Management strategies

Problem

Camphor laurel aggressively replaces native vegetation and invades pastures and riparian areas, particularly in coastal areas throughout south-east Queensland and northern New South Wales.

How to treat

Treatment will depend on the size of the plant. For smaller plants less than 3 m in height, foliar spray using Grazon Extra is recommended. For plants up to 6 m in height, basal bark or cut stump treatment using Access is recommended and for those over 6 m, stem injection with Tordon RegrowthMaster is recommended.

1. Treating isolated patches and limited infestations

Hand weeding newly established seedlings is effective. For smaller plants, less than 3 m tall, foliar spraying with Grazon Extra is recommended. For plants up to 6 m tall, basal bark or cut stump treatment using Access is recommended.

2. Treating extensive infestations

Where camphor laurel has become well established, an integrated approach to stop the spread to nearby areas should be undertaken. For large trees more than 6 m tall, stem injection with Tordon RegrowthMaster is recommended. Only do this in areas where fallen timber will not be a hazard to human safety.

Follow-up treatment for new camphor laurel seedlings will be required. The planting of native species, especially along watercourses, will be required to help return the environment back to a more natural state.

For best results

- Always treat weed infestations when small.
- When foliar spraying, spray to thoroughly wet all foliage and stems on all sides of the plant.
- When applying herbicide by stem injection, ensure axe cuts penetrate the sapwood just under the bark but not too deeply to enter the heartwood

Treatment tips

DO NOT use mechanical removal of trees due to the threat of soil erosion and mass germination of camphor laurel and other weed seedlings. Camphor laurel has a dense, wide but shallow root system. Removing trees with bulldozers results in massive soil disturbance.

- Control camphor laurels gradually on steep slopes.
- Plant a replacement species as soon as possible, before controlling camphor laurel where practical.
- Retain some fallen logs/debris at least initially to slow water movement.
- Use sediment control fencing where required.



Camphor laurel

(Cinnamomum camphora)







Camphor laurel (Cinnamomum camphora)

Description

Camphor laurel is a large evergreen tree, growing up to 20 m tall. The leaves have a glossy, waxy appearance and smell of camphor when crushed. In spring, it produces lush, bright green foliage and masses of small white flowers. The spherical fruits are 10 mm across, green at first changing to black when ripe.



Timing

Plants should be actively growing and preferably flowering. Field experience has shown that good soil moisture is essential for effective control.

Product	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Tordon® RegrowthMaster Herbicide	1	1	✓	✓	1	✓	1	1	✓	✓	✓	1
Grazon® Extra Herbicide	x	Sc	G-	G	1	1	1	✓	G	sc	x	x



Herbicides for control of camphor laurel

Product [#]	Method of application	Rate [†]	State
Grazon® Extra Herbicide	Foliar spray	350 or 500 mL/100 L of water	All
Garlon® 600 Herbicide	Foliar spray	170 mL/100 L of water	All
Tordon® RegrowthMaster Herbicide	Stem injection	1:4 with water	Qld, NSW
Garlon® 600 Herbicide	Basal bark and Cut stump	1:60 with diesel distillate	Qld, NSW
Access® Herbicide	Basal bark and Cut stump	1:60 with diesel or Biosafe§	All
Vigilant® II Herbicide	Cut stump	Apply neat: 3–5 mm layer	All
Grazon® Extra Herbicide	Gas gun application	500 mL/10 L of water	Qld, NSW, ACT, NT

[#] Note: Preferred product option in bold. † Consult label for details of growth stage and use, especially where range of rates is given. § Biosofe – trademark used under licence, Victorian Chemical Co Pty Ltd.



For more information call toll free **1800 899 147** or visit us at **www.woodyweedspecialists.com.au**

Visit us at corteva.com.au