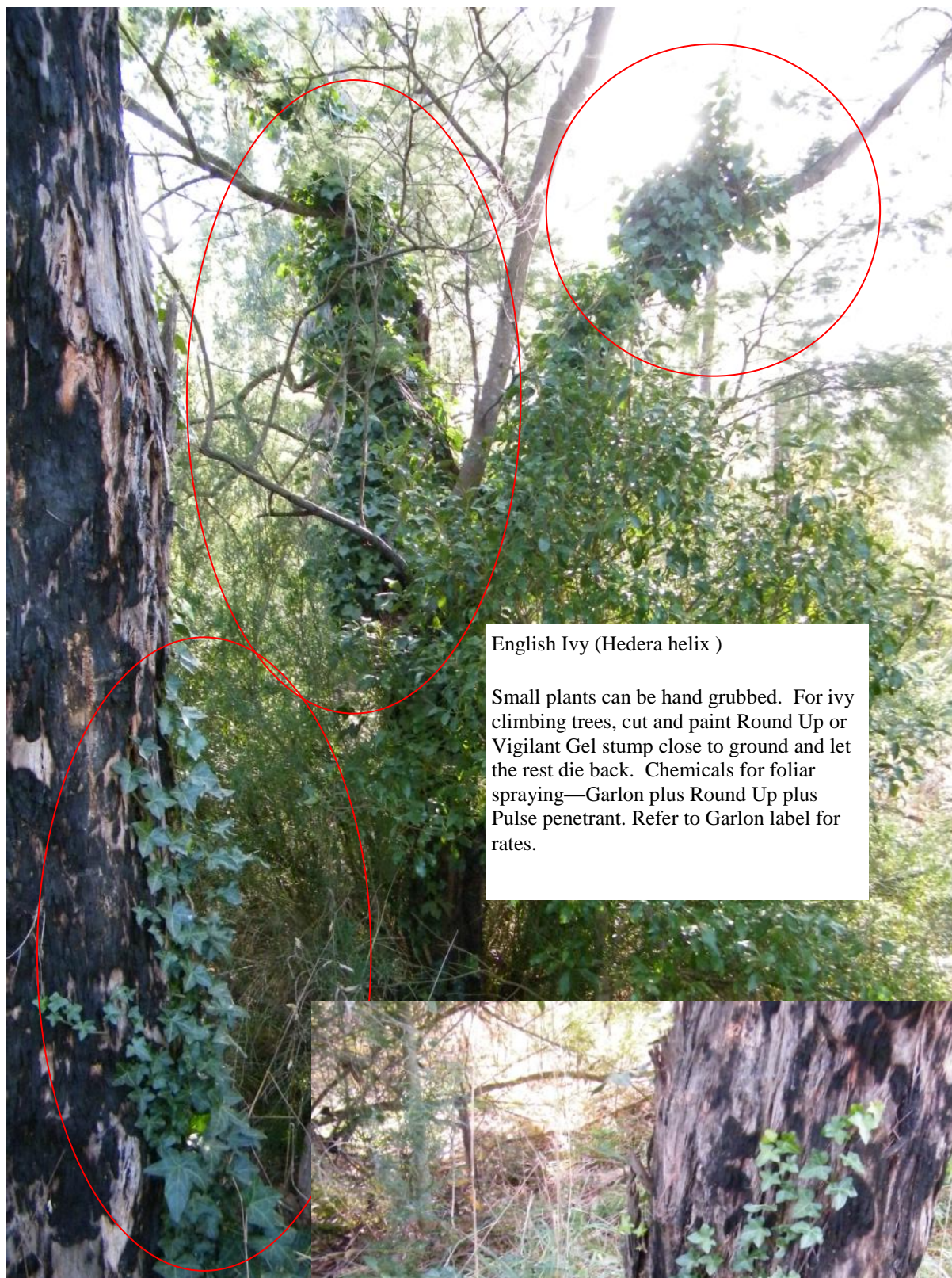




Nerrena Landcare group walking along the river next to the recreation reserve.



English Ivy (*Hedera helix*)

Small plants can be hand grubbed. For ivy climbing trees, cut and paint Round Up or Vigilant Gel stump close to ground and let the rest die back. Chemicals for foliar spraying—Garlon plus Round Up plus Pulse penetrant. Refer to Garlon label for rates.





Cherry plum (*Prunus cerasifera*)

Small plants can be hand grubbed. Larger trees can be cut and painted with herbicide. Cut plant as close to ground as possible, apply undiluted Round Up or Vigilant Gel within 30 seconds.



Tutsan (*Hypericum androsaemum*)

Cut and paint with Glyphosate or Vigilant Gel. Spray in Spring when it is emerging and leaves are new with Tordon 75D (add Pulse penetrant.)

Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)

Small plants can be hand grubbed. Larger trees can be cut and painted with herbicide. Cut plant as close to ground as possible, apply undiluted Round Up or Vigilant Gel within 30 seconds.

Sycamores are lovely but have weedlike tendencies. Best removed.





Wandering Jew (*Tradescantia fluminensis*)

Hand weeding to carefully remove the whole plant including the roots and nodes is effective but labour intensive. Removed material needs to be disposed of appropriately as all pieces can regrow.

There are a number of herbicides registered for use in Victoria. STARANE 200 HERBICIDE or TORDON 75-D are just two examples. Repeat treatments will be needed. Surfactants will improve penetration into the waxy-coated leaves. Keep in mind that there are restrictions on the use of herbicide in watercourses.



Montbretia (*Crocoshia x crocosmiiflora*)

Hand weeding to carefully remove the whole plant including the roots and corms is effective but labour intensive. Removed material needs to be disposed of appropriately.

Spray with Herbicide: Montbretia can be sprayed with a glyphosate based product or alternatively you can swipe leaves with herbicide using a dabber bottle.



Willow (*Salix* sp)

Drill and fill with herbicide is the best method as the whole tree dies. Any living part that is detached can grow. Willows are weeds of national significance and must be removed by law.



Agapanthus sp

Hand digging is appropriate for this one group of plants. Follow up to remove seedlings.

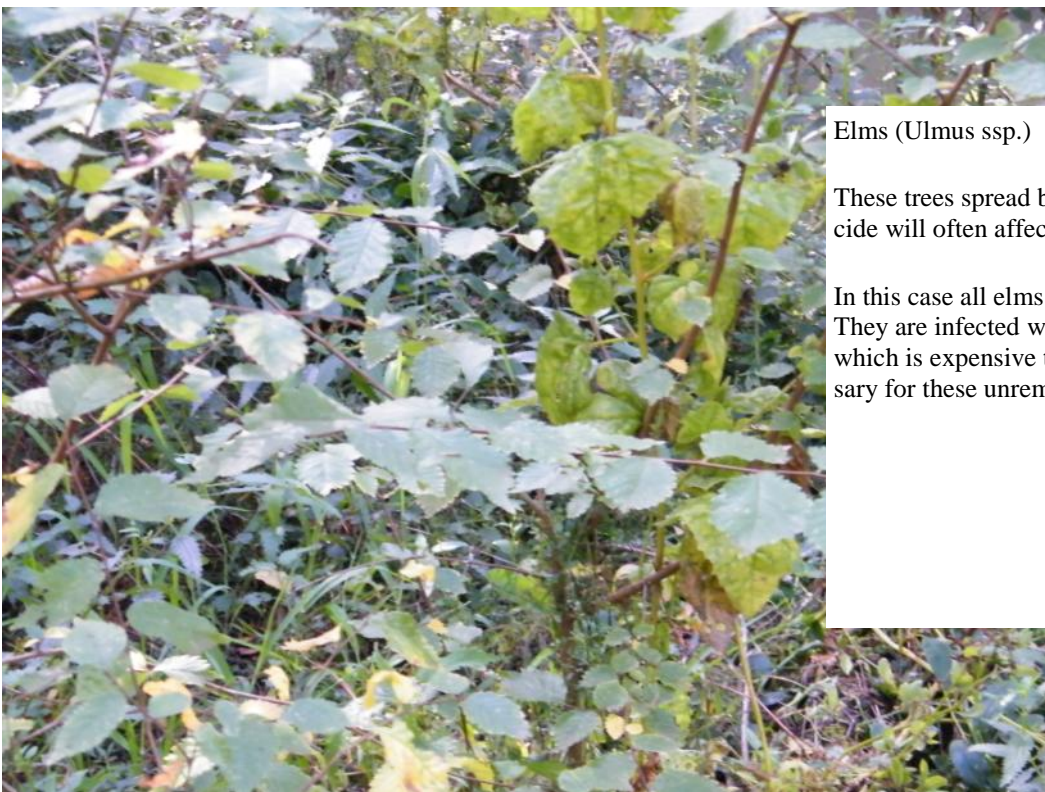


Blackberry

Blackberry is an ongoing issue and it must be said that these have obviously been controlled by the committee to date as there are few large plants. Control must be maintained.

Spray when blackberry is growing at its best usually from November to April ideally before fruiting. Completely spray all canes and leaves. Chemicals -Brush Off, Brushkiller 600. Note: Wetter should be added. Canes should be at least 1 metre long and use clean water. Grazon (ACUP required) this product can be residual in soil for up to 12 months.

Restrictions on chemicals in waterways must be followed.



Elms (*Ulmus* ssp.)

These trees spread by suckering so herbicide will often affect the parent plant.

In this case all elms should be removed. They are infected with elm leaf beetle which is expensive to treat, and unnecessary for these unremarkable trees.



Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*.)

Remove by Hand: Hand removal is only recommended for very small plants, ensure the root system is removed.

Cut & Paint: Cut plants off at ground level and immediately paint the stump with an undiluted glyphosate based product. This is useful for larger seedlings that are too hard to hand pull but should not be attempted on trees with trunks greater than 50 mm as they are likely to resprout.

Drill & Fill: Drill holes 2-3 cm deep and about 5 cm apart, at the base of the trunk. Fill the hole immediately with an undiluted glyphosate-based product. This technique should be used for plants greater than 50 mm in diameter. Best done in active growth stage which is late spring and mid autumn.



Green hood orchids (*Pterostylis* sp)

These are great and an example of some of the really good things growing in this area!