



MANAGING BROOMRAPE IN NATIVE VEGETATION, ROADSIDES & FENCE-LINES

July 2013

Management considerations throughout the growing season

Native vegetation & roadsides

Spraying all native vegetation areas on a property in case broomrape emerges is not practical, so plan to treat known infestations with spot spraying.

It is unlikely broomrape will emerge out of its growing season as there will be competition for moisture over the summer months. To determine timing for control, use the break of the season and Growing Degree Days (GDD) as a guide.

For more information on GDD, refer to the On Property Management of Branched Broomrape - Best Practice Manual and GDD fact sheet.

Spot spray weeds in known broomrape areas with 3-5g/ha metsulfuron methyl herbicide (e.g. Ally®) at 1000GDD. For late control (1500GDD) spot spray host weeds and broomrape plants with glyphosate.

When spot spraying aim to spray the undergrowth of trees and shrubs targeting the green weeds. Established native vegetation is quite tolerant to low rates of metsulfuron methyl but still try to avoid spraying the foliage of trees and shrubs.

Preventing broomrape emergence in a non-arable situation can be difficult due to the ongoing presence of both annual and perennial host weeds.

Non-arable areas are usually high risk for broomrape emergence and control options are limited.

Broomrape management can still be highly effective with good monitoring and timely control.

Adding spray dye when spot spraying will help with follow up monitoring.

Roadsides without native vegetation can also be treated with herbicides commonly used to control weeds along fence-lines.



Fence-lines

Fence-lines are high risk for broomrape emergence as they can harbor large populations of broadleaf weeds as long as there is moisture.

Plan to control all weeds along fence-lines every year as part of a good farm hygiene strategy.

Timing of herbicide application will be different along fence-lines compared to cropped areas of the paddock.

If spraying prior to 1500GDD to prevent broomrape emergence be aware this is likely to be earlier in fence-lines than in cropped paddocks as GDD begin accumulating in fence-lines from the opening rain. In cropped paddocks GDD begin accumulating from the day of sowing.

In pastures GDD also begin accumulating from the opening rain therefore some fence-line treatments can be applied at the same time a pasture is treated (depending on the herbicide) by using fence jets on the spray boom or lifting the boom above the fence at spraying.

Options for treating fence-lines are:

- Selectively spray out broadleaf weeds with a broadleaf herbicide. Timing should be prior to 1000GDD. Use higher rates when weeds are larger. This is a host denial strategy and may require an early application followed by a second spray later in the season, particularly in a wet year.
- Apply glyphosate before 1500GDD to remove all weeds and prevent broomrape emergence.
- Apply paraquat at around 1000GDD as a stand alone treatment or as a second fence-line application where glyphosate has been used (for managing herbicide resistance).
- Use a group B herbicide in a mix or on its own early in the season or prior to 1300GDD.



Controlling emerged broomrape

It's important to revisit known infested sites every week from 1500GDD onwards to monitor for broomrape emergence. If sprayed soon after emergence broomrape seed set can be entirely prevented.

Treat fresh flowering plants and hosts with glyphosate immediately and hand pick collecting broomrape in a plastic bag and burn if practical.

Broomrape plants and flowers that have started to dry off and turn brown are likely to have set some seed. Glyphosate may still work to prevent seed set on fresh growth but the plants will also need to be drenched with Interceptor Concentrate Weed Control®. Drench a half metre buffer around emerged plants to a depth of 20cm. Mark these areas for future reference and monitoring.

Weeds to watch

The main host plants commonly found in native vegetation and roadsides are native and everlasting daisies, including poached egg daisy and variable groundsel (pictured front page).

Also watch for introduced weeds such as capeweed, wild turnips and mustards, a range of thistles and skeleton weed. These weeds can also be common along fence lines.

A more detailed list of host plants can be found in the On Property Management of Branched Broomrape - Best Practice Manual.

For more information

Other Managing Broomrape Fact Sheets and the On Property Management of Branched Broomrape - Best Practice Manual can be found at:

www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecuritysa/nrm_biosecurity/weeds

The SA Murray Darling Basin NRM weather stations provide daily GDD for different Mallee areas.

Visit: www.aws-samdbnrm.sa.gov.au