near base.
- Spray where possible December to March, but do be aware that non target plants, particularly ferns and tree ferns, may be killed with spray drift.

HIMALAYAN HONEYSUCKLE

Leycesteria formosa



PLATE II

A native of the Himalayas. *Leycesteria* is a vigorous arching shrub with large, soft green leaves and drooping panicles of white flowers which are followed by clusters of shining dark purple berries spread in December and January by the birds. These plants grow well in the semi-shade of the rainforest.

About six years ago, some members of the Community spent several days successfully eradicating much of this weed which was growing as large bushes beside the Zig-Zag. The area we did not reach, far above the road beside the Breenhold fence, has now grown into a huge, uncontrolled area of this weed. There is a lot of this plant still growing in the rainforest on this part of the Mountain, although our annual spraying and bush regeneration programme has removed many large clumps.

Control

- Dig out, or cut off and poison every stem.
- Spray large areas November to March.

BOX ELDER

Acer negundo

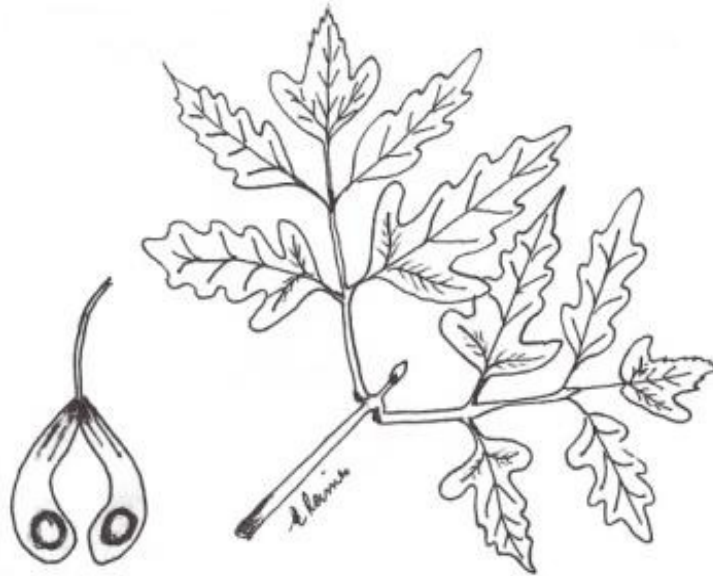


PLATE I

A native of North America. The Box Elder is a fast growing, medium to large tree with long stalked green leaves, and large clusters of many winged seeds which are carried by the wind, resulting in huge numbers of seedlings.

There is an outbreak on the El Southee Hill up Farrer Road and in Zircon Chase Road Reserve. Five large seed bearing trees have recently been cut, poisoned and the heads all burnt on Farrer Road.

Prevention

- Please do not plant this species. There are many other maples which do not create the problems of this plant. Suggestions are *Acer japonicum*, *Acer cappadocium*, and *Acer saccharinum*.
- Only keep the non seeding trees (males).

Control

- Dig or pull small trees.
- Cut and poison large trees.

CHERRY LAUREL

Prunus laurocerasus



PLATE II

A native of Europe and Asia Minor. Cherry Laurel is a vigorous evergreen shrub with large glossy, dark green leaves, used extensively in the old gardens for hedging. If it is not trimmed regularly it will grow into a small tree which then bears racemes of small white flowers followed by many black cherry-like fruit which are then carried by the birds.

There are many individual plants growing in the bush, rainforest and roadsides, but they are not very large or noticeable at this stage. However, they will cause serious problems if allowed to grow.

Portuguese Laurel, *Prunus lusitanica*, similar in habit and usage, has also escaped into our bush, so it should also be kept trimmed.

Prevention

- Keep hedges trimmed low to prevent plants from seeding.

Control

- Pull or dig out small plants.
- Cut and poison large plants.

BERBERIS

Berberis darwinii



PLATE II

A native of Chile and Argentina. This Berberis is a small, vigorous evergreen shrub with small glossy very prickly leaves, and clusters of small orange-yellow flowers which then form black berries in autumn and are carried by the birds.

***Berberis thunbergii*, a small spiny deciduous shrub, has also seeded into the bush.**

Control

- Pull or dig out small plants.
- Cut and poison larger plants.

MONTBRETIA

Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora

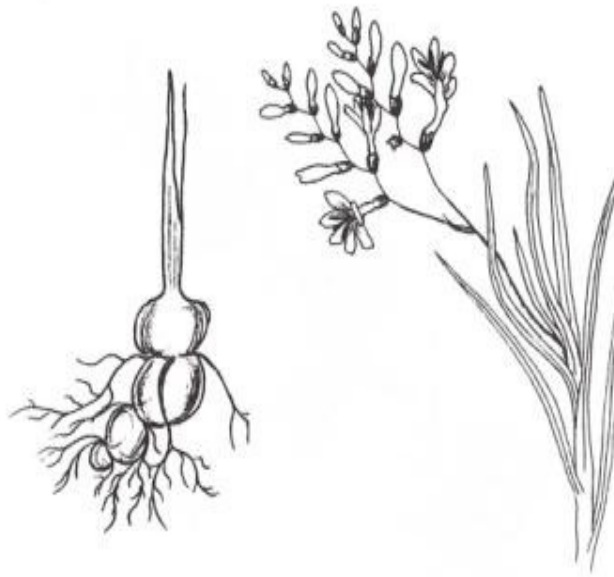


PLATE II

Proclaimed a noxious weed.

First raised in France from South African species. Montbretia is a vigorous plant which multiplies quickly, forming a chain of corms which penetrate deeply into the soil. The leaves are wide and strap like and the starry flowers are bright orange in January and February.

There are large clumps of Montbretia growing between the Fire Station and the Study Centre.

Control

- The corms should be dug out with great care so as not to leave the smallest corm. They should be burnt and not dumped and left to die as they will invariably grow again.
- Summer spraying is effective. A repeat spraying the following Summer is usually required.
- Small clumps may be painted.

PLATE I



3. Blackberry
Rubus fruticosus agg spp
(p.6)

4. Blue Periwinkle
Vinca major (p.8)

5. Japanese Honeysuckle
Lonicera japonica (p.9)

6. Box Elder
Acer negundo (p.11)

1. Common Holly
Ilex aquifolium (p.4)

2. English Ivy
Hedera helix (p.5)

PLATE II



1. Sycamore
Acer pseudoplatanus (p.7)



2



3



4



5

2. Cherry Laurel
Prunus laurocerasus (p.12)

3. Himalayan Honeysuckle
Leycesteria formosa (p.10)

4. Montbretia
Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora (p.14)

5. Berberis
Berberis darwinii (p.13)

PLATE III



1. White Jasmine *Jasminum polyanthum* (p.22)



2. Monterey/Radiata Pine *Pinus radiata* (p.23)



3. Agapanthus
Agapanthus praecox
ssp orientalis (p.21)



4. Evergreen Dogwood *Cornus capitata* (p.20)

5. Cotoneaster
Cotoneaster
franchetii (p.19)



PLATE IV



1. Japanese Windflower *Anemone x hybrida* (p.26)



2. Butterfly Bush *Buddleja davidii* (p.24)



3. Peruvian Lily
Alstroemeria aurea (p.25)



4. Creeping Buttercup
Ranunculus repens (p.27)



5. Scotch Broom
Cytisus scoparius
(p.28)

COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster franchetii

Cotoneaster pannosus



PLATE III

Native of China. Cotoneasters are vigorous, large arching shrubs with small leaves, dull green above and covered with white felt beneath. The many small orange to red winter berries are carried by the birds. There are large clumps above the waterfall and individual plants growing in many areas.

Control

- Pull out small plants.
- Small plants may be sprayed in Summer.
- Larger clumps may be cut and poisoned, or painted on the lower 30cm (12in) of each stem.

POTENTIAL WEEDS

Other plants which we grow frequently and must also watch as they may become problems if they escape out of the garden.

EVERGREEN DOGWOOD

Cornus capita



PLATE III

A native of the Himalayas. A small evergreen tree with leathery green leaves and lovely large cream flowers in summer. The large strawberry-like seeds are enjoyed and distributed by the birds.

Control

- Pull or dig out small plants.
- Cut and poison large plants.

AGAPANTHUS

Agapanthus praecox ssp orientalis

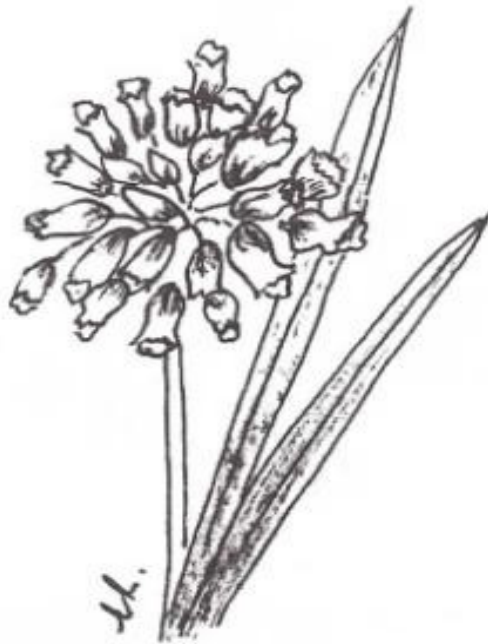


PLATE III

Native of South Africa. A vigorous perennial, forming large clumps of thick fleshy roots with large green strap-like leaves and tall heads of blue or white flowers. Many seeds are formed in late summer, and these are spread by water and wind to nearby areas. There is a bad outbreak beside the Mount Irvine Road, opposite *Sunny Mist Cottage*, and in Queens Avenue.

Prevention

- Cut off spent flower heads before the seeds form in late summer.

Control

- Dig out and burn, or spray December to April over several years.

WHITE JASMINE

Jasminum polyanthum



PLATE III

Native of China. A fast growing evergreen climber with small shiny green leaves and white flowers which are pink in bud and sweetly scented. Jasmine spreads by self-layering and occasional setting of seed. It can seriously threaten the rainforest edges of Mt Wilson.

This plant has become a big problem in some gardens

Prevention

- Keep well pruned.

Control

- Because of the fine twining stems and vigorous nature of this plant it is hard to eradicate.
- Dig out or spray December to March.
- Scrape and paint stems.

MONTEREY OR RADIATA PINE

Pinus radiata

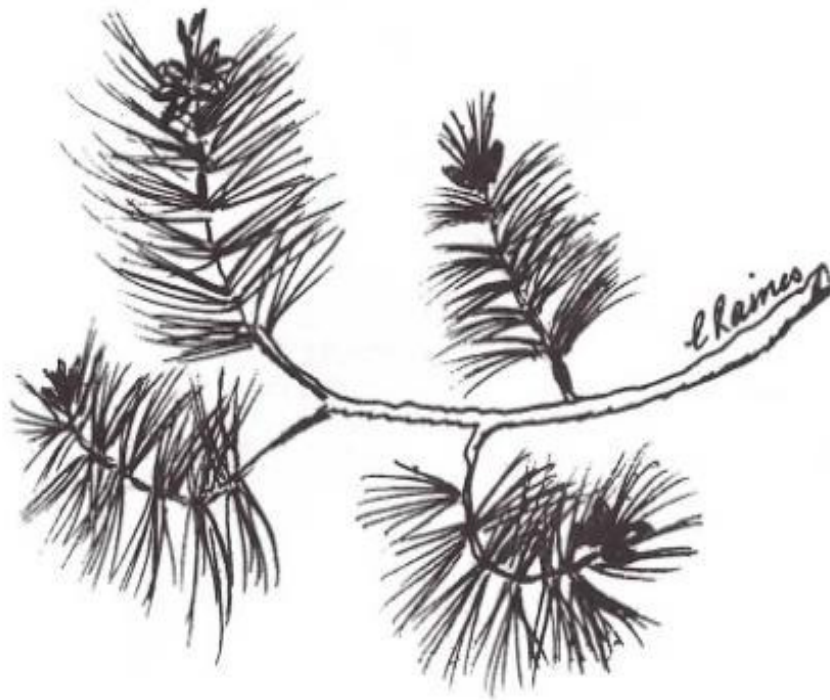


PLATE III

A native of California. A fast growing, very large conifer, used frequently for wind breaks. It has rough dark bark, long, bright green needle-like leaves, and cones which hold the seeds.

Parrots and cockatoos love the seeds and spread them around the Mountain.

Control

- Dig out small plants, cut down large trees. No poison is required.

BUTTERFLY BUSH

BUDDLEIA

Buddleja davidii



PLATE IV

A native of China. A deciduous shrub, often called the Butterfly Bush because butterflies are attracted to the sweetly scented flower spikes in summer. It is a heavy seeder and the seeds are spread by wind and water. It will also root from broken branches.

Control

- Dig out small plants.
- Cut and poison.

PERUVIAN LILY

Alstroemeria aurea



PLATE IV

Native of Chile. A vigorous perennial, spreading quickly by thin fleshy roots. The orange flowers are borne on 60cm (2 feet) high stems in January and February.

This plant has become a problem in some gardens.

Control

- Spray or paint stems in Summer.

JAPANESE WINDFLOWER

Anemone x hybrida

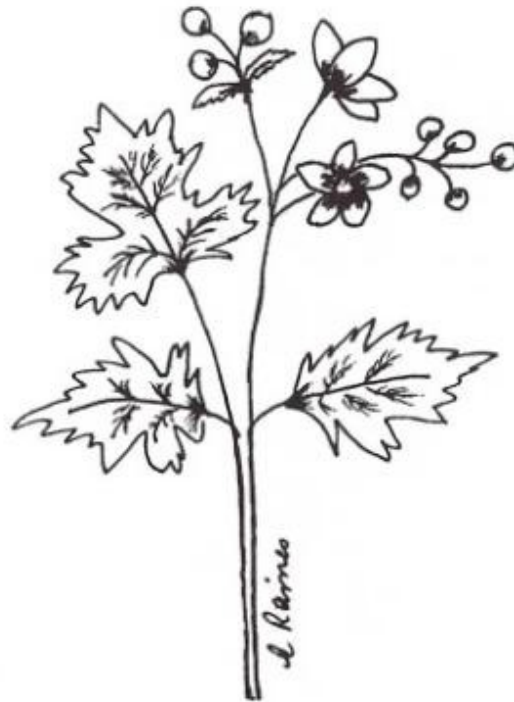


PLATE IV

An old Japanese garden Anemone. This plant is usually sterile but it spreads underground by tough, wiry roots to form large colonies. The lovely pink or white flowers appear in Autumn and are almost 1 metre (3 feet) high.

This plant has become a problem in several gardens.

Eradication

- Dig out
- Spray leaves in early summer for several seasons.

CREEPING BUTTERCUP

Ranunculus repens



PLATE IV

A native of Europe. A strong growing perennial with thick fleshy roots and runners which quickly make a large clump. The glossy green leaves are deeply divided and the small flowers are bright yellow.

It is highly invasive and will move through the drainage lines to form large swathes in the bush and in the creek beds.

Control

- Dig out, or spray in Summer, being careful to reduce the damage to adjacent non-target plants from spray drift. A follow up spray may be required.

SCOTCH BROOM

Cytisus scoparius



PLATE IV

Proclaimed a noxious weed.

A native of Europe. Scotch Broom is a partially deciduous shrub. Although the leaves fall in the Autumn, the plant, by the greenness of its branches, retains an evergreen aspect through the Winter. The flowers are a rich glowing yellow, and the many pods which form burst open when ripe and scatter seeds which are viable for many years.

Large areas of Scotch Broom have been eradicated but there are still small outbreaks around the Mountain.

The red and white cultivars and some others are suitable for growing.

Control

- Best done before the pods fully develop in December.
- Dig out or spray small plants.
- Large plants cut and poison.

MT IRVINE

The weeds at Mount Irvine do vary from Mount Wilson as the nature of the early settlement was mostly farming large areas rather than creating beautiful gardens. The weeds have not penetrated very far into the bush and are still mostly on the roadsides.

- **Blackberry** is still a huge problem on some private land.
- **Blue Periwinkle** is the most serious environmental weed at present as it is growing rampantly along the roadsides and penetrating into the rainforest.
- **Banana Passionfruit** (*Passiflora mollissima*) has clambered up into the rainforest trees at the far end of the mountain.
- There is an outbreak of **Crofton Weed** (*Ageratina adenophora*) on the fire trail below *Kookatonga* and some on the roadsides.
- **Fire Weed** (*Senecio madagascariensis*) and **Parramatta Grass** (*Sporobolus indicus* var *capensis*) are flourishing in some of the grazing land and threatening pasture.

Other plants which are becoming a serious threat and are in the creeks on the southern side of the mountain and/or along the edge of the roads and nearby bush are **Holly, Sycamore, Box Elder, Evergreen Dogwood, Privet, Ivy, Agapanthus, Cotoneaster, and Japanese and Himalayan Honeysuckle.**



Blue Periwinkle *Vinca major*

USING HERBICIDES

When using any herbicide it is essential to read the instructions on the label and use according to these instructions.

Spraying is best done only on large areas of infestation like Blackberry and Blue Periwinkle. In many situations it is better to cut and poison rather than spray.

It must be remembered if spraying that any surrounding green plant species may be affected by spray drift. It is strongly recommended that spraying be undertaken on a still day, using great care.

The herbicides mentioned in this booklet are suggested as they have been found to be effective for that particular plant species.

In the tables the names **Glyphosate**, **Garlon** and **Brush-Off®** are used.

- **Glyphosate** is the active constituent of **Roundup®**.
- **Triclopyr** is the active constituent of **Garlon 600g/L**.
- Blackberry Spray also contains **Triclopyr** at a lower strength.
- **Metsulphuron methyl** is the active constituent of **Brush-Off®**.

For cut stump treatment

1. Mix Garlon and Diesel at 1-50. i.e. 100ml Garlon to 5 litres Diesel. Ideally this should be applied **within 10 seconds** of making the cut to achieve maximum penetration.
2. Glyphosate can be used at 10% as stump treatment. It should be painted on the stump **within 30 seconds of cutting**.
3. Always cut the stem or trunk at ground level.
4. The best time to cut and poison is before the seeds set. However, this is not always possible, and it can be done at any time during the summer.

For basal bark treatment

1. Paint Garlon and Diesel at 1-50 on every stem to a height of 300mm. This is effective for stems up to 25mm (1 inch) diameter.
2. A good alternative in most cases for both cut stump and basal bark treatment is 10% Glyphosate (Round-Up) i.e. 100ml Glyphosate to 1 litre of water. The addition of a surfactant will improve the performance for shiny or waxy surfaces.

Basal bark treatment is useful for hard to get at weeds such as Blackberry, growing among shrubs. In this case it is not necessary to treat the canes at the base, but every cane must be painted for 200-300mm (8-12 inches) of its length.

SUMMARY

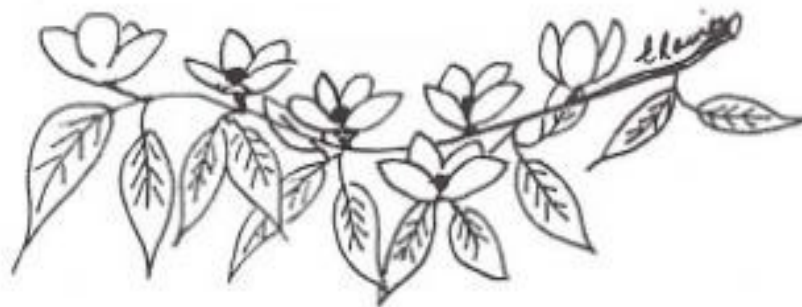
Since this booklet was written, our daughter Elizabeth has started a local Bushcare Group. On the second Friday of every month at 9:00am a small group of volunteers from Mount Wilson and Mount Irvine meet to help tackle our villages' weed problem. The three sites where we have chosen to work are Sloan Reserve, Galwey Lane (behind the properties *Campanella* and *Linden*) and the road side at Mount Irvine. We have been removing Ivy, Holly, Honeysuckle, Berberis, Cherry Laurel, Sycamore, Crofton Weed and a few small Blackberries. Do come and join us when you can. It is vital that the weeds are removed before they invade and damage the rainforest and the bush which surrounds us.

We do implore land owners to observe the land outside their properties, watch for escapees, remove and report them before they become a threat to our beautiful bushland, and then take the more important step of removing the offending seeding plants from the garden before they mature further.

It will take years of patient toil to restore the bushland, reserves and the roadsides of Mount Wilson and Mount Irvine and free them of environmental weeds.

This booklet alerts us all to the serious problem which we have and it is up to us all to help overcome it as well as prevent further spread of weeds.

If you need advice or would like to help in any way please contact Libby Raines or Elizabeth Raines (02) 4756 2121.



WEED TREATMENT

Name of Weed	Control Method	Herbicide	When to Treat	Page
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Common Holly	Pull or dig out Spray Cut and poison	Brush-Off 15g:100L + Pulse Glyphosate 1:10 Garlon and Diesel 1:50	December to March	4
<i>Hedera helix</i> English Ivy	Pull or dig out Spray Cut and poison On tree ferns, scrape & paint	Brush-Off 15g:100L + Pulse Glyphosate 1:10 Glyphosate 1:10	December to March	5
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg spp Blackberry	Pull or dig out Spray Cut and poison Scrape & paint	Garlon 1:550 Glyphosate 1:10 Glyphosate 1:10 or Garlon and Diesel 1:50	November to January (fruiting plants) See p6 for details	6
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Sycamore	Pull or dig out Cut and poison	Glyphosate 1:10 or Garlon and Diesel 1:50	December to March	7
<i>Vinca major</i> Blue Periwinkle	Persistent spraying	Glyphosate 1:50 + Pulse	January to March	8
<i>Lonicera japonica</i> Japanese Honeysuckle	Pull or dig out Cut, poison or scrape Spray large clumps	Glyphosate 1:10 Garlon 1:550/Glyphosate 1:80	December to March	9
<i>Leycesteria formosa</i> Himalayan Honeysuckle	Pull or dig out Cut and poison Spray large clumps	Garlon and Diesel 1:50 Garlon 1:550	November to March	10
<i>Acer negundo</i> Box Elder	Pull or dig out Cut and poison Bag seeds	Glyphosate 1:10 or Garlon and Diesel 1:50	November	11
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> Cherry Laurel <i>P. lusitanica</i> Portuguese Laurel	Pull or dig out Cut and poison	Glyphosate 1:10 or Garlon and Diesel 1:50	before February	12
<i>Berberis darwinii</i> <i>Berberis thunbergia</i> Berberis, Barberry	Pull or dig out Cut and poison	Glyphosate 1:10 or Garlon and Diesel 1:50	November to March	13
<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i> Montbretia	Dig out Spray Paint	Glyphosate 1:80 Glyphosate 1:10	December to March	14
<i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i> <i>C. pannosus</i> Cotoneaster	Pull or dig out Spray Cut and poison Scrape and paint	Garlon 1:275 + Surfactant Garlon and Diesel 1:50 Garlon and Diesel 1:50	December to March	19
<i>Cornus capita</i> Evergreen Dogwood	Pull or dig out Cut and poison	Glyphosate 1:10 + Pulse or Garlon and Diesel 1:50	January, when flowering	20
<i>Agapanthus praecox</i> ssp <i>orientalis</i> Agapanthus	Dig out Spray Paint leaves	Glyphosate 1:80 Glyphosate 1:10	December to April	21

WEED TREATMENT

Name of Weed	Control Method	Herbicide	When to Treat	Page
<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i> White Jasmine	Pull or dig out Spray Scrape and paint	Garlon 1:275 Glyphosate 1:10	December to March	22
<i>Pinus radiata</i> Monterey or Radiata Pine	Pull or dig out Cut down	No herbicide required	Any time of year	23
<i>Buddleja davidii</i> Butterfly Bush	Pull or dig out Cut and poison	Glyphosate 1:10	November, before flowering	24
<i>Alstroemeria aurea</i> Peruvian Lily	Spray or paint stems	Glyphosate 1:100	January to March	25
<i>Anemone x hybrida</i> Japanese Windflower	Dig out Spray	Glyphosate 1:100	November to February	26
<i>Ranunculus repens</i> Creeping Buttercup	Dig out Spray	Glyphosate 1:100	December to March	27
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> Scotch Broom	Pull or dig out Spray Cut and poison	Glyphosate 1:100 or Garlon 1:550 Glyphosate 1:10	November, before pods split	28



Front Cover: *Pultanaea* flowering in spring
Back Cover: *Eucalyptus oreades* beside the Mt Irvine Road