

Griffith City Council – Noxious Weed – Management Plan



St John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*)



Class 4
Locally
Controlled Weed



This plan is published in accordance with Order 30 (*made under the Noxious Weeds Act 1993*) and outlines requirements to control class (4) 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

Locally Controlled Weed – **“The growth of the plant must be managed in manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread”.**

- 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.*

St. John's wort – *Hypericum perforatum*

Non-chemical options: The use of perennial pastures and grazing management, together with the use of biological control agents, will offer some control. For more information see www.dpi.nsw.au/weeds

Chemical and Concentration	Rate	Comments
Picloram 100 g/L + Triclopyr 300 g/L + Aminopyralid 8 g/L Grazon Extra®	500 mL in 100 L of water	Foliar application from late spring to early summer, during flowering to early seed set
Picloram 100 g/L + Triclopyr 300 g/L + Aminopyralid 8 g/L Grazon Extra®	2.0–4.0 L/ha	Boom spray
Triclopyr 300 g/L + Picloram 100 g/L Grazon® DS	500 mL in 100 L of water	Late spring to early summer, during flowering to early seed set.
Triclopyr 300 g/L + Picloram 100 g/L Grazon® DS	2.0–4.0 L/ha	Boom spray.
Fluroxypyr 333 g/L Starane™ Advanced	300 mL in 100 L of water	Foliar application from flowering to early seed set. Observe withholding period.
Fluroxypyr 200 g/L Starane™	500 mL in 100 L of water	Spring to mid summer application.
Triclopyr 300 g/L + Picloram 100 g/L Grazon® DS	500 mL per 10 L of water	Gas gun/Splatter gun application. Apply to actively growing bushes.
Fluroxypyr 200 g/L Starane™	3.0 L/ha	Boom application. Observe withholding period.
Fluroxypyr 140 g/L + Aminopyralid 10 g/L Hot Shot™	700 mL in 100 L of water	Foliar application from flowering to early seed set
Glyphosate 360 g/L Roundup®	3.0 L/ha	Apply November to May, flowering to post-flowering.
2,4-D LV ester 680g/L Various products	3.3–4.7 L/ha	For use in grass pastures, before flowering, when the plants are less than 40 cm high.
Glyphosate 835 g/kg + Metsulfuron-methyl 10 g/kg Trounce®	1 measured pack (173 g) in 100 L of water	Actively growing from spring to summer.
Glyphosate 360 g/L Roundup®	200 mL glyphosate plus 10g metsulfuron-methyl in 100 L of water	Spray to wet, but not to cause run-off.

Description:

The plant is a native of Europe, and flowers during the spring and summer months; producing massive quantities of seed and is an erect, branched shrub to about 1 metre.

Competition:

St John's Wort will smother out other plants and quickly dominate disturbed soils

Dispersal:

Seeds are easily spread by water, wind, machinery, humans, livestock or feral animals. Each plant also produces lateral roots that can be spread by cultivation.

Found along roadside reserves and disturbed lands, also in pastures.

Health Risk:

It is known to cause photosensitivity in livestock and can have effects on humans with Asthmatic conditions.

Control Options:

Small infestations can be grubbed out or pulled out by hand; all plant material should be secured in plastic bags and incinerated when appropriate.

The locations of all known infestation sites should be inspected early in the growing season, so action can be taken to treat the site before emerging plants have reached flowering stage.

Burning Infestations:

The seed-bank will have less competition from other plants and thrive after a summer rains.

Herbicide Treatments:

With new infestations it is critical to treat them before flowering, to avoid producing a new seed-bank that will need inspections and treatments for years.

Established Infestations:

Continually reducing the seed-bank in the soil might take years to accomplish, but a good inspection and treatment schedule will effectively control these sites.



Above: A roadside reserve with a persistent infestation that has been irrigated by seepage from water supply channel and roadside run-off.



Above: This plant is in full flower with seed capsules developing to the point of dispersal. The seeds on this plant could number in the thousands.



Above: The leaves of the St John's Wort plant have a waxy surface that repels moisture; as a result a wetting agent mixed with the herbicide helps it stick.



Above: Some immature plants on the side of a water supply channel, the infestation was treated before the plants were fully developed.