

Griffith City Council – Noxious Weed – Management Plan



Spiny burr grass (*Cenchrus longispinus / incertus*)



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 and spread of the plant must be managed in a 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

General Manager
Brett Stonestreet

Griffith City Council
PO Box 485
GRIFFITH NSW 2680

Plan Authorisation

Signed:

Position: *General Manager*

Date Authorised: *28/1/2015*

Spiny burrgrass – *incertus* – *Cenchrus spinifex longispinus*

Non-chemical options: A strong, competitive summer pasture will give assist with effective control. Ensure equipment hygiene is used to prevent seed dispersal and also quarantine the infestation. For more information – www.nsw.dpi.gov.au/weeds

Chemical and Concentration	Rate	Comments
Glyphosate 360 g/L Roundup®	500–700 mL in 100 L of water	High volume spot spray. Apply to actively growing plants before seeding. Glyphosate is non-selective. Apply in non-crop areas and roadsides.
Glyphosate 360 g/L Roundup®	2.0–3.0 L/ha	Boom spray. Apply to actively growing plants before seeding. Glyphosate is non-selective. Apply in non-crop areas and roadsides.
MSMA 720 g/L Armada 720 SL	1.0 L in 100 L of water	Spot spray application. Do not cut or graze effected area for 5 weeks.

Spiny burr-grass: An erect annual summer-growing grass found throughout the drier areas of Australia, often on disturbed soils; it prefers sandy to light soils and is generally not found on heavy clay soils.

Two sub-species *longispinus* and *incertus* are similar the difference being; one with long rigid spines the other with uneven spines that tend to interlock.

Growth: The plant readily establishes on disturbed sites such as roadsides, creeks and river banks. It is spread by travelling stock, foxes/kangaroos and is transported in the movement of fodder.

It is also spread by graders, slashers, mowers and vehicle tyres. It is easily spread in areas of stubble from cereal crops that provide little competition, an ideal situation for the rapid spread and build up of the weed.

Plant Habit: Spiny burr grass can emerge several times throughout the summer months, especially after summer showers, these plants can produce seed heads within a few days of emergence, thus making regular inspections of known infestations throughout the growing season is extremely important in the control of this weed.

Hygiene: Preventing the spread of the weed might include: excluding livestock from infested areas and is especially important when burrs are likely to adhere to livestock. Vehicle and Machinery hygiene is also important, thoroughly clean and remove burrs from tyres prior to vehicle leaving infested areas.

Pasture Management: Maintaining vigorous perennial pastures is critical to prevent spiny burr-grass from becoming dominant. The weed does not establish readily in situations where there is competition from other vegetation.



Above: Spiny burr grass thrives in sandy areas and can also be a problem in vineyards with drip irrigation under the vines.



Above: Numerous seed heads on the plant can easily be picked up on boots, clothing, dogs and livestock and transported to other areas.