

Noxious Weed Information Kit



Boneseed in flower Aug – Oct



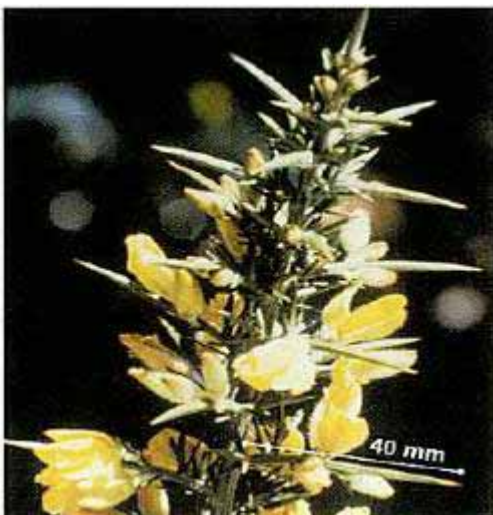
Blackberry in flower Nov – Mar



English/Scotch Broom flowers Sep - Dec



Pussy Willow often grows in wet areas



Gorse in flower Aug – Oct



Crofton Weed flowers Spring – Summer

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Overview

The expression 'noxious weed' is strictly a legal term. It relates to plants that are declared noxious by the Department of Primary Industries (NSW) in accordance with the Noxious Weeds Act 1993. These are plants which have been known to have significant impact on human health, and/or the economic value of land and/or natural ecosystems.

Blue Mountains City Council has a program focussed on noxious weeds that is a balance of routine private land inspections and weed control works on public land. This program seeks to utilise our limited resources to maximise containment of noxious weeds in a strategic approach. Weeds are most commonly spread by water and birds, therefore a great deal of Council's inspection and control work is focussed along drainage lines, natural creeks and adjacent to bushland reserves.

What to do if you receive a notice

If you have received an official noxious weeds notice from Council (Section 18A or Section 18) you must respond to it. The notice shall list the weeds occurring on your property and level of control required. If you are unsure about any details in the notice, or the location of the weeds on your property, Council will be happy to provide you any further information. Simply call our office on 4780 5346.

How to remove the weeds

The process of weed removal needs careful consideration. If you are intending to control the weeds yourself there are a number of aspects to consider. The use of any herbicides or chemicals must strictly follow the label instructions, and you **must not** infringe any other environmental legislation. This includes restrictions on spraying in sensitive vegetation such as drainage lines and any plant community listed under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995. The correct techniques as listed in this kit should be followed, as this will increase the success of your weed control and reduce the impacts on desirable vegetation.

Using a Professional Contractor

For many people the simplest way of dealing with your noxious weeds is to employ a professional weed control contractor. Council maintains a list of recommended contractors who have a proven track record of achieving compliance with notices whilst not infringing any other relevant legislation. A list of these companies and their contact details is provided in the next section.

Tree & Weed Control Contractors

Weed Control Company	Contact Name	Postal Address	Phone & Fax
BM City Services - Noxious Weed Team	David Whiteman	BMCC Locked Bag 1005 Katoomba 2780	Mobile: 0414 195 160 Phone: 47 805346 Fax : 47 805349
A & S Bushcare Services	Alan Oliver	41 Seventh Ave, Katoomba 2780	Mobile 0429 410 710 Phone/Fax: 47 825620
The Bush Doctor	Shane Grundy	PO Box 694, Springwood 2777	Mobile: 0414 287 437 Phone/Fax: 47 513180
The Good Bush People	Hugh Paterson	PO Box 319, Springwood 2777	Mobile: 0427 512 303 Phone/Fax:47512303
Green and Gold Bushcare	Richard Stanyard	22 Landscape St, Baulkham Hills 2153	Mobile: 0407 416 861 Fax: 9639 4814
National Trust of Australia	Paul Price	GPO Box 518, Sydney 2001	Mobile: 0448 899 233 Phone: 9258 0132
Urban Bushland Management	John Webb	111 Showground Lane, Castle Hill 2154	Mobile: 0414 514 295 Phone/Fax: 9894 2255
Angophora Tree Services	Paul Huxley	1 Rupert St, Katoomba 2780	Mobile: 0405 423 550 Phone: 47 826995
Backyard & Bushland	Arne Nelson-Rash	1 Murri St, Blackheath 2785	Mobile: 0428 249602 Phone: 4787 7564

Tree Management and/or Slashing

BM City Services – Fire Mitigation Team		BMCC Locked Bag 1005 Katoomba 2780	Mobile: 0414 195 504 Phone: 47 805346 Fax: 47 805349
Angophora Tree Services	Paul Huxley	1 Rupert St, Katoomba 2780	Mobile: 0405 423 550 Phone: 47 826995
All Terrain Contracting (not qualified for herbicide spraying)	Clay Grono	961 Castlereagh Rd, Castlereagh 2749	Mobile: 0408 247 888 Phone: 47 761399 Fax: 47 761505
Blue Mountains Area Tree Lopping (not qualified for herbicide spraying)	Greg Coghlan	21 Roger Cres, Mount Riverview 2774	Phone: 47 391588 Fax: 47 390056

Please Note: Council recommends the use of contractors listed above, but does not accept responsibility for the work carried out by these contractors.



Request for Council to Provide a Quote

If you would like to have BM City Services provide a quote for weed control, fire mitigation, slashing, or bush regeneration, please complete the form below and return it to:

Blue Mountains City Services
Weeds Management Section
Locked Bag 1005
Katoomba NSW 2780

Or Fax to the BM City Services Weed Management Section on **(02) 4780 5349**.

Please Circle which of the BM City Service Teams you wish to Use:

- BM City Services Noxious Weed Team**
- BM City Services Fire Mitigation Team**
- BM City Services Bush Regeneration Weed Team**

.....
Date:.....

Name:.....

Postal Address:.....

Phone Number:.....**Mobile:**.....

I would like BM City Services to provide a quote for works to be done at:

Affected property Address.....

Work Required.....

.....
.....

Signature:.....

Do you have a Swamp on your Land?

Stop.... and find out more about your responsibilities towards protecting sensitive Blue Mountains Swamps on your property.

Blue Mountains Swamps are listed as a vulnerable ecological community under the NSW *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* and is part of the Temperate Peat Swamps on Sandstone endangered ecological community under the Federal *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. It is also threatened species habitat supporting populations of the threatened Blue Mountains Water Skink and Giant Dragonfly, and several threatened plants.

What does that mean?

It is an offence under the NSW *Pesticides Act 1999* to spray herbicides in Blue Mountains Swamps due to the sensitive nature of the vegetation. It is also an offence to harm a threatened ecological community, species, population or their habitat under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*. Therefore, you can only use a certain type of control method to ensure no damage occurs to the swamp.

Recommended Methods of Control are;

- Scrape and Paint
- Cut and Paint
- Stem Injection

These methods of control are undertaken by directly applying herbicides to weeds with minimal impact to sensitive vegetation communities. For a more detailed description, see the Weeds of the Blue Mountains Bushland booklet, which is available free at Council.

These are the only methods of control permitted to be used in these areas

It is recommended that only accredited Bush Regenerators/Weed Control Contractors be employed to remove noxious weeds from Blue Mountains Swamps.

If landholders wish to control noxious weeds in swamps on their land, it is necessary that you use the recommended methods of control listed above. Furthermore, it is suggested that residents considered developing a weed management plan to tackle noxious weeds in swamps.

For further advice on avoiding damage to sensitive Blue Mountains Swamp communities, please contact Council's Noxious Weeds Officers or the Community Weeds Officer who can assist in writing a Weed Management Plan and provide additional advice. To arrange a site visit contact Council's Noxious Weeds Officers on 0414 195 160 or the Community Weeds Officer on 4780 5612.



Council Advisory Service

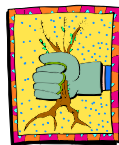
If you have been asked to remove Noxious Weeds on your land and you wish to address the problem yourself, please contact David Whiteman, Council's Noxious Weeds Team Leader on 47805331 or 0414195 160 in the first instance. Blue Mountains Council's Weed Education Officer can also help.

This position offers help to land owners in the form of:

- Advice and training on safe and effective weed control methods
- Tailored weed control plans for individual sites
- Assistance with loans of tools and herbicide to landcare groups on private land

The Weed Education Officer can be contacted at Council on 4780 5612.

For further information on the identification or control of noxious weeds within the Blue Mountains go to: www.weedsbluemountains.org.au



Methods of Control

1. Control of Woody Weeds

Examples of woody weeds include: Lantana, Bitou Bush, Cotoneaster, Privet (cut & paint) Camphor Laurel, Mickey Mouse bush (ochona) and Cassia/Senna (stem scrape)

Cut & Paint – Useful for small to medium sized woody weeds up to 10cm basal diameter.

Make a horizontal cut as close to the ground as possible with secateurs, loppers or a bush saw. Immediately apply herbicide to the exposed flat stump surface.



Stem Injection & Frilling or Chipping – Inject: at the base of the tree drill holes at a 45 degree angle into the sapwood at 5cm intervals.

Or

Frill/Chip: Make a cut into the sapwood with a chisel or axe. Fill each hole/cut with herbicide immediately. Repeat the process at 5cm intervals around the tree.

Considerations – Plants should be healthy and actively growing. Deciduous plants should be treated in Spring and Autumn when leaves are fully formed. For multi-stemmed plants, inject or chip below the lowest branch or treat each stem individually. Herbicide must be injected immediately before the plant cells close (within 30 seconds and translocation of herbicide ceases.)

Safety Consideration – the following general precautions should be made when using herbicides. Read the label before opening the container and following instructions. Wear Protective clothing as directed on the label Wash hands after use and before eating or smoking.

2. Control of Small Hand-pullable Plants

Examples of these include: Crofton weed, Fleabane, small grasses, seedlings of privet, Lantana, Moth vine.



Hand Removal – Gently remove any seeds or fruits and carefully place into a bag. Grasp stem at ground level. Rock Plant backwards and forwards to loosen roots and pull out gently. Carefully tap the roots to dislodge any soil. Replace disturbed soil and pat down.

Considerations – Leave weeds so that roots do not make contact with soil eg. On a rock – a small amount of debris can be hung in a tree or removed from the site. Vary your body position to avoid fatigue when using hand removal continuously.

3. Control of Vines and Scramblers

Examples of vines include: Blackberry, Balloon Vine, Morning glory, Honeysuckle, Cape Ivy, Jasmine, Madeira Vine.

Hand Removal – Take hold of one runner and gently pull it along the ground towards you. Check points of resistance where fibrous roots grow from the nodes. Cut roots with a knife or dig out with a trowel and continue to follow the runner. The major root systems need to be removed manually or scrape/cut and painted with herbicide. Bag any reproductive parts.

Scrape and Paint – With a knife, scrape 15 to 30cm of the stem to reach the layer below the bark/outer layer. Immediately apply herbicide along the length of the scrape.



Scrape and Paint

Considerations – A maximum of half the stem diameter should be scraped. Do not ring bark. Larger Stems (>1cm) should have two scrapes opposite each other. Aerial tubers on Madeira Vine should die with the plant when stem scraping is used. Those that fall from the plant in the scraping process need to be bagged. Vines can be left hanging in trees after treatment.

4. Control of Weeds with Underground Reproductive Structures

Examples are weeds with Tap Roots - Catsear, Dandelion, Rhizomes – Asparagus Fern, Ginger Plant, Bulbs and Corms – Oxalis, Onion Weed, Watsonia, Freesias, Montbretia, Tubers – Madeira Vine, Arrow Head Vine.

Hand Removal of plants with a tap root – Gently remove and bag seeds or fruit. Push a narrow trowel or knife into the ground next to the taproot. Carefully loosen soil. Repeat this step around the taproot. Grasp stem at ground level, rock plant backwards and forwards and pull gently. Gently tap the roots to dislodge soil. Replace disturbed soil and lightly pat down.

Crowning – Gently remove and bag stems with seed or fruit. Grasp the leaves or stems together so that the base of the plant is visible. Insert, at an angle, a knife or lever, close to the 'crown'. Cut through all the roots around the crown. Remove and bag the crown.



Removal of Plants with Bulbs, Corms or Tubers – Move leaf litter away from base of plant. Dig down next to the stem until the bulb or tuber is reached. Remove plant and carefully bag the bulb or tuber.

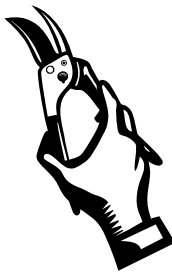
Herbicide Treatment – Stem Swiping – Gently remove any seed or fruit and carefully place into a bag. Using a herbicide applicator, swipe the stems/leaves.

Considerations – Further digging may be required for plants with more than one tuber. Some bulbs may have small bulbils attached or present in the soil around it. These need to be removed. It may be quicker and more effective to dig out the weed. Make sure native plants and seedlings will not be affected. Learn and understand how the herbicide works – for bulb and corm species the most effective time is after flowering and before fruit is set. Have you addressed all safety issues?

Disposal of Weed Material – Many noxious weeds can be chipped, such as through Council's Kerbside Chipping Program. **However, some weed material should not be chipped, these include:**

- Willows - chipped material may reshoot
- Broom - flowering or seeding Broom may spread into bushland
- any plants with berries on it, this includes Blackberry, Privet or Cotoneaster

Please dispose of this material in your domestic waste service or at a waste management facility (tip)



Herbicide Guidelines

NOXIOUS WEED	ACTIVE CONSTITUENT	CHEMICAL NAMES	CONTROL METHOD
Blackberry	Triclopyr Glyphosate	Garlon 600 Hortico: Blackberry/Tree Killer Chemspray: Tree/Blackberry & Woody Weed Killer Hortico Chemspray Roundup Biactive Glyphosate 360 g/L Weedmaster 360	Spraying Spraying Spraying Spraying Spraying Scrape & Paint / Cut & Paint Scrape & Paint / Cut & Paint
Cape Broom	Triclopyr Glyphosate	Garlon 600 Hortico Chemspray Roundup Biactive Glyphosate 360 g/L Weedmaster 360	Spraying Spraying Cut & Paint Cut & Paint Cut & Paint
Crofton Weed	Glyphosate	Roundup Biactive Glyphosate 360 g/L Weedmaster 360	Spraying Spraying Spraying
Giant Reed	Glyphosate	Roundup Biactive Glyphosate 360 g/L Weedmaster	Cut & Paint Cut & Paint Cut & Paint
Gorse	Triclopyr Glyphosate	Garlon 600 Hortico Chemspray Roundup * Glyphosate 360 g/L Weedmaster 360	Spraying Spraying Cut & Paint Cut & Paint Cut & Paint
Green Cestrum	Glyphosate	Roundup Biactive Glyphosate 360 g/L Weedmaster 360	Cut & Paint Cut & Paint Cut & Paint
Pampas Grass	Glyphosate	Roundup Biactive Glyphosate 360 g/L Weedmaster 360	Cut & Paint / Spraying Cut & Paint / Spraying Cut & Paint / Spraying
Privet	Glyphosate	Hortico Chemspray Weedmaster 360 Roundup Biactive Glyphosate 360 g/L	Cut & Paint / Stem injection Cut & Paint / Stem injection Cut & Paint / Stem injection Cut & Paint / Stem injection
Rhizomatous Bamboo	Glyphosate	Roundup Biactive Glyphosate 360 g/L Zero Weed Killer *	Cut & Paint / Spraying Cut & Paint / Spraying Cut & Paint / Spraying
Scotch/English Broom	Triclopyr Glyphosate	Garlon 600 Hortico Chemspray Roundup Biactive Glyphosate 360 g/L	Spraying Cut & Paint Cut & Paint Cut & Paint
St Johns Wort	Triclopyr Glyphosate	Garlon 600 Hortico Chemspray Roundup Biactive Glyphosate 360 g/L Weedmaster 360	Spraying Spraying Spraying Spraying Spraying

Please note that the table below is designed for a guideline only, it is based on information obtained through the NSW Department of Agriculture. Council in no way takes responsibility for the use or application of any chemicals listed. Always check the label requirements listed on chemicals and use only as directed by the supplier.

These Chemical Brand Names are usually available from hardware, nursery and produce retail outlets. Other chemical brand names are usually available from rural or agricultural chemical suppliers.