**Geoffrey Bay/Olympus Crescent Coastcare weed management notes**

Geoffrey Bay/Olympus Crescent Coastcare undertakes weed management in natural areas on public land at Arcadia with approval from relevant authorities. Grants sometimes enable us to engage a contractor to do weed management. The following information describes some of the local environmental weed species and treatment methods. Please note these are observations, not recommendations. Always seek advice from relevant authorities.

The following points generally apply to all weed management:

* Ensure you have relevant approvals/permits.
* Ensure you have correctly identified the plant before treating it, otherwise you might be killing natives by mistake.
* Treat weeds before they set seed.
* Some weed species have toxic sap or sawdust etc., so take care when treating them.
* Monitor treated areas for regrowth of treated plants or germination of dormant seeds, especially after good rainfall.
* If using herbicide, always comply with the manufacturer’s instructions.
* Take care when applying herbicide so it doesn’t damage adjacent desirable vegetation or habitats.
* During dry periods, many plants shed leaves and become dormant. It is generally pointless applying herbicide at such times as the plant won’t absorb it. Wait until there has been significant rain and weeds are actively growing before applying herbicide.

**METHODS**

The following numbered method definitions apply to the METHOD PER SPECIES table below.

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| **Number** | **Definition** |
| 1 | Cut stump with Access & diesel\* when plant is actively growing. |
| 1a | Spray Access & diesel\* in centre (vase) of plant. |
| 2 | Paint lowest 200-300mm of trunk with Access & diesel\* when plant is actively growing. Paint to ground level otherwise it will regrow from below the treated area, but do not paint the ground itself as you don’t want to contaminate the ground. |
| 3 | Cut stump with Vigilant\* when plant is actively growing. |
| 4 | Paint lowest 200-300mm of trunk with Vigilant\* when plant is actively growing. |
| 5 | Spray with Amacide, water & surfactant\*. |
| 6 | Hand pull, bag and place in your wheelie bin, making sure not to drop any. Or hand pull and place in the centre of the infestation and crush by trampling. Hand pulling is easier after rain. |
| 7 | Dig out, bag and remove. |

\*as per manufacturer’s instructions

**METHOD PER SPECIES**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Weed species common name (*scientific name*)** | **Method** | **Notes** |
| Bauhinia | Hand pull seedlings. |  |
| Captain Cook tree or yellow oleander (*Cascabela thevetia*) | 1, 2, 3, 4 or QPWS method (see QPWS method at end of table).  Seedlings can be pulled by hand. |  |
| *Clerodendrum heterophyllum* | 1, 2, 3 or 4 (2 is best). | This species is prone to reshoot from surviving roots so follow-up treatment is needed. |
| Coral vine  (*Antigonon leptopus*) | 1.  Small tubers can be dug out and binned or hung up to dehydrate and die. | Trace the vine back to the tuber and treat the tuber.  This species is prone to reshoot from surviving root segments so follow-up treatment is needed. |
| Lantana  (*Lantana camara*) | Hand pull (or lever with a pitchfork) and hang plant up with roots uppermost so it dehydrates. | Pull from near ground level to avoid branches snapping off and leaving roots in soil. Return to the same place in following years to pull out seedlings. |
| Leucaena  (*Leucaena leucocephala*) | 1 or 2 (2 is best).  Seedlings can be hand pulled. | Return to the same place in following years to pull out seedlings. |
| Merremia  (*Merremia* spp.) | 1. | Trace the vine back to the tuber and treat the tuber. Don’t pull vines down from trees/shrubs as this may break tree/shrub branches and expose tree foliage to sunburn. |
| Mother-in-law's tongue  (*Sansevieria trifasciata*) | 1a.  In deep sandy soils, the plants can carefully be dug out. | Treatment is most successful when the plant is actively growing (e.g. during a good wet season but not while it’s actually raining) as drought stricken plants develop a waxy centre in their ‘vase’ causing some resistance to treatment. Target herbicide to the ‘vase of the plant, rather than the whole leaf. |
| Mother-of-millions (*Bryophyllum* sp.) | 6. | Multiple follow ups are needed as this plant is well camouflaged (so it’s easy to miss a few plants) and it can regrow from a single leaf. |
| Night-blooming cactus  (*Hylocereus* sp.) | Cut, bag and remove in stages until you can access the main stump and then apply 1. |  |
| Periwinkle  (*Catharanthus roseus*) | 5 or 6. | Prolific seeder so remove it before it sets seed if possible, otherwise you’ll need to revisit the site for years to pull out new seedlings. |
| Poinciana  (*Delonix regia*) | Hand pull seedlings. |  |
| Prickly pear  (*Opuntia* sp.) | 7 and 1. | Avoid prickles. Collect any broken off leaf pieces as new plants will grow from these. |
| Rangoon creeper (*Quisqualis indica*) | 1. | This species is prone to reshoot from surviving roots so follow-up treatment is needed. |
| Resurrection plant  (*Bryophyllum pinnatum*) | 6. |  |
| Rubber vine (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*) | Cut stump at 100mm above ground level and immediately paint Access and diesel (as per manufacturer’s instructions) on the cut and on the remaining stump down to ground level. | Keep an eye out in subsequent years for seedlings germinating in the vicinity of treated plants. |
| Sisal hemp  (*Agave* sp.) | 1a.  Leaves have dangerous spikes therefore a 2 metre wand with nozzle is used to reach the vase. | A staged approach is needed as once treated plants die, smaller plants concealed under the parent will be accessible. |
| Snakeweed (*Stachytarpheta* spp.) | 5 or 6. | Treat before flowering. Minimise soil disturbance as this triggers germination of dormant seed. |
| Tecoma  (*Tecoma stans*) | 1 or 2. | Often needs a second treatment |
| Thunbergia  (*Thunbergia* sp.) | If seedlings, hand pull and hang in adjacent trees to dehydrate. For older plants, 1. |  |

