

Griffith City Council – Noxious Weed – Management Plan



Water Lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*)

Weed of National Significance

All of NSW Declaration



Class 1
State Prohibited
Weed

A Notifiable Weed



This plan is published in accordance with Order 30 (*made under the Noxious Weeds Act 1993*) and outlines requirements to control class (1) weeds by private occupiers of land in the Griffith City Council area.

Plan period:

This plan commences on 30th January 2015. Council reserves the right to review, revoke, vary or amend this plan at any time by publication of a revised control plan.

Obligations of landholders (Section 12, Noxious Weeds Act 1993).

Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.

An occupier (*other than a public authority or a local control authority*) of land to which a weed control order applies must control noxious weeds on the land as required under the order.

Note: If an occupier fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order, those obligations may be enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under section 18.

Prescribed Control Measures as per Weed Control Order no. 30 made under the Noxious Weeds Act 1993

State Prohibited Weed – **“The plant must be eradicated from the land and the land must be kept free of the plant”.**

- The weed must be prevented from growing within 20 metres of a property boundary or watercourse.

Treat all weeds prior to seed set by:

- Application of a registered herbicide as per label.
- Or by physical or mechanical removal.

Individual Management Plans
can be drawn up in consultation with
landholders on request.

Important: Always read herbicide label prior to use. **Mixing rates should be adhered to**; applying extra chemical does not enhance the chemicals' ability to control weeds, but could contribute to "herbicide resistance".

Further assistance and information can be obtained by contacting G.C.C. on (02) 6962 3933.

Correspondence contact

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Plan Authorisation

Signed:

Position: *General Manager*

Date Authorised: *28/1/2015.*

Water lettuce – *Pistia stratiotes*

Water lettuce is a Class 1 State Prohibited Weed that must be reported to your local council weeds officer or to the NSW Invasive Plants & Animals Enquiry Line 1800 680 244. For more information see www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/weeds

Non-chemical options: Physical removal of small infestations can be effective.

Chemical and Concentration	Rate	Comments
Diquat 200 g/L Reglone®	400 mL per 100 L of water	Add Agral 600 wetter, use clean water for best results. Observe withholding period.
Diquat 200 g/L Reglone®	5.0–10.0 L/ha	Add Agral 600 wetter, use clean water for best results. Observe withholding period.
Glyphosate 360 g/L Only products registered for aquatic use	1.0–1.3 L in 100 L of water	Best results are obtained from mid-summer through to winter. Use higher rate on dense infestations.
2,4-D 300 g/L Affray 300®	1 L in 200 L of water	Avoid causing submersion of sprayed plants. Coverage: 200 L spray solution per 1000 square metres.
PER14447	Metsulfuron-methyl 600 g/kg Brush-off®	10 g in 100 L of water
		Handgun application, add wetter, synertrol oil at 200 mL in 100 L of water, avoid broadcasting spray over the water

Water Lettuce: is a free floating aquatic plant native to Asia, Africa and equatorial America. Once established, it has the potential to quickly spread and form a dense mat that can cover an entire body of water.

Habitat: Rivers, wetlands, lakes, reservoirs, slow moving streams and irrigation and drainage channels.

Impact: Under favourable conditions, water lettuce will produce abundant growth, expand rapidly and form obstructive mats. These large dense floating mats can have a negative impact on native aquatic plants and animals. They can interfere with irrigation, boating and water sport activities.

Dispersal: this weed is thought to have spread through dumping of water lettuce from aquariums or fish ponds into creeks, rivers and wetlands, or of deliberate cultivation. It is also capable of being dispersed as broken pieces, buoyant seedlings or whole plants.

Control: Physical removal is effective for small infestations. The plant cannot survive for long out of the water and can be removed by either raking or being pulled to the bank with an encircling rope. Once removed, plants must be allowed to dry out and break down.



Above this image has been enlarged to show the structure of the plant for easy identification



Above: a close-up view of Water Lettuce. Each plant is about the size of a 10c coin.