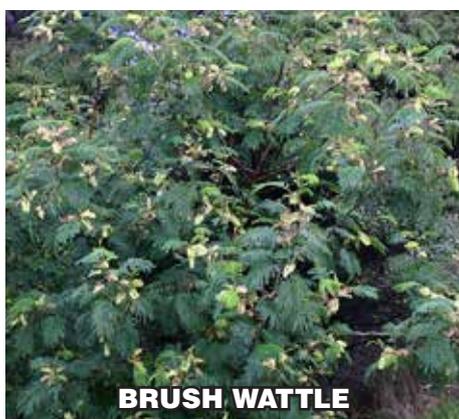
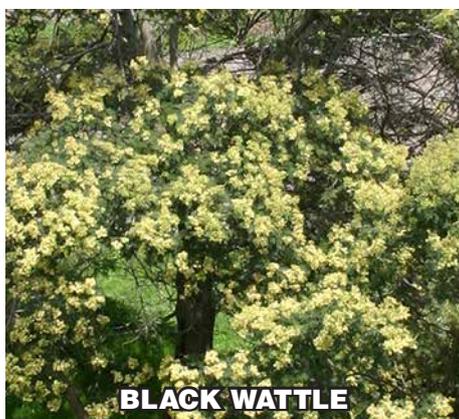


WEED FILE:

WATTLE



BRUSH WATTLE



BLACK WATTLE



SYDNEY GOLDEN WATTLE



Paraserianthes lophantha – Brush wattle

Racosperma mearnsii – Black wattle

Racosperma longifolia - Sydney golden wattle

DESCRIPTION

All of these wattle species have similarities that allow us to consider them together here.

BRUSH WATTLE

A fast growing and prolifically-seedling evergreen tree. It can reach 5M in height. The flowers are green-yellow, and of a loose bottlebrush shape to about 10cm long. Flowers appear from May-Aug. The leaves are dark green and twice-divided into many subdivisions. The fruit is a long green or brown pod containing the several hard, dark coloured seeds.

The brush wattle favours stream banks, steep ground, earth slips and coastal sites. It's common through the North Island, and the coastal areas of the South Island, except on the western side. It's the subject of Pest Plant Management Strategy in some regions.

BLACK WATTLE

Ranges from a shrub to a large tree, and is distinguished by its abundant flowers, in rounded clusters of creamy yellow, appearing from Sep-Nov. Leaves are twice divided and dark green. Fruit is a pod sometimes slightly curved, and up to 9cm long.

Black wattle prefers waste areas, scrubland and stream banks, and often appears in pastures. It's distributed pretty widely in the North Island, and the northern and eastern parts of the South Island. This species was planted extensively in the Waikato a hundred or so years ago, and the bark used in tanning processes.

SYDNEY GOLDEN WATTLE

Similar to black wattle, but the flowers are pale golden coloured, and appear from Jul-

Sep. The leaves differ in that they are long and flattened with two to four prominent veins.

Sydney golden wattle is distributed similarly to black wattle, at least down as far as Nelson, and is subject to a Pest Plant Management Strategy in some regions.

MANUAL REMOVAL

Smaller plants can readily be hand-pulled. Cutting down larger specimens will invariably result in regrowth from the stump, so is not a complete control solution.

HERBICIDE CONTROL

There are several methods and herbicides to choose from, and the best solution will depend on factors including size and extent of the wattle infestation, proximity to valuable native species, and the time and chemicals you have available.

- **Cut & squirt** (year round): Make 1 cut every 100 mm around the trunk and saturate each cut with 10ml undiluted **Triclo**.
- **Frilling**: Cut downward to the sapwood to make an encircling frill, and apply glyphosate (at 250ml/L for **Glyphosate 360** or 100g/L for **Granny**).
- **Injection** (year round): drill holes sloping into the sapwood at regular intervals around the tree. As each hole is drilled saturate it with **Glyphosate 360** or **Granny** diluted as above, or 3g/L **MSF600**, or 10ml undiluted **Triclo**.
- **Stump swab** (year round): 5g/L of **MSF600** or 50ml/L of **Triclo**.
- **Spray** (spring-summer): **Glyphosate 360** at 10ml/L, or **Granny** at 5g/L or **Triclo** at 30ml/L.