

A photograph of a wetland landscape. In the foreground, there is a body of water. The middle ground is dominated by tall, dense grasses, some of which are green and some are brown and dry. The background shows a clear blue sky and some distant trees. The text is overlaid on the image.

Ground-based herbicide techniques for the control of a variety of wetland weeds

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Foliar treatment

- Use commercial herbicides at prescribed label rates. For example, Glyphosate (Roundup) at 1% or Gallant (haloxyfop) at 0.5% to treat *Glyceria*.
- See operational plan for effective herbicides for the weeds you want to treat
- Full foliar cover is required to kill plants
- Hand-held and knapsack sprayers are effective on small-scale local applications
- Best used on grasses and herbaceous weeds



Basal bark spraying

- 1 part Grazon mixed with 4 parts basal oil (20% solution)
- If require a dye then can use white, oil-based enamel paint at 250mm per 5 litres
- Use for controlling woody species with stem up to 15cm in diameter
- Use any time of the year except when stems are wet or frosted
- Use a knapsack or other sprayer at low pressure (20-40 psi) to prevent splashing and off-target damage
- Use a tip that produces a straight stream or cone-shape
- Spray all stems on all sides from ground up to about 40-50cm (chemically ring-bark the tree)
- Be patient, it may take up to 18 months for the treated trees, shrubs or vines to die
- The method is not as effective on trees with thick bark. For these use the cut stump, frilling or drilling and filling methods



Frilling

- Generally used for trees with stems >15cm in diameter and with a thick bark
- Using a hatchet make uniformly spaced, overlapping cuts around the base of the stem being careful not to ring-bark the tree
- Angle the cuts downwards, going through the bark into the sapwood
- Spray the basal bark herbicide mix all around the stump just above the frills so it runs down into the cuts



Cut stump method

- Cut stems off close to ground level with loppers or hand-saw
- Immediately apply basal bark herbicide mix to the cut stump surface, especially the outer edge as well as the remaining bark
- Delays in application after cutting results in reduced control
- Can be done at any time of the year but are most effective during the active growing season
- Prevent all cut branches and stems from contacting the ground because they will re-root themselves by layering



Drilling and filling

- For large trees with thick bark drill 30mm deep holes <50mm apart around the base of the tree using a 15mm drill bit
- Espacement of the holes is critical
- Best done in late summer early autumn
- The holes should be drilled as close to the vertical as possible (so the herbicide stays in)
- On completion of each hole immediately inject the properly measured dose of herbicide
- See operational plan for effective herbicides for the weeds you want to treat
- Probably quicker and easier to frill the trees?

