

Controlling Ground Cover and Grass Invaders

**EVERYONE'S
RESPONSIBILITY**



Ground Cover and Grass Invaders

Included in the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan.

AFRICAN FEATHER GRASS – *Pennisetum macrourum*

South America

Eradication Pest Plant



Remove – Small individual plants by grubbing. If seed heads are present bag the whole plants and dispose of in a landfill.

Foliar spray – Spray with 100 ml Glyphosate 360 and 10 ml penetrant / 10 litre.

Note: If located please contact your Biosecurity Officer (*see back page*).

BATHURST BUR – *Xanthisum spinosum*

South America

Eradication Pest Plant



Can be spread by livestock.

If located please contact your Biosecurity Officer (*see back page*).

CHILEAN NEEDLE GRASS – *Nasella neesiana*

Chile and Argentina

Exclusion Pest Plant



Can be spread by livestock and farm machinery.

If located please contact your Biosecurity Officer (*see back page*).

CHINESE PENNISETUM – *Cenchrus purpurascens*

Eurasia

Progressive Containment Pest Plant



Remove – Grub out small infestations. If seed heads are present bag the whole plants and dispose of in landfill.

Foliar spray – 100 ml Glyphosate 360 and 10 ml penetrant / 10 litre.

KAHILI GINGER – *Hedychium gardnerianum*

South Africa

Sustained Control Pest Plant – Golden Bay to Kaiteriteri



Remove – Dig out all rhizomes. Dispose of rhizomes in landfill. Young seedlings can be hand pulled but take care to remove strings of rhizomes.

Stump treat – Cut above pink “collar” at base and paint stump top with Metsulfuron-Methyl based herbicide gel (*see back page*).

Foliar spray – 5 gm Metsulfuron-Methyl 600 and 20 ml penetrant / 10 litre.

NPPA Pest Plant (*see back page*).

NASSELLA TUSSOCK – *Nassella trichotoma*

South America

Progressive Containment Pest Plant



Remove – Small individual plants by grubbing. If seed heads are present, bag the whole plants and dispose of in landfill.

Foliar spray – 150 ml Glyphosate 360 and 10 ml penetrant / 10 litre.

NPPA Pest Plant (*see back page*).



SAFFRON THISTLE – *Carthamus lanatus*

Chile and Argentina

Eradication Pest Plant



Limited distribution.

If located please contact your Biosecurity Officer (*see back page*).

VARIEGATED THISTLE – *Silybum marianum*

Mediterranean and S W Europe

Progressive Containment Pest Plant



Remove – Grub out small infestations before flowering. If flowering, remove flowers and seed heads, bag them and dispose of in landfill.

Foliar spray – Spot spray with 60 ml Tordon® BrushKillerXT / 10 litre or 1 gm Metsulfuron-Methyl 600/10 litre.

YELLOW BRISTLE GRASS – *Setaria pumilia*

Europe X Southern Asia hybrid

Sustain Control Pest Plant – Golden Bay and Upper Buller



Remove – Growth starts late December / early January, dig out, bag seeding plants and dispose of in landfill.

Foliar spray – Avoid spring spraying at all costs. Spray only on target plants to prevent extensive bare earth patches, where seeding can occur. Spray late December early January, 150 ml Glyphosate 360 and 20 ml penetrant / 10 litre. Farmers removing yellow bristle grass from pasture, should use Fenoxaprop-P-Ethyl (*refer Novachem agrichemical manual*).

Other Ground Cover and Grass Invaders

AFRICAN CLUBMOSS – *Selaginella kraussiana*

Central and Southern Africa



Remove – Rake and hand pull small infestations.

Foliar spray – 100 ml Glyphosate 360 and 2 gm Metsulfuron-Methyl 600 and 10 ml penetrant / 10 litre.

NPPA Pest Plant (see back page).



AGAPANTHUS – *Agapanthus praecox*

South Africa



Remove – Dig out isolated plants, removing all rhizomes. Dispose of rhizomes in landfill.

Stump treat – Cut leaves close to ground and paint stump top with a Picloram based herbicide gel (see back page).

Foliar spray – 60 ml Triclopyr 600 EC and 20 ml penetrant / 10 litre.

ARTILLERY PLANT OR ALUMINIUM PLANT – *Lamium galeobdolon*

Europe and West Asia



Remove – Dig out small infestations, taking care to remove all plant material.

Foliar spray – 5 gm Metsulfuron-Methyl 600 and 10 ml penetrant / 10 litre.

NPPA Pest Plant (see back page).



BAMBOO – *Phyllostachys species*

Asia



Remove – Large bamboo clumps can be dug out with a mechanical digger.

Foliar spray – Cut close to the ground and spray regrowth with 200 ml Activated Amitrole and 20 ml penetrant / 10 litre.

Stump treat – Cut about 2 cm above a node near ground level. IMMEDIATELY paint cut with a Glyphosate 240 based herbicide gel (*see back page*).

Soil treat – During warm soil conditions, apply Hexazinone granules 10 cm deep by injection or in cut trenches on the uphill side of the plant roots and at 1m intervals down the slope with exception of down slope away from the roots. Hexazinone is a residual herbicide and should be used carefully to avoid adverse effect on surrounding vegetation.

BLUE IRIS – *Aristea ecklonii*

Central and Southern Africa



Remove – Dig out all rhizomes. Dispose of Rhizomes in Land fill.

Foliar Spray – 150 ml Glyphosate 360 and 5 gm Metsulfuron-Methyl 600 and 20 ml penetrant / 10 litre.

NPPA Pest Plant (*see back page*).



CAPE HONEY FLOWER – *Melianthus major*

South Africa



Remove – Dig out small plants. Dispose of roots in landfill.

Stump treat – Cut and remove any suckering shoots, then paint stump top with a Metsulfuron-Methyl based herbicide gel (*see back page*).

Foliar spray – 5 gm Metsulfuron-Methyl 600 and 10 ml penetrant / 10 litre or 60 ml Tordon® BrushKillerXT and 10 ml penetrant / 10 litre.

GIANT REED – *Arundo donax*

Eurasia



Remove – Can be dug out with a mechanical digger.

Foliar spray – Cut close to the ground and spray regrowth with 100 ml Activated Amitrol and 100 ml Haloxyfop and 20 ml penetrant / 10 litre.

Soil treat – During warm soil conditions, apply Hexazinone granules 10 cm deep by injection or in cut trenches on the uphill side of the plant roots and at 1 m intervals down the slope with exception of down slope away from the roots. Hexazinone is residual herbicide and should be used carefully to avoid adverse effect on surrounding vegetation.

NPPA Pest Plant (see back page).

HORSETAIL – *Equistum sp*

Temperate Northern Hemisphere



Remove – Dig out and dispose of plants in landfill. Note that dropped fragments will grow.

Foliar spray – 60 ml Triclopyr 600 EC, 5 gm Metsulfuron-Methyl 600, 150 ml Glyphosate 360 and 20 ml penetrant / 10 litre. Check regularly and spray regrowth.

NPPA Pest Plant (see back page).

ICE PLANT – *Carpobrotus edulis*

South Africa



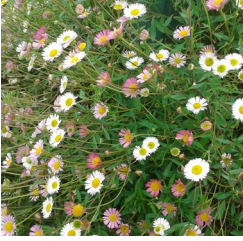
Remove – Hand pull plants and allow to dry upside down without touching the ground. Best suited to small infestations.

Foliar spray – 200 ml Glyphosate 360, 5 gm Metsulfuron-Methyl 600 and 20 ml penetrant / 10 litre.

NPPA Pest Plant (see back page).

MEXICAN DAISY – *Erigeron karvinskianus*

Mexico



Remove – Dig out small patches and follow up monthly.

Foliar spray – 100 ml Glyphosate 360 and 5 gm Metsulfuron-Methyl 600 and 10 ml penetrant / 10 litre.

NPPA Pest Plant (*see back page*).

MONTBRETIA – *Crocsmia X crocosmiiflora*

Africa



Remove – Dig out bulbs. Dispose of bulbs in landfill.

Foliar spray – 100 ml Glyphosate 360 and 5 gm Metsulfuron-Methyl 600 and 20 ml penetrant / 10 litre. Plant is a perennial and the leaves usually die in winter, so spray leaves in summer just before or during flowering to maximise the kill.

MUGWORT – *Artemisia vulgaris*

Temperate Europe, Asia, North Africa & Alaska



Remove – Dig out, taking care to remove all roots.

Foliar spray – Spray with 5 gm Metsulfuron-Methyl 600 and 150 ml Glyphosate 360 and 10 ml penetrant/ 10 litre.

NASTURTIUM – *Tropaeolum majus*

Europe, America, Africa, Asia



Remove – Hand pull.

Foliar spray – 100 ml Glyphosate 360 and 20 ml penetrant / 10 litre.

ONION WEED – *Allium triquetum*

SW Europe, North Africa

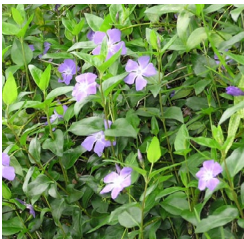


Remove – Dig out bulbs when soil is moist. Dispose of bulbs in landfill.

Foliar spray – 5 gm Metsulfuron-Methyl 600 and 10 ml penetrant / 10 litre.

PERIWINKLE – *Vinca major*

Mediterranean



Remove – Hand pull all plant material including runners. Repeat regularly.

Foliar spray – 200 ml Glyphosate 360, 5 gm Metsulfuron-Methyl 600 and 20 ml penetrant / 10 litre. Requires constant follow up.

PURPLE PAMPAS – *Cortaderia jubata*

South America



Remove – Grub out seedlings and young plants.
Large plants can be dug out with a mechanical digger.

Foliar spray – 150 ml Glyphosate 360 and 10 ml penetrant / 10 litre.
Alternatively, if surrounding broadleaf plants are to be saved, use 30 ml Haloxyfop and 10 ml penetrant / 10 litre. If the plants have seeded, repeat treatment to control resultant seedlings or young plants.

NPPA Pest Plant (see back page).



PURPLE TOADFLAX – *Linaria pupurea*

Italy



Remove – Hand pull or dig plants/seedlings.

Foliar spray – Spray with 5 gm Metsulfuron-Methyl 600 and 150 ml Glyphosate 360 and 10 ml penetrant/ 10 litre.

STINKING IRIS – *Iris foetidissima*

Europe and North Africa



Remove – Remove seed heads and dig out plants when soil is moist.
Dispose of all materials in landfill.

Foliar spray – 100 ml Glyphosate 360 and 5 gm Metsulfuron-Methyl 600 and 20 ml penetrant / 10 litre.

TUBER LADDER FERN – *Nephrolepis cordifolia*

North Australia and Asia



Remove – Dig out, taking care to remove all tubers.

Foliar spray – 1 gm Metsulfuron-Methyl 600/10 litre.

NPPA Pest Plant (*see back page*).



WANDERING WILLIE – *Tradescantia fluminensis*

South America



Remove – Rake or hand pull small areas during a dry period.
Dispose of plants in landfill. Note dropped fragments will grow.

Foliar spray – 60 ml Triclopyr 600 EC and 20 ml penetrant / 10 litre or
300 ml Glyphosate 360 and 30 ml penetrant / 10 litre in areas near water.
Check regularly and spray regrowth.

NPPA Pest Plant (*see back page*).



Disclaimer

Information in this fact sheet regarding herbicide does not necessarily appear on the labels of the products concerned. Tasman District and Nelson City Councils do not accept any liability for any damage to any person, property or thing that may arise from use of chemicals at non-standard rates. Mention of product trade names implies neither endorsement of those products, nor criticism of similar products not mentioned.

Herbicides notes – always read label instructions!

Activated Amitrole – Brand names: Amitrole 4L, AGPRO Activated Amitrole, Zelam Activated Amitrole 400.

Glyphosate 360 – Brand names: AGPRO Green Glyphosate 360, Rainbow & Brown Glyphosate, Roundup®Renew, Roundup®360 pro, WeedMaster G360.

Haloxypop – Brand names: Gallant™ Ultra, AGPRO Haloxypop 100.

Herbicide Gel (Glyphosate 120) – Brand names: AGPRO Glyphosate Gel, Cut 'N' Paste Original, Weed Weapon Invade Gel.

Herbicide Gel (Glyphosate 240) – Brand names: Cut 'N' Paste Bamboo Buster

Herbicide Gel (Picloram) – Brand names: AGPRO Piclorum Gel, Cut 'N' Paste Picloram, Triumph Gel, Vigilant™II.

Herbicide Gel (Metsulfuron-Methyl) – Brand names: Cut 'N' Paste Met Gel.

Metsulfuron-Methyl 600 – Brand names: AGPRO Meturon®, Associate®600WDG, Eradicate 600, Escort®, Mustang®, Rainbow & Brown MSF600.

Hexazinone – Brand names: Velpar® 20G

Triclopyr 600 EC – Brand names: AGPRO Triclopyr 600, Brush Off®, Eliminate, Grazon®, Rainbow & Brown Triclopyr Herbicide, Scrubcutter®

Tordon® Brushkiller XT – contains Picloram and Triclopyr.

Penetrant – Sticking or wetting agent that assists the potency of herbicides. Brand name: Pulse.

Helpful websites

Weed Busters:

www.weedbusters.org.nz/weed-information/weed-list

Auckland Council Pest Plants identification:

www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/environment/plants-animals/pests-weeds/pages/identify-weeds.aspx

Agpro, Agrochemicals:

www.agpro.co.nz

Rainbow & Brown, Herbicides:

www.rainbowbrown.co.nz/herbicides

Cut 'N' Paste:

www.cutnpaste.co.nz

Explanations

NPPA Pest Plant: National Pest Plant Accord. Has a list of pest plants banned from sale or propagation throughout New Zealand and is administered by Ministry for Primary Industries.



Dispersal mechanisms: Most creeping ground cover plants are dispersed by; seeds, stem or root fragments, or bulbs, so care should be taken when removing such plants.

Timing: Herbicides are more potent when they are applied to actively growing shrubs during spring and summer.

Water PH: When mixing water with herbicides, use community supply or stream water. Rain water may be too acidic and will inhibit herbicide potency.