



WEED FILE:

BLACKBERRY

DESCRIPTION

Blackberry is a scrambling, thorny perennial shrub. It grows in dense thickets up to 2 metres tall, formed by the arching stems (canes) that are up to 7 metres long. Leaves are dark green with a lighter underside, and are shed in the winter. Flowers are white to pink, and 20-30mm in diameter with five petals. The fruit is the familiar edible berry; initially green, then red ripening to black.

The long canes can take root where they contact the ground, and the seeds are easily spread by birds, which often results in new infestations appearing around fences and stumps, where birds commonly perch.

Seedlings are initially slow growing, but if allowed to persist will then rapidly develop into substantial thickets with a dense canopy. Blackberry thus not only chokes out pasture, but also restricts stock access to streams and provides shelter for animal pests including rabbits and possums.

There are several varieties of blackberry in New Zealand, and some, especially in the East Coast and Northland regions, are more difficult to control with some herbicides.

MANUAL & MECHANICAL REMOVAL

Hand cutting is a feasible method for smaller patches, and isolated seedlings can also be grubbed out. Follow-up spot spraying is inevitably required where any material remains in the ground.

Rotary slashing, dozing and root-raking are all reasonable mechanical methods, but subsequent growth from any remaining root fragments will require spraying.

PASTURE & STOCK MANAGEMENT

Maintenance of good soil fertility and a vigorous pasture sward will reduce the establishment, or re-establishment, of blackberry. Grass seed should be sown on sites where old blackberry thickets were previously growing.

Goats will eat blackberry, although it is a long-term approach that will require adequate fencing to ensure that the goats must eat it, and also regular hand spraying of the grazed sites to complete the job. Goats may also need to be spelled into more feed-rich paddocks to maintain condition.

HERBICIDE CONTROL

Spraying

Spraying is the preferred method of controlling blackberry, either as the sole treatment, or in conjunction with mechanical removal, goat grazing, etc.

Blackberry is most vulnerable to herbicide sprays in the period of active growth, which occurs from flowering to early leaf fall. This may extend from late November through to the end of May, with the optimum window normally being from January to May. During this period, sap will be flowing freely back down to the roots as the bush builds up reserves for the following year, and this biological activity boosts the uptake and translocation of the herbicide to all parts of the plant.

When spraying, it's vital to cover all parts of the plant including all lateral canes extending outside the main body of the thicket. Plants only partially covered will often die back but then rally and recover. Ideal best spray technique is to achieve thorough wetting of leaves to just short of run-off.

Important: Do NOT add a wetter/penetrant when spraying blackberry. Penetrants can cause the blackberry to drop its leaves before all of the herbicide has been taken up by the main parts of the plant.

- **MSF600** at 300g/Ha by air, in 250L water.
- **MSF600** at 35g/100L by handgun, knapsack 5g/10L.
- **Grassmate** at 10L/Ha, handgun 500ml/100L (600ml East Coast & Northland), knapsack 6ml/L.
- **Triclo** at 10L/Ha, handgun 500ml/100L (600ml East Coast & Northland), knapsack 6ml/L.
- **Glyphosate** at 1.0-1.5L/100L by handgun, knapsack 150ml/10L

Notes:

1. **GrassMate** is grass friendly. **Triclo** is both grass and clover friendly. **MSF600** and **Glyphosate** are not grass friendly.
2. **MSF600** is the slowest acting (takes several months) but the lowest cost. It's also the most popular for spraying dense infestations.

