

Management strategies

How to treat

1. Treating isolated patches and limited infestations

Sweet briar will not usually establish in well-managed and grazed pasture. The seedlings are quite delicate and heavy grazing with sheep is a good method of control.

2. Treating extensive infestations

Removal by means of dozer blades, chains or deep ploughing can be an effective method of control. As much as possible of the root system should be removed with the plant because regrowth often occurs from root pieces remaining in the soil.

Repeated cultivation will control seedlings and small regrowth as well as foliar spraying with herbicides.



For best results

Use Grazon Extra at 350 mL + 10 g metsulfuron/100 L of water + surfactant, as a high volume application, on sweet briar up to 1.5 m tall from full leaf to ripe fruit prior to leaf fall. Ensure a thorough wetting of the entire plant including the crown.

When using Access on sweet briar use the rate of 1 L/60 L of diesel or Biosafe and apply as a basal bark or cut stump application. Do not treat during winter.

Five tips for best results

1. Treated bushes should be left undisturbed for at least six months after herbicide application.
2. If using a foliar spray, treat any regrowth (if it occurs) sufficient herbicide for translocation to the crown and root to allow the plant to absorb.
3. When using a basal bark application technique with Access, liberally spray the bark around the stem from ground level up to 30 cm high.
4. When applying Grazon Extra as a foliar treatment, ensure you give full coverage of leaves and stems through a No. 6–8 tip at 700–1500 kPa. A spray volume of 2000–3000 L per infested hectare (20 to 30 L/100 m²) should be used.
5. Consider a dose of high-volume spray around the crown to allow direct uptake of herbicide into the roots.



Sweet briar

(*Rosa rubiginosa*)



Access[®]
HERBICIDE

 **CORTEVA**[™]
agriscience

Sweet briar (*Rosa rubiginosa*)

Description

Sweet briar is a member of the rose family. It is a deciduous, upright shrub with arching branches containing backward curving prickles that can reach 3 m in height. It has an extensive shallow root system. Suckering occurs freely from the crown, and bushes often exceed 1 m in diameter at the base.

consist of a single row of five petals, while the fruit (hips) are bright red when ripe and often have bristles. Each hip contains many small yellow seeds.

Sweet briar is a perennial woody shrub that readily establishes itself in areas of moderate soil fertility where there is little pressure from livestock.

The leaves have five to seven oval leaflets, each with serrated edges. Pink to white fragrant flowers

Timing

When using foliar sprays always treat when the plant is actively growing.

Product	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Grazon® Extra Herbicide	✘	⚙️	✓	✓	⚙️	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
Access® Herbicide	⚙️	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⚙️	✘	✘	✘

KEY:

- ✓ Best time to spray/treat
- ⚙️ Can spray/treat if conditions are suitable
- ✘ Do not spray/treat

Herbicides for control of sweet briar

Product*	Method of application	Rate†	State
Access® Herbicide	Basal bark and Cut stump	1:60 with diesel or Biosafe§	All
Garlon® 600 Herbicide	Basal bark and Cut stump	1:30 with diesel distillate	All
Grazon® Extra Herbicide	Foliar spray	350 mL + 10 g metsulfuron/ 100 L of water	All
Grazon® Extra Herbicide	Foliar spray	500 mL/100 L of water	All
Grazon® Extra Herbicide	Gas gun application	500 mL/10 L of water	ACT, NSW
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. § Biosafe – trademark used under licence, Victorian Chemical Co Pty Ltd.



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