

Management strategies

How to treat

Brooms are a weed of national significance.

No one method alone will give total control of existing broom plants and subsequent seedlings. A combination of methods must be employed to give long-term success.

1. Treating isolated patches and limited infestations

Whilst the largest thickets may appear the most obvious place to commence work, ideally the smaller, outlying infestations should be tackled first. This allows a greater area of land to be cleaned up first, and follow-up maintenance will be less in these areas as a smaller seed bank is likely to be present. Where thorough coverage of the bush can be achieved with a foliar spray, one application will usually give complete control with no regrowth. However, treated bushes should be checked 12 months after the herbicide application and any regrowth treated.

2. Treating extensive infestations in native bushland

DO NOT use fire as your major weapon against Cape broom as soil-stored seed is stimulated to germinate following fire and may continue to germinate for up to three years following burning. Even though most adult plants are controlled by fire, some are capable of re-sprouting from the rootstock.

Effective control of Cape broom can only be achieved by regular treatment of regenerating seedlings by hand-pulling, grazing or herbicide application for three to five years following fire. Grazon® Extra Herbicide at 250 mL/100 L water, as a high volume application, will give effective control of new seedlings.

For best results

When Cape broom is actively growing prior to pod formation, spray with Grazon Extra at 250 mL/100 L water during spring to mid summer. For an autumn or winter application, use Grazon Extra at 350 mL/100 L water for best results.

Treatment tips

The addition of a wetting agent/surfactant to Grazon Extra is not required when treating broom.

Always spray the crown of the plant to ensure coverage of the root system.



Brooms

(*Genista* spp.) Cape, English, Flax-leaf, Montpellier



Grazon® Extra

HERBICIDE



Brooms (*Genista* spp.) Cape, English, Flax-leaf and Montpellier

Description

Cape broom (*Genista monspessulana*) is an upright evergreen shrub up to 3 m high, but more commonly 1 to 2 m. Young plants are capable of flowering and fruiting at approximately two years old. The leaves consist of three leaflets attached centrally to a short stalk. Leaflets have less hair on the upper surface than the lower surface.

Flax-leaf broom (*G. linifolia*) can be distinguished by its stalkless or near stalkless leaves, which have rolled edges and are densely hairy on the underside.



Timing

Product	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Grazon® Extra Herbicide 250 mL/100 L of water	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Grazon® Extra Herbicide 350 mL/100 L of water	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

KEY:

- ✓ Best time to spray/treat if conditions are suitable
- ✗ Do not spray/treat

Herbicides for control of brooms

Product [#]	Method of application	Rate [†]	State
Grazon® Extra Herbicide	Foliar spray	250 or 350 mL/100 L of water	All
Garlon® 600 Herbicide	Foliar spray	170 mL/100 L of water	All
Garlon® 600 Herbicide	Basal bark and Cut stump	1:48 with diesel distillate	Tas
Access® Herbicide	Cut stump	1:60 with diesel or Biosafe [§]	Tas
Vigilant® II Herbicide	Cut stump	Apply neat: 3-5 mm layer	All

Note: Preferred product option in bold. † Consult label for details of growth stage and use, especially where range of rates is given.



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